United Nations

Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly during its Forty-seventh Session

Volume I

15 September–23 December 1992

General Assembly

Official Records • Forty-seventh Session

Supplement No. 49 (A/47/49)

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 15 September to 23 December 1992. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its forty-seventh session will appear in a second volume.

The present volume also contains a list indicating the allocation of agenda items (sect. I), a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I), a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II), an index (annex III) and a check-list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

In the present volume, the notes are at the end of each section.

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I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS[1]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Saudi Arabia (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly (item 3):
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (item 4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, V (sections C and G), VIII and IX) (item 12).[2]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).[3]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
    (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (item 16):
    (*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    (*b*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
    (*c*) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[4]
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    (*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
    (*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[5]
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).
20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (item 20).
21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (item 21).
22. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (item 22).
23. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (item 23).
24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 24).
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (item 25).

26. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (item 26).
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (item 27).
28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (item 28).
29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (item 29).
30. Question of Palestine (item 30).
31. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (item 31).
32. Law of the sea (item 32).
33. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (item 33).[6]
34. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (item 34).
35. The situation in the Middle East (item 35).
36. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development (item 36).
37. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (item 37).
38. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 38).[7]
39. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (item 39).
40. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 40).
41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (item 41).
42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (item 42).
43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development (item 43).
44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 44).
45. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (item 46).
46. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (item 47).
47. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 (item 48).
48. Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly (item 138).
49. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States (item 139).
50. Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (item 140).
51. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (item 143).
52. Programme planning (programmes 1 to 6, 37 and 45) (item 105).[8]
53. Emergency assistance to Pakistan (item 146).[9]
54. Emergency assistance to the Philippines (item 148).[10]
55. Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (item 141).[11]
56. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters (item 150).[12]
57. Convening of an international conference on Somalia (item 152).[13]

First Committee

(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Reduction of military budgets (item 49).
2. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (item 50).

3. Science and technology for disarmament (item 51).
4. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (item 52).
5. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (item 53).
6. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (item 54).
7. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 55).
8. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (item 56).
9. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 57).
10. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 58).
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 59).
12. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 60).
13. General and complete disarmament (item 61):[3]
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;
    (*c*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*d*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*e*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
    (*f*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*h*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*i*) International arms transfers;
    (*j*) Regional disarmament;
    (*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    (*l*) Transparency in armaments;
    (*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
    (*n*) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its preparatory committee.
14. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 62):
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    (*b*) Regional confidence-building measures;
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*d*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    (*e*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
15. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 63):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    (*f*) Disarmament Week;
    (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;

- (*h*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
- (*i*) Transfer of high technology with military applications.

16. Israeli nuclear armament (item 64).
17. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (item 65).
18. Question of Antarctica (item 66).
19. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (item 67).
20. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (item 68).
21. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 69).
22. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (item 142).
23. Programme planning (programmes 1, 2 and 7) (item 105).[8]

Special Political Committee

1. Science and peace (item 70).
2. Effects of atomic radiation (item 71).
3. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 72).
4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 73).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (item 74).
6. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (item 75).
7. Questions relating to information (item 76).
8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 77).
9. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (item 33).[6]
10. Programme planning (programmes 1, 2, 4 to 6, 8, 35, 36 and 38) (item 105).[8]

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to IV, V (sections A to C and E), VI and IX) (item 12).[14]
2. Development and international economic cooperation (item 78):
    - (*a*) Trade and development;
    - (*b*) Food and agricultural development;
    - (*c*) New and renewable sources of energy;
    - (*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;
    - (*e*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
3. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (item 79).[15]
4. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (item 80).
5. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (item 81).
6. External debt crisis and development (item 82).
7. Operational activities for development (item 83):[16]
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;

   (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
   (*e*) World Food Programme.

8. International cooperation for economic growth and development (item 84):
   (*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;
   (*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.
9. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (item 85).
10. International conference on the financing of development (item 86).
11. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (item 87):
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
12. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (item 88).
13. Training and research (item 89):
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*b*) United Nations University.
14. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (item 90).
15. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery (item 144).
16. Programme planning (programmes 11 to 24, 30 to 34, 37 and 45) (item 105).[8]

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, V (sections B, C, E, F and H), VII and IX) (item 12).[17]
2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (item 91).
3. Right of peoples to self-determination (item 92).
4. Social development (item 93):
   (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;[18]
   (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.
5. Advancement of women (item 94).[16]
6. Narcotic drugs (item 95).
7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (item 96):
   (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   (*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;
   (*c*) Humanitarian questions.
8. Human rights questions (item 97):
   (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;
   (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;[19]
   (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.
9. Programme planning (programmes 11, 12 and 25 to 36) (item 105).[8]
10. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia (item 149).[20]

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 98).
2. Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (item 99).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 100).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and V (section B)) (item 12).[21]
5. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 101).
6. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[5]
7. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 38).[7]
8. Programme planning (programmes 1 and 4) (item 105).[8]

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 102):
   (*a*) United Nations;
   (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
   (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
   (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
   (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
   (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
   (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
   (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 103).
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (item 104).
4. Programme planning (item 105).[8]
5. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 106).
6. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 107).
7. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 108).
8. Joint Inspection Unit (item 109).[22]
9. Pattern of conferences (item 110).
10. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 111).
11. Personnel questions (item 112):
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    (*c*) Other personnel questions.
12. United Nations common system (item 113).
13. United Nations pension system (item 114).

14. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 115):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
15. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (item 116).
16. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (item 117).
17. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (item 118).
18. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (item 119).
19. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (item 120):
    - (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
    - (*b*) Other activities.
20. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (item 121).
21. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (item 122).
22. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (item 123).
23. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (item 124).
24. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force (item 137).
25. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, V (sections B to D) and IX) (item 12).[23]
26. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[24]
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    - (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.
27. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (item 145).[25]
28. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (item 147).[26]

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (item 125).
2. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (item 126).
3. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (item 127).
4. United Nations Decade of International Law (item 128).
5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session (item 129).
6. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (item 130).
7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session (item 131).
8. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (item 132).
9. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 133).
10. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 134).
11. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (item 135).
12. Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict (item 136).
13. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (item 151).[27]

NOTES

[1] At its 3rd, 13th, 26th, 40th, 68th, 69th and 90th plenary meetings, on 18 and 25 September, 6 and 15 October, 20 and 23 November and 17 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-seventh session (see sect. X.B.1, decision 47/402). Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda and of the allocation of agenda items recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/47/250, paras. 38-41) and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. The Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*a*) (iv)), to defer a decision on the allocation of item 45 (Question of Cyprus) to an appropriate time during the session. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

[2] For chapter I, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; and for chapter V (section C) and chapter IX, see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

[3] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*b*) (i)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1991 (see A/47/374) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 61.

[4] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 26.

[5] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*a*) (i)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/47/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

[6] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*a*) (ii)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

[7] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*a*) (iii)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

[8] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*e*) (i)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that each programme of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan would be submitted to plenary meeting or to the appropriate Main Committee for review.

[9] At its 26th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/47/250/Add.1, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[10] At its 40th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/47/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[11] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly had decided to allocate this item to the Second Committee; at its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1992, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/47/250/Add.3, para. 3), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting.

[12] At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/47/250/Add.3, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[13] At its 90th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its sixth report (A/47/250/Add.5, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[14] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; for chapter V (section B), see also "Third Committee", "Fourth Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter V (section C) and chapter IX, see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter V (section E), see also "Third Committee".

[15] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*c*) (i)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that action on the item would be taken in the Second Committee.

[16] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*d*) (ii)), decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 83.

[17] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; for chapter V (section B), see also "Second Committee", "Fourth Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter V (section C) and chapter IX,

see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter V (section E), see also "Second Committee".

[18] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*d*) (i)), decided to hold plenary meetings to mark the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons on 12 and 13 October 1992, and those devoted to an international conference on ageing to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the International Plan of Action on Ageing on 15 and 16 October 1992.

[19] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*d*) (iii)), decided that the opening ceremonies for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People should be held in plenary meeting on Thursday, 10 December 1992, in the morning.

[20] At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/47/250/Add.3, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

[21] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; and for chapter V (section B), see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

[22] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/47/250, para. 40 (*e*) (ii)), decided to allocate the consideration of this item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

[23] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter V (section B), see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fourth Committee"; and for chapter V (section C) and chapter IX, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

[24] For sub-items (*g*) to (*i*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

[25] At its 13th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/243), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[26] At its 26th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/47/250/Add.1, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[27] At its 69th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fifth report (A/47/250/Add.4, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE[1]

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47/1. Recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992 that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly,[2]

1. *Considers* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore decides that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly;

2. *Takes note* of the intention of the Security Council to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

7th plenary meeting
22 September 1992

47/2. Emergency assistance to Pakistan

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in Pakistan caused by the unprecedented floods in that country,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to provide relief and emergency assistance to the people affected by the flood,

Noting that the earnest efforts of the Government of Pakistan to promote economic growth and development will be hampered by this calamity,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and the people of Pakistan in this hour of trial;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to provide speedy relief to the flood victims from national resources;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the international community to supplement the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in relief operations and emergency assistance;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to assist in the rehabilitation efforts of the Government of Pakistan;

5. *Requests* all States and international organizations and other intergovernmental agencies to extend emergency support to Pakistan to alleviate the plight of the afflicted people of Pakistan, including their economic and financial burden.

28th plenary meeting
7 October 1992

47/3. International Day of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons[3] has been a period of awareness-raising and of action-oriented measures aimed at the continued improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities and the equalization of opportunities for them,

Aware of the need for more vigorous and broader action and measures at all levels to fulfil the objectives of the Decade and the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[4]

Noting the importance of developing and carrying out concrete long-term strategies for full implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010, *Welcoming* the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities hosted by the Government of Canada at Montreal, Canada, on 8 and 9 October 1992,

Noting with appreciation the high-level participation in its plenary meetings on 12 and 13 October 1992,[5] marking the conclusion of the Decade,

1. *Invites* all Member States and organizations concerned to intensify their efforts aimed at sustained effective action with a view to improving the situation of persons with disabilities;

2. *Proclaims* 3 December as the International Day of Disabled Persons;

3. *Urges* Governments, as well as national, regional and international organizations, to extend their full cooperation in observing the International Day of Disabled Persons.

37th plenary meeting
14 October 1992

47/4. Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the International Organization for Migration to intensify its cooperation with the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to invite the International Organization for Migration to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
16 October 1992

47/5. Proclamation on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Having convened an international conference on ageing on 15 and 16 October 1992[6] on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[7]

Adopts the Proclamation on Ageing, annexed to the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
16 October 1992

ANNEX

Proclamation on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Noting the unprecedented ageing of populations taking place throughout the world,

Conscious that the ageing of the world's population represents an unparalleled, but urgent, policy and programme challenge to Governments, non-governmental organizations and private groups to ensure that the needs of the aged and their human resource potential are adequately addressed,

Conscious also that population ageing in developing regions is proceeding much more rapidly than it occurred in the developed world,

Aware that a revolutionary change in the demographic structure of societies requires a fundamental change in the way in which societies organize their affairs,

Optimistic that the coming decade will see an increase in partnerships, practical initiatives and resources devoted to ageing,

Welcoming the increasing contributions of older persons to economic, social and cultural development,

Welcoming also broad participation in the United Nations programme on ageing,

Recognizing that ageing is a life-long process and that preparation for old age must begin in childhood and continue throughout the life cycle,

Recognizing also that older persons are entitled to aspire to and attain the highest possible level of health,

Recognizing further that with increasing age some individuals will need comprehensive community and family care,

Reaffirming the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[7] which it endorsed in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, and the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, annexed to its resolution 46/91 of 16 December 1991,

Noting the many United Nations activities that address ageing in the context of development, human rights, population, employment, education, health, housing, family, disability and the advancement of women,

Having considered the challenges inherent in implementing the Plan of Action,

Recognizing the need for a practical strategy on ageing for the decade 1992-2001,

1. *Urges* the international community:

(*a*) To promote the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

(*b*) To disseminate widely the United Nations Principles for Older Persons;

(*c*) To support the practical strategies for reaching the global targets on ageing for the year 2001;[8]

(*d*) To support the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to clarify policy options by improving data collection, research, training, technical cooperation and information exchange on ageing;

(*e*) To ensure that the ageing of populations is adequately addressed in the regular programmes of competent United Nations organizations and bodies, and that adequate resources are assigned through redeployment;

(*f*) To support broad and practical partnerships within the United Nations programme on ageing, including partnerships between Governments, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

(*g*) To strengthen the Trust Fund for Ageing as a means of supporting developing countries in adjusting to the ageing of their populations;

(*h*) To encourage donor and recipient countries to include older persons in their development programmes;

(*i*) To highlight ageing at major forthcoming events, including, in the near future, events in the areas of human rights, the family, population, the advancement of women, crime prevention, youth and the proposed world summit for social development;

(*j*) To encourage the press and the media to play a central role in the creation of awareness of population ageing and related issues, including the celebration of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October and the dissemination of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons;

(*k*) To promote intraregional and interregional cooperation and exchange of resources for programmes and projects on ageing, including those for life-long healthy ageing, income generation and new forms of productive ageing;

(*l*) To provide the immense human and material resources now urgently needed for adjustments to humanity's coming of age, which can be understood as a demographic phenomenon, but also as a social, economic and cultural one of great promise;

2. *Also urges* the support of national initiatives on ageing in the context of national cultures and conditions, so that:

(*a*) Appropriate national policies and programmes for the elderly are considered as part of overall development strategies;

(*b*) Policies which enhance the role of Government, the voluntary sector and private groups are expanded and supported;

(*c*) Governmental and non-governmental organizations collaborate in the development of primary health care, health promotion and self-help programmes for the elderly;

(*d*) Older persons are viewed as contributors to their societies and not as a burden;

(*e*) The entire population is engaged in preparing for the later stages of life;

(*f*) Old and young generations cooperate in creating a balance between tradition and innovation in economic, social and cultural development;

(*g*) Policies and programmes are developed which respond to the special characteristics, needs and abilities of older women;

(*h*) Older women are given adequate support for their largely unrecognized contributions to the economy and the well-being of society;

(*i*) Older men are encouraged to develop social, cultural and emotional capabilities which they may have been prevented from developing during breadwinning years;

(*j*) Community awareness and participation is encouraged in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects with the involvement of older persons;

(*k*) Families are supported in providing care and all family members are encouraged to cooperate in caregiving;

(*l*) Local authorities cooperate with older persons, businesses, civic associations and others in exploring new ways of maintaining age integration in family and community;

(*m*) Decision makers and researchers cooperate in undertaking action-oriented studies;

(*n*) Policy makers focus attention and resources on tangible opportunities rather than on desirable but unobtainable goals;

(*o*) International cooperation is expanded to the extent feasible in the context of the strategies for reaching the global targets on ageing for the year 2001;

3. *Decides* to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons, supported by the regular programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and by voluntary contributions, in recognition of humanity's demographic coming of age and the promise it holds for maturing attitudes and capabilities in social, economic, cultural and spiritual undertakings, not least for global peace and development in the next century.

47/6. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984, 40/60 of 9 December 1985, 41/5 of 17 October 1986, 43/1 of 17 October 1988 and 45/4 of 16 October 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,[9]

Having heard the statement made on 21 October 1992 by the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Consultative Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective cooperation between the two organizations,[10]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

43rd plenary meeting
21 October 1992

47/7. Emergency assistance to the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/177 of 19 December 1991 on emergency assistance to the Philippines,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in the Philippines caused by the massive mudflows from the volcanic ash deposits of the recent eruptions of Mount Pinatubo volcano,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, as well as the mounting needs of hundreds of thousands of displaced persons,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Government of the Philippines to provide relief and emergency assistance to the people affected by the mudflows and recent volcanic eruptions,

Noting that the earnest efforts of the Government of the Philippines to promote economic growth and development will be hampered by this continuing calamity,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the efforts of the Government of the Philippines in relief operations and emergency assistance;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to assist in the rehabilitation efforts of the Government of the Philippines;

3. *Requests* all States and international organizations to extend, on an urgent basis, further support to the Philippines in ways that would alleviate, for the duration of the emergency and the ensuing rehabilitation process, the economic and financial burden borne by the Philippine people.

44th plenary meeting
21 October 1992

47/8. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1991,[11]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 21 October 1992,[12] which provides additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1992,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[13] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Noting the statements and actions of the Agency concerning non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXVI)/RES/577 on the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, GC(XXXVI)/RES/579 on non-compliance by Iraq with its safeguards obligations, GC(XXXVI)/RES/582 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXVI)/RES/583 on revision of the Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection, GC(XXXVI)/RES/584 on education and training in radiation protection and nuclear safety, GC(XXXVI)/RES/585 on liability for nuclear damage, GC(XXXVI)/RES/586 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system, GC(XXXVI)/RES/587 on strengthening of the main activities of the Agency, GC(XXXVI)/RES/588 on practical utilization of food irradiation in developing countries, GC(XXXVI)/RES/592 entitled "Plan for producing potable water economically", and GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 on the application of safeguards of the Agency in the Middle East, adopted on 25 September 1992 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-sixth regular session,[14]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[11]

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

4. *Welcomes* the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its safeguards system;

5. *Welcomes also* the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its technical assistance and cooperation activities;

6. *Commends* the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, in particular the detection and destruction or otherwise rendering harmless of equipment and material which could be used for nuclear weapons;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

45th plenary meeting
22 October 1992

47/9. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988, 44/9 of 18 October 1989, 45/11 of 1 November 1990 and 46/9 of 16 October 1991, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island, *Convinced* that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[15]

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls for* the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

48th plenary meeting
27 October 1992

47/10. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the declaration by the Heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[16]

Recalling the documents of the Conference, in particular the Final Act, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe,[17] the Prague Document on Further Development of the Institutions and Structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[18] the Vienna Document 1992 on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and the Helsinki Document 1992,[16]

Noting the role that the Conference plays in promoting democratic values and institutions and human rights, the development of the capabilities of the Conference in early warning, conflict prevention, conflict management and security cooperation, including peace-keeping and initiatives in the Conference for further enhancing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and other developments in the Conference process,

Noting also that the new tasks before the Conference require enhanced coordination and cooperation with international organizations, in particular the United Nations,

1. *Stresses the need* for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

50th plenary meeting
28 October 1992

47/11. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/10 of 25 October 1990 relating to the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,[19]

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[20] and the related consultations within the United Nations and with regional organizations on this subject,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements and agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and whose activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles, and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations, *Noting with satisfaction* that the first general meeting held between the representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States was held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 17 May 1991, and was inaugurated by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Welcoming the meeting of the two Secretaries-General during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992,

Bearing in mind the adoption by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States on 23 May 1992 of resolution AG/RES.1199 (XXII-O/92), also on cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 46/7 of 11 October 1991 on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti and taking into account the letter dated 15 July 1992 in which the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council of an exchange of correspondence with the President of Haiti and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, and of his decision to accept the offer for the participation of United Nations officials in the mission of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to Haiti,[21]

Aware that the effective consolidation of a new international order requires regional action in harmony with that of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,[19] as well as his efforts to strengthen that cooperation;

2. *Welcomes* the offer of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States to the President of the Security Council concerning the readiness of the Organization of American States to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to improve collective measures for the prevention and solution of international conflicts;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the close cooperation between the two organizations in the verification of the electoral process in Nicaragua from August 1989 to February 1990 and recognizes the effectiveness of that cooperation;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the participation of the International Support and Verification Commission in the demobilization of the irregular forces of the Nicaraguan resistance and takes note with satisfaction of the fundamental role of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in the military aspects of the process and of the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the operational area;

5. *Welcomes* the continued participation of the Organization of American States in the Support Committee and the Policies and Projects Committee of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[22] established by General Assembly resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and extended by General Assembly resolution 45/231 of 21 December 1990;

6. *Requests* both Secretaries-General, or their representatives, to continue their consultations with a view to signing in 1993 an agreement for cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States;

7. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the first general meeting between the representatives of the two organizations held in May 1991[23] and urges the relevant authorities of both organizations to take the necessary steps to implement those recommendations and promote further cooperation;

8. *Recommends* that a second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States be held in 1993 to review and appraise progress, and that inter-agency sectoral and focal point meetings be held on areas of priority or mutually agreed issues;

9. *Takes note* of the participation of senior officials of the United Nations in the mission of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to Haiti in August 1992;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms for cooperation between the two organizations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

51st plenary meeting
29 October 1992

47/12. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[24]

Recalling the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to cooperate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Welcoming the peace process concerning the Middle East, which commenced in the convening of the conference at Madrid in 1991, with a view to achieving a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, *Realizing* that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman in November 1980,[25]

Having heard the statement by the Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations on 29 October 1992[26] concerning cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social, cultural and administrative fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[24]

2. *Commends* the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983,[27] at Amman in 1985[28] and at Geneva in 1988;[29]

4. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and commends the League of Arab States and its Tripartite High Committee for their endeavours to promote the peace process and reconstruction efforts in Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1993, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. *Decides* that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. *Recommends* that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations should be held during 1993, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the first general meeting of cooperation between the two organizations, and also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations

system to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States for the success of the meeting and the realization of its objectives;

12. *Also recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

51st plenary meeting
29 October 1992

47/13. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/12 of 28 October 1991 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,[30]

Bearing in mind the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which they agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have grown stronger in recent years,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Economic and Social Development, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
29 October 1992

47/18. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,[31]

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the meeting of the working group on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 17 and 18 May 1992,[32]

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Recognizing the ongoing need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Taking into account the meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, held at Geneva from 27 to 29 October 1992,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989, 45/9 of 25 October 1990 and 46/13 of 28 October 1991,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[31]

2. *Recalls* the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meeting on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Rabat in April 1991;[33]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Welcomes* the follow-up action of the sectoral meeting on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training by the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

7. *Recommends* that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized in 1993 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations;

8. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

10. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, namely areas of environment, disaster relief and science and technology, as recommended by the 1989 and 1990 meetings of the focal points of the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meetings;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

69th plenary meeting
23 November 1992

47/19. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of trade and international navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Concerned about the promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation,

Having learned of the recent promulgation of measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba,

1. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in

the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law and with the commitments that they have freely entered into in acceding to international legal instruments that, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

2. *Urges* States that have such laws or measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

70th plenary meeting
24 November 1992

47/20. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991 and 46/138 of 17 December 1991, as well as the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and by other international forums,

Welcoming resolutions MRE/RES.1/91,[34] MRE/RES.2/91[35] and MRE/RES.3/92[36] adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991 and 17 May 1992, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States,

Also welcoming resolution CP/RES. 594 (923/92) on the re-establishment of democracy in Haiti, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States on 10 November 1992,

Considering that, despite the efforts of the international community, the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not yet been re-established and that civil and political liberties continue to be trampled upon in Haiti,

Greatly alarmed at the persistence and worsening of gross violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, involuntary disappearance, reports of torture and rape, arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as the denial of freedom of expression, of assembly and of association,

Concerned that the persistence of this situation contributes to a climate of fear of persecution and economic dislocation which could increase the number of Haitians seeking refuge in neighbouring Member States and convinced that a reversal of this situation is needed to prevent its negative repercussions on the region,

Welcoming the measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to lend his support to the Organization of American States, in particular the participation of his personal representative in the mission of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to Haiti, from 19 to 21 August 1992,

Taking into account its resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti,[37]

Taking note also of the statement by the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization, in which he declares that he stands "ready to help in any other way to resolve the Haitian crisis",[38]

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",[39]

Recognizing the urgent need for an early, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the situation in Haiti in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

1. *Strongly condemns again* the attempted illegal replacement of the constitutional President of Haiti, the use of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in that country;

2. *Reaffirms* as unacceptable any entity resulting from that illegal situation and demands the restoration of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, together with the full application of the National Constitution and hence the full observance of human rights in Haiti;

3. *Takes note* of the efforts by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to seek the implementation of the resolutions adopted by that organization;

4. *Affirms* that the solution of the Haitian crisis should take into account resolutions MRE/RES.1/91,[34] MRE/RES.2/91,[35] MRE/RES.3/92[36] and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary measures in order to assist, in cooperation with the Organization of American States, in the solution of the Haitian crisis;

6. *Urges* the States Members of the United Nations to renew their support, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by adopting measures in accordance with resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) adopted by the Organization of American States, especially as they relate to the strengthening of representative democracy, the constitutional order and to the embargo on trade with Haiti;

7. *Also urges* the States Members of the United Nations and other international organizations to increase their humanitarian assistance to the Haitian people and to support all efforts to resolve the problems associated with displaced persons, and encourages, in this context, the strengthening of the institutional coordination established among United Nations agencies, as well as between the United Nations and the Organization of American States;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to refrain from supplying materials for the use of military forces or police in Haiti, including arms, ammunitions and petroleum, until the present crisis has been resolved;

9. *Emphasizes* that an increase in technical, economic and financial cooperation, when constitutional order is restored in Haiti, will be necessary to support its economic and social development efforts in order to strengthen its democratic institutions;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by mid-February, at a resumed session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to keep open the consideration of this item until a solution to the situation is found.

71st plenary meeting
24 November 1992

47/21. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States",

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role to play in, and responsibility for, the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that independence was restored in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania through peaceful and democratic means,

Recognizing that the stationing of foreign military forces on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without the required consent of those countries is a problem remaining from the past that must be resolved in a peaceful manner,

Welcoming recent agreements on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territory of Lithuania,

Welcoming also the bilateral talks on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia,

Concerned about the continuing absence of any agreements for the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[20] pursuant to the statement of 31 January 1992 adopted at the conclusion of the meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government,[40]

Mindful that the timely application of preventive diplomacy is the most desirable and efficient means to ease tensions before they result in conflict,

Welcoming the "Helsinki Document 1992—The Challenges of Change", in particular paragraph 15, agreed upon at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992,[16]

Recognizing that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security,

Recognizing also that regional organizations participating in complementary efforts with the United Nations may encourage States outside the region to act supportively,

1. *Expresses support* for the efforts made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to remove the foreign military forces stationed on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without the required consent of those countries, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations;

2. *Calls upon* the States concerned, in line with the basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, to conclude without delay appropriate agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States".

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/22. Cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/70 of 11 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,[41]

Aware that, in addition to general problems facing developing countries, the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which are small island Territories, also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their size, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, lack of natural resources, shortage of administrative personnel and migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills,

Recalling resolution 24 (XI) of 22 November 1988, on the Programme of Assistance to Small Island Developing Countries, adopted by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its eleventh session, in which the Committee directed its secretariat to continue to examine the access of the non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system with the aim of identifying areas within that system which could provide technical and other assistance to those countries in the furtherance of their development process, and other resolutions of the Committee,

Mindful of the growing importance that the General Assembly attaches to the contributions of the specialized agencies and the international institutions to the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the role being played by the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies in that regard,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries,[42]

Noting that several of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean may reach net contributor status during the fifth programming cycle of the United Nations Development Programme (1992-1996) under the current criteria for the allocation of Programme-funded country programmes,

Recalling also the plan of action contained in Agenda 21[43] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[41]

2. *Welcomes* the contributions being made to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and urges them to intensify their assistance to those Territories;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries, prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, regarding the establishment of a family of indicators of vulnerability of island developing countries;[44]

4. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and the international institutions consider the question of the cooperation and coordination of assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories within the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary bodies;

5. *Welcomes* the statements made by the representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme,[45] and invites other specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to participate in future debates of the General Assembly on the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to apprising the Assembly of their development programmes in those Territories and thereby facilitating more informed comments on their work;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to keep this question under review.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[46]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 46/71 of 11 December 1991, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade that began in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of basic human rights,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting also with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47 in which it declared the decade that began in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation—including racism, apartheid and economic exploitation, as well as policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[47] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its support for the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1992, including the programme of work envisaged for 1993;[48]

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration as well as the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

9. *Strongly condemns* any nuclear collaboration with the Government of South Africa and calls upon any States that are so involved to cease all such collaboration forthwith;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. *Further calls upon* the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1993 session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/24. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,[49]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/72 of 11 December 1991,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination and independence,

Noting that while censorship laws have been repealed, existing legislation and other measures still curtail the freedom of the press in South Africa,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of In-

dependence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;[49]

2. *Considers it important* for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(*e*) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(*f*) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/62. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the increasingly crucial role of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security,

Recognizing also the changed international situation and the substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations, the total membership having reached one hundred and seventy-nine,

Acting in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principle of sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations,

Mindful of Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Realizing the need to continue the process of revitalization and restructuring of certain organs of the United Nations,

Recalling the statements made on the subject at its forty-seventh session,[50] as well as the statement on the same subject contained in the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[51]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit, not later than 30 June 1993, written comments on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, for its consideration, a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

84th plenary meeting
11 December 1992

47/63. The situation in the Middle East

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1992,[52]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, the last of which is 45/83 B of 13 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in the annex to which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression", *Reaffirming* the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[53] to the occupied Syrian Golan and the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981),

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Taking note with satisfaction of the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, but regretting that the desired substantial results have not been achieved,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

3. *Declares* that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constitutes a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore is null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decisions relating to the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[54] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[53] continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its de facto annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region;

8. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, and its decision of 11 November 1991, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

9. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to urge Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories for the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990 and 46/82 B of 16 December 1991, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1992,[52]

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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11 December 1992

47/64. Question of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A of 2 December 1977, 33/28 A and B of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 A and C of 15 December 1980, 36/120 A and C of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989, 45/67 A of 6 December 1990 and 46/74 A of 11 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[55]

Affirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility with respect to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 85 to 94 of its report[55] and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the recommendations of the Committee, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[56] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and thereafter;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the programme of implementation of the Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

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B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[55]

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 41 to 65 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989, 45/67 B of 6 December 1990 and 46/74 B of 11 December 1991,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 46/74 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources to strengthen its programme of research, studies and publications, through the establishment of an adequately staffed and equipped computer-based information system on the question of Palestine, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 46/74 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and requests them to continue to give the widest possible publicity to the observance.

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C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[55]

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 66 to 84 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 46/74 C and 46/75 of 11 December 1991, *Convinced* that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 46/74 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1992-1993, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(*d*) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including the occupied territories;

(*e*) To organize international, regional and national encounters for journalists.

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11 December 1992

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/176 of 15 December 1988, 44/42 of 6 December 1989, 45/68 of 6 December 1990 and 46/75 of 11 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 November 1992,[57]

Having heard the statement made on 30 November 1992 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,[58]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as meetings of the multilateral working groups,

Noting also that the United Nations has participated as a full, extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing peace process, which started at Madrid, and expresses the hope that it will lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region;

3. *Expresses* the need for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process;

4. *Considers* that the convening, at a certain stage, of an International Peace Conference in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region;

5. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for peace and security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

6. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period or, alternatively, to provide international protection for the Palestinian people there, as part of the peace process;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

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11 December 1992

E

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[53] is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories.

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians, and at the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces, which took place on 8 October 1990 at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, resulting in injuries and loss of human lives, and on 29 December 1990 at Rafah,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, and aid for and solidarity with, the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[59] 31 October 1990[60] and 9 April 1991,[61]

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

6. *Requests* the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

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11 December 1992

47/65. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 46/78 of 12 December 1991, on the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[62] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues of concern to some States in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,[63]

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[64]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of six pioneer investors[65] and the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors, *Noting* the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations aimed at enabling developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices, including those aimed at evading regulations and controls, which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living marine resources,

Considering the need for effective and balanced conservation and management of living marine resources, giving full effect to the relevant provisions in the Convention,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1992 under programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[66] taking into account the restructuring of the Secretariat of the Organization,[67] and of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared pursuant to paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 46/78,[68]

Noting with satisfaction the special report of the Secretary-General, prepared pursuant to paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 46/78, on the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in the light of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption,[69]

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, especially on the occasion of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption, as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and fifty-three of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention;[70]

5. *Recognizes* that political and economic changes, including particularly a growing reliance on market principles, underscore the need to re-evaluate, in the light of the issues of concern to some States,[71] matters in the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources, and that a productive dialogue on such issues involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention, for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

6. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources and calls upon all States to take appropriate steps to promote universal participation in the Convention, including through dialogue aimed at addressing the issues of concern to some States;

7. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

8. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

9. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

10. *Recalls* the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990,[72] as well as the understandings adopted on 12 March 1992,[73] and 18 August 1992;[74]

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, and requests him, in the execution of programme 10, to continue to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention;

12. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report prepared pursuant to paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 46/78[68] and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

13. *Welcomes* regional efforts being undertaken by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international cooperation and assistance, in particular the initiatives mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;[75]

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

15. *Urges* interested Member States, in particular States with advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation

with developing countries, including those of regions active in this field;

16. *Requests* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action, in order to facilitate the realization by States of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly;

18. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its eleventh regular session at Kingston from 22 March to 2 April 1993 and to hold, as appropriate, a summer meeting in New York in 1993;

19. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

20. *Reiterates its call* to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures with a view to giving full effect to the provisions in the Convention on the conservation and management of living marine resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living marine resources and, in particular, to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

84th plenary meeting
11 December 1992

47/74. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolutions 45/36 of 27 November 1990 and 46/19 of 25 November 1991, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that it has an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. *Reaffirms* the purpose and objective of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

2. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolution 46/19;[76]

3. *Welcomes* the recent initiatives aimed at the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[77] and stresses the relevance of such initiatives for the advancement of the objectives and principles of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

4. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas;

5. *Stresses* the importance for the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[78] and the programmes set forth in Agenda 21,[43] as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[79] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[80] in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

6. *Notes with interest* the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States and, in that connection, urges all parties concerned in South Africa to cooperate with a view to ending the continuing violence and thereby create an atmosphere conducive to negotiations leading to the establishment of a non-racial democratic and united South Africa;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community for its support of the Peace Plan for Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States, most recently through the adoption of Security Council resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, and hopes that the continuing efforts made at the subregional and international levels aimed at a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict will, within the shortest possible time, lead to national reconciliation, reconstruction and development;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to the Peace Accords for Angola[81] to respect all the commitments undertaken in accordance with these accords, in particular with regard to the

confinement of their troops and weapons, demobilization, and the formation of the unified national armed force, and to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, impair the conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of the country;

9. *Also calls upon* the international community to increase humanitarian assistance to both Angola and Liberia;

10. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the initiative of the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of the Ministers of Trade and Industry of the countries of the zone at Windhoek in the first half of 1993;

11. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and other subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

47/75. International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, in which it proclaimed 1993 as the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

Welcoming the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[82] as well as resolution 1992/45 of 3 March 1992 regarding the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session,[83]

Noting the need to conclude the technical meeting provided for in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 46/128 of 17 December 1991 in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 (*b*) of the same resolution,

1. *Reaffirms* that it proclaimed 1993 as the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, with the theme of "Indigenous people—a new partnership";

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Governments that have not yet done so to develop policies in support of the objectives and the theme of the Year and to strengthen the institutional framework for their implementation;

3. *Urges* the Coordinator for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People to continue to solicit actively the cooperation of specialized agencies, regional commissions, financial and development institutions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the promotion of the programme of activities contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/128;

4. *Requests* the Coordinator to reconvene from within existing resources, in the three working days preceding the eleventh session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the technical meeting provided for in paragraph 8 of resolution 46/128, with a view to concluding its deliberations and finalizing its report;

5. *Stresses* that governmental and intergovernmental activities undertaken within the context of the Year and beyond should take fully into account the development needs of indigenous people and the need for making full use of the contributions that indigenous communities can bring to sustainable national development;

6. *Notes* that there is a continuing need to improve the availablity and the means of dissemination of socio-economic data relating to the development needs of indigenous people and that the Year should contribute to enhancing and to facilitating the coordination capabilities of Member States for collecting and analysing information in that area;

7. *Appeals* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as indigenous people's organizations, to contribute to the voluntary fund for the Year opened by the Secretary-General;

8. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that he should give all assistance necessary to the Coordinator to permit him to carry out his tasks;

9. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights should continue to consider at its upcoming meeting how issues pertinent to the Year could be addressed within the framework of the Conference;

10. *Stresses* the relevance for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities of the recommendations made in chapter 26 of Agenda 21,[43] contained in the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, at its eleventh session, and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its forty-fifth session, to complete their consideration of the draft universal declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and to submit their report to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the activities developed and the results achieved within the context of the Year.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

47/116. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TOWARDS THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[84] adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989, which, *inter alia*, called for negotiations in a climate free of violence,

Reaffirming the Declaration and the need for the full implementation of its provisions,

Also recalling its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and its resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991,

Welcoming the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa, and welcoming Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 and especially the decision to deploy United Nations observers to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[85]

Welcoming also the deployment of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community in South Africa in response to Security Council resolution 772 (1992),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1992[86] on the mission of his Special Representative to South Africa,

Also taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[87] and the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration,[88] as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa,[89]

Welcoming the safeguards agreement of 16 September 1991 between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Government of South Africa and the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement,[90]

Reiterating its conviction that broad-based negotiations, initially undertaken by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, resulting in a new non-racial and democratic constitution and its early entry into force will lead to the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting that while positive measures have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the repeal of key apartheid laws and the revision of major security legislation, important obstacles to achieving a climate conducive to free political activity remain,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiations, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Deeply concerned at revelations of illegal covert activities carried out by military intelligence with a view to undermining a major party to the political process of peaceful change in South Africa,

Noting with concern that, despite the signing of the National Peace Accord, the tragic bloodshed in South Africa has not ended,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the mechanisms set up in South Africa under the National Peace Accord and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at facilitating the resumption of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Taking note with satisfaction of recent agreements between parties aimed at removing many obstacles to resuming broad-based negotiations and also noting with satisfaction the release of prisoners held for their political beliefs or activities,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. *Strongly urges* the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa, and to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to cooperate in combating violence;

3. *Strongly urges* the South African authorities to assume the full responsibility to respect and protect the right of South Africans to demonstrate peacefully in public in order to convey their views effectively;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all signatories to the National Peace Accord[85] to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions and by cooperating with each other to that end;

5. *Calls upon* all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

6. *Takes note with approval* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General[86] and calls upon the Government of South Africa and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently those recommendations;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his report and particularly to assist in strengthening the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report which fall within the purview of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the deployment in South Africa of the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community;

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of South Africa, as well as the other parties and movements, to lend their full cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry regarding the

Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) and to permit the Commission urgently and fully to carry out investigations into the functioning and operations of security forces and armed formations, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond positively and appropriately, as envisaged in his report, to requests for assistance from the Goldstone Commission in the context of the National Peace Accord;

11. *Urges* the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume, without further delay, broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution and for its speedy entry into force;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to support the vulnerable and critical process still under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate measures with regard to the South African authorities, as warranted by ongoing developments, and, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to them, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements and agreement on a new, non-racial and democratic constitution;

13. *Calls upon* all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

14. *Appeals* to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

16. *Also calls upon* the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies, which have been endorsed by representative anti-apartheid sports organizations in South Africa, in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports;

17. *Appeals* to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa, based on an agreed, democratic and non-racial constitution, by providing and increasing its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing;

18. *Also appeals* to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of destabilization and thereby to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to undertake preliminary examination of the assistance that the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to South Africa and, as appropriate, inside that country, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

B

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[87]

Recognizing the important role that the Special Committee has had in mobilizing international support for the elimination of apartheid and in the adoption by consensus, on 14 December 1989, of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[84]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its work, under its mandate, in support of the peaceful eradication of apartheid and of the process of a negotiated transition of South Africa to a democratic non-racial society;

2. *Commends* the Special Committee for the holding at Windhoek, from 22 to 24 May 1992, of the Seminar on South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping to Address Them,[91] and for its full support of the holding of the Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, held in New York on 8 and 9 September 1992, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and its Advisory Committee;[92]

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to mobilize international support for the elimination of apartheid through the early establishment in South Africa of a society based on an agreed democratic and non-racial constitution as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and to this end:

(*a*) To continue to monitor the complex developments in South Africa, and to collect, analyse and disseminate factual information in this regard;

(*b*) To facilitate a peaceful and stable transition in South Africa by promoting international assistance to help South Africans overcome the negative social and economic consequences of the policies of apartheid by, *inter alia*, following up on the Windhoek Seminar through sectoral seminars on well-defined and specific topics with the participation of experts in the relevant fields and in cooperation with relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, institutions and non-governmental organizations;

(*c*) To undertake liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and institutions, as well as other relevant groups, both inside and outside South Africa;

4. *Appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their cooperation with the Special Committee, and requests all relevant components of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in their activities in support of the ongoing process of the peaceful elimination of apartheid in South Africa;

5. *Decides* that the special allocation of 450,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1993 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid through the establishment of a new society in South Africa based on a democratic and non-racial constitution, with particular emphasis on issues of human rights and constitution-building, human resources development, institutional capacity-building, health, housing and other socio-economic priority areas;

6. *Also decides* to continue to authorize adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York so that they may participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and in deliberations relating to the situation in South Africa in other relevant United Nations bodies.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

C

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 46/79 F, adopted without a vote on 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,[93] to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 2 of its resolution 46/79 F, relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into South African society,

Welcoming the announcement on 26 September 1992 of the Record of Understanding reached between the African National Congress of South Africa and the Government of South Africa, which contained agreement on the release of remaining political prisoners,[94] and the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees as a result of the agreement reached between the South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting with concern that continuing political violence and other developments in South Africa are having an adverse impact on the negotiating process and on the functioning of the framework provided by the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[85]

Recognizing the work being carried out by broad-based, impartial voluntary organizations inside South Africa in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and noting with satisfaction the working relationship that the Trust Fund has established with those South African organizations,

Strongly convinced that continued, direct and substantial contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance during the critical transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;[93]

2. *Supports* continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. *Supports* assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing the continuing adverse effects of those laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the rule of law;

4. *Endorses* the decision of the Trust Fund to channel its assistance through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

6. *Appeals* for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

7. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

8. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

D

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,[95]

Recalling its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 46/79 E of 13 December 1991,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo as a major contribution to the pressure exerted on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining pressure until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[84] such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa, *Noting* that the most effective way to enforce the oil embargo against South Africa remains the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo,

Taking note with appreciation of the draft model law for the effective enforcement of the oil embargo against South Africa, contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,[96] and welcoming its consideration by Member States,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa[95] and endorses its recommendations;

2. *Requests* all States to adopt, if they have not already done so, and otherwise to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each country, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibilities for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent South African companies from acquiring holdings in oil companies outside South Africa;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to South Africa in the oil sector, including finance, technology, equipment or personnel;

(*f*) To prohibit the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*g*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered in their territory or owned by their nationals, that have violated the oil embargo, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(*h*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(*i*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(*j*) To discourage ships within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

3. *Authorizes* the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

E

MILITARY AND OTHER COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[84] its resolutions 45/176 B and C of 19 December 1990 and 46/79 B and C of 13 December 1991, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid[87] and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,[97]

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement,[90]

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, *Gravely concerned* about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. *Deplores* the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

2. *Urges* all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and to prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to maintain existing financial measures and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

F

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 46/79 D of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,[98] and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,[99]

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. *Strongly deplores* the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

G

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and, in particular, 32/105 M of 14 December 1977, by which it adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and 45/176 G of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports[100] and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[87]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and endorses its recommendations;[101]

2. *Urges* Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities in sports that are among the legacies of apartheid.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/117. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 46/80 of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[102] containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, *Also noting with satisfaction* that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to students from South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study, as often as possible at educational and training institutions within South Africa,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Noting that, in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is continuing to allocate greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening the historically black and other institutions of higher learning, especially through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the main thrust of the proceedings of the Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, held in New York on 8 and 9 September 1992, organized by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and its Advisory Committee,[92] with special regard to the need for:

(*a*) Establishing linkages between training and educational activities and industry in South Africa;

(*b*) Supporting and strengthening the historically black and other universities through exchange programmes for graduates and junior faculty;

(*c*) Continuing to provide educational assistance at the tertiary level in South Africa and to strengthen the institutional technical and financial capacity as well as the decision-making of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and educational institutions that serve the needs and interests of disadvantaged South Africans;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the training activities of the Programme designed to address priority needs in the areas of education and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans;

5. *Welcomes* the expanding educational and training activities of the Programme inside South Africa and its close cooperation with South African non-governmental organizations and educational institutions;

6. *Emphasizes* that the international community has an important role in assisting the people of South Africa in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. *Calls upon* non-governmental educational institutions, private organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. *Appeals* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international professional associations and individuals to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. *Considers* that, under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should continue to have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility and means to expand, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its programme of activities.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/118. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989, 45/15 of 20 November 1990 and 46/109 of 17 December 1991,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;[103] the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988[104] and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989;[105] the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[106] at San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, on 12 December 1989, at Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990,[107] at Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990,[108] at Puntarenas, Costa

Rica, on 17 December 1990,[109] and at Tegucigalpa on 13 December 1991;[110] and the Managua Agenda of 5 June 1992,[111]

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[103] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Convinced of the political will that inspires the peoples of Central America to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, as well as the commitment to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peacekeeping operations that have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America, as well as the need to redefine the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Considering that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Tegucigalpa Declaration[112] they established the Central American Integration System, the fundamental objective of which is to ensure the integration of Central America and its establishment as a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development,

Also considering the importance of the decisions concerning human and social development adopted by the Central American Presidents at Tegucigalpa in December 1991, as well as the significance of the Managua Agenda, adopted by the Presidents in Nicaragua in June 1992, when they also evaluated the results of the last eleven summit meetings and adopted a joint course of action for follow-up and consolidation of the agreements concluded,

Further considering the commitments that have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Convinced that the Peace Agreement reached on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[113] reflects that country's profound aspiration for peace and justice, and that scrupulous compliance therewith will not only permit an end to the armed conflict through political means but also lay the foundation for major political, legal, economic and social changes that must involve all sectors of the country in the consolidation of a democratic and cohesive society,

Noting with satisfaction that both parties have scrupulously observed the cease-fire, overcoming delays and difficulties in the process of implementing the peace agreements in El Salvador, and, through the mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives, have adopted agreements leading to the final cessation of the armed conflict on 15 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 23 November 1992,[114]

Convinced of the importance of continued talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala and in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to end the internal armed confrontation at the earliest opportunity and to bring about national reconciliation, with full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans,

Emphasizing the importance of the end of the armed conflict in Nicaragua and the need to consolidate peace in that country, as well as the urgent need for the international community and the United Nations system to continue providing Nicaragua with the support required to promote rehabilitation and economic and social reconstruction, for the purpose of strengthening democracy and overcoming the aftermath of the war and the adverse consequences of recent natural disasters,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America, as well as the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiatives of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three)[115] in Latin America, through a partnership for democracy and development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference that would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. *Commends* the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987,[103] as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. *Expresses its strongest support* for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and development;

3. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights;

4. *Welcomes* the agreements reached by the Security Commission of the Central American countries in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, as well as the progress made on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the steps taken to implement the vital Peace Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[113] and at the flexibility shown by both parties in overcoming obstacles and differences and in maintaining the close linkage between the implementation of the various commitments assumed by them, in order to ensure the full and scrupulous implementation of all the agreements;

6. *Welcomes with particular satisfaction* the holding of the National Reconciliation Ceremony on 15 December 1992, which brought to an end definitively the armed confrontation in El Salvador, and urges all sectors of Salvadorian society to continue to act with the greatest responsibility and spirit of *détente* and national reconciliation in order to ensure implementation of the commitments still to be fulfilled, thus making it possible to complete successfully the pacification process and develop normal living conditions throughout the country, particularly in the areas most affected by the armed conflict;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the effective and timely mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and extends its support to them so that they can continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the peace agreements in El Salvador;

8. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as to the Government of the United States of America, for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to reach the Peace Agreement and implement the commitments which are laid down in it, and urges them to continue to support them until the full implementation of these agreements, which reflect the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, is brought about;

9. *Reiterates* the importance of stepping up the negotiating process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca in order to achieve the goals laid down in the agreements signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991[116] and at Querétaro, Mexico, on 25 July 1991,[117] and urges scrupulous implementation of the agreed procedures and progress towards the adoption of commitments on all the issues set forth in the agreements signed at Mexico City, particularly the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights which they have been considering, in order to achieve, in the near future, national reconciliation and a firm and lasting peace with the continued support of the international community and the United Nations; expresses appreciation, likewise, to the Secretary-General and his Representative for the support that they are giving to the negotiating process and encourages them to continue to provide it;

10. *Supports* the efforts that the Government of Nicaragua is making to consolidate peace and endorses the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies will provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country;

11. *Stresses* the importance that the continuity and outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three),[115] as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and from within existing resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments, and calls upon the international community to increase its support for peace, freedom, democracy and development in Central America by providing resources for their consolidation, so that the region's material limitations do not diminish or reverse the progress made;

13. *Reiterates* the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the implementation of the Central American Economic Plan of Action;[108]

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/119. Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Noting that the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan provides a new opportunity for reconstruction of the country,

Wishing the people of Afghanistan peace and prosperity,

Expressing the hope that the Islamic State will continue its efforts towards further stabilization of the security situation in the country, so as to contribute to the safe delivery of international aid,

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of properties and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by the fourteen years of war, *Underlining* the importance of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan for the prosperity of its people, who have suffered many hardships during fourteen years of war and devastation and who have lost the chance for development throughout the conflict,

Aware that Afghanistan continues to suffer from an extremely critical economic situation as a land-locked and least developed country,

Affirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist Afghanistan in restoring basic services and in rebuilding the country,

Noting with sympathy the urgent appeal for international humanitarian assistance made to the international community by the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan,

Expressing its hope that the international community will respond adequately to the Consolidated Appeal for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General on 5 June 1992,[118]

Thanking all Governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Afghanistan and to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

1. *Encourages* the efforts of the Government and people of the Islamic State of Afghanistan towards rehabilitation and reconstruction;

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute problems of Afghanistan and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country;

3. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, full restoration of basic services and reconstruction of Afghanistan, having in mind the availability of the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund as referred to in paragraph 5 below;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To ensure the continued operation and further strengthening of "humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan";

(*b*) To dispatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the situation in the light of the war damage and destruction and to prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country;

(*c*) To initiate a plan for mobilizing financial, technical and material assistance, including the convening of a conference of donor States and international financial institutions;

5. *Also appeals* to all Member States, in particular donor countries, to provide emergency financial assistance to the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund established in August 1988 and to consolidated appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan;

6. *Invites* the international financial institutions and specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, where appropriate, to bring the special needs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan".

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/120. An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling the statement of 31 January 1992, adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government,[40] in which the Secretary-General was invited to prepare, for circulation to the States Members of the United Nations by 1 July 1992, an "analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping",

Welcoming the timely presentation of the forward-looking report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[20] in response to the summit meeting of the Security Council, as a set of recommendations that deserve close examination by the international community,

Recognizing the need to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of the new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Stressing that the implementation of the concepts and proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace" should be in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in particular its purposes and principles,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and its resolution 43/51 of 5 December 1988, the annex to which contains the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, *Emphasizing* that international peace and security must be seen in an integrated manner and that the efforts of the Organization to build peace, justice, stability and security must encompass not only military matters, but also, through its various organs within their respective areas of competence, relevant political, economic, social, humanitarian, environmental and developmental aspects,

Stressing the need for international action to strengthen the socio-economic development of Member States as one of the means of enhancing international peace and security and, in this regard, recognizing the need to complement "An Agenda for Peace" with "An Agenda for Development",

Acknowledging that timely application of preventive diplomacy is the most desirable and efficient means of easing tensions before they result in conflict,

Recognizing that preventive diplomacy may require such measures as confidence-building, early-warning, fact-finding and other measures in which consultations with Member States, discretion, confidentiality, objectivity and transparency should be combined as appropriate,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the field of preventive diplomacy, through, *inter alia*, allocating appropriate staff resources and financial resources for preventive diplomacy, in order to assist Member States to resolve their differences in a peaceful manner,

Reaffirming the fundamental importance of a sound and secure financial basis for the United Nations in order, *inter alia*, to enable the Organization to play an effective role in preventive diplomacy,

Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements and organizations for preventive diplomacy within their respective areas of competence,

Emphasizing also that respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States is crucial to any common endeavour to promote international peace and security,

Recalling further other resolutions adopted by the Assembly during its forty-seventh session concerning various aspects of "An Agenda for Peace",

Emphasizing the need for all organs and bodies of the United Nations, as appropriate, to intensify their efforts to strengthen the role of the Organization in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building and to continue the discussion of the report of the Secretary-General with a view to adequate action being taken,

Stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law,

Noting the definition of preventive diplomacy provided by the Secretary-General in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[20]

I

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Emphasizing the need to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Invites* Member States to seek solutions to their disputes at an early stage through such peaceful means as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to explore ways and means for a full utilization of the provisions of the Charter whereby the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which is deemed likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations;

3. *Encourages* the Security Council to utilize fully the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter on procedures and methods for peaceful settlement of disputes and to call upon the parties concerned to settle their disputes peacefully;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the Security Council to engage at an early stage in close and continuous consultation in order to develop, on a case-by-case basis, an appropriate strategy for the peaceful settlement of specific disputes, including the participation of other organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as regional arrangements and organizations as appropriate, and invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on such consultations;

II

EARLY WARNING, COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for early warning, collection of information and analysis,

1. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to set up an adequate early-warning mechanism for situations which are likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, in close cooperation with Member States and United Nations agencies, as well as regional arrangements and organizations, as appropriate, making use of the information available to these organizations and/or received from Member States, and to keep Member States informed of the mechanism established;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat for the collection of information and analysis to serve better the early-warning needs of the Organization and, to that end, encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that staff members receive proper training in all aspects of preventive diplomacy, including the collection and analysis of information;

3. *Invites* Member States and regional arrangements and organizations to provide timely early-warning information, on a confidential basis when appropriate, to the Secretary-General;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council, at his discretion, any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, together with his recommendations thereon;

5. *Invites* Member States to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in preventive diplomacy, including by providing assistance he may require;

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to notify the General Assembly, as appropriate, of any situation which is potentially dangerous or might lead to international friction or dispute;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States concerned, at an early stage, any matter which in his opinion may adversely affect relations between States;

III

FACT-FINDING

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, on 29 October[119] and 30 November 1992,[120] and its own resolutions 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2182 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 and 2329 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 on the question of methods of fact-finding,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, particularly its guidelines;

2. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that he should continue to utilize the services of eminent and qualified experts in fact-finding and other missions, selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible, taking into account candidates with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

3. *Invites* Member States to submit names of suitable individuals whom the Secretary-General might wish to use at his discretion in fact-finding and other missions;

4. *Recommends* that a request by a Member State for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to its territory should be considered expeditiously;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to dispatch fact-finding and other missions in a timely manner in order to assist him in the proper discharge of his functions under the Charter of the United Nations;

IV

CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Recognizing that the application of appropriate confidence-building measures, consistent with national security needs, would promote mutual confidence and good faith, which are essential to reducing the likelihood of conflicts between States and enhancing prospects for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 45/62 F of 4 December 1990, as well as its resolution 47/54 D of 9 December 1992 on the implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures,

Recognizing that confidence-building measures may encompass both military and non-military matters, including political, economic and social matters,

Stressing the need to encourage Member States, and regional arrangements and organizations where relevant and in a manner consistent with their mandates, to play a leading role in developing confidence-building measures appropriate to the region concerned and to coordinate their efforts in this regard with the United Nations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Invites* Member States and regional arrangements and organizations to inform the Secretary-General through appropriate channels about their experiences in confidence-building measures in their respective regions;

2. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General to consult on a regular basis with Member States and regional arrangements and organizations on further confidence-building measures;

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to consult with parties to existing or potential disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and with other interested Member States and regional arrangements and organizations, as appropriate, on the possibility of initiating confidence-building measures in their respective regions and to keep Member States informed thereon in consultation with the parties concerned;

4. *Commends* such confidence-building measures as the promotion of openness and restraint in the production, procurement and deployment of armaments, the systematic exchange of military missions, the possible formation of regional risk reduction centres, arrangements for the free flow of information and the monitoring of regional arms control and disarmament agreements;

V

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Recalling its resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990 on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations and its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,

Welcoming the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance,

Noting that, in certain circumstances, programmes of impartially-provided humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations can be mutually supportive,

1. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Organization in order to ensure coordinated planning and execution of humanitarian assistance programmes, drawing upon the specialized skills and resources of all parts of the United Nations system, as well as those of non-governmental organizations, as appropriate;

2. *Also encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to address the question of coordination, when necessary, between humanitarian assistance programmes and peace-keeping or related operations, preserving the non-political, neutral and impartial character of humanitarian action;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of appropriate organs of the United Nations any situation requiring urgent humanitarian assistance in order to prevent its deterioration, which might lead to international friction or dispute;

VI

RESOURCES AND LOGISTICAL ASPECTS OF PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

Recognizing the need for adequate resources in support of the United Nations efforts in preventive diplomacy,

1. *Invites* Member States to provide political and practical support to the Secretary-General in his efforts for the peaceful settlement of disputes, including early warning, fact-finding, good offices and mediation;

2. *Also invites* Member States, on a voluntary basis, to provide the Secretary-General with any necessary addi-

tional expertise and logistical resources that he might require for the successful execution of these functions of increasing importance;

VII

ROLE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

Emphasizing that, together with the Security Council and the Secretary-General, it has an important role in preventive diplomacy,

Recognizing that, having an important role in preventive diplomacy, it has to work in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and consistent with their respective mandates and responsibilities,

Decides to explore ways and means to support the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[20] to promote the utilization of the General Assembly, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, by Member States so as to bring greater influence to bear in preempting or containing any situation which is potentially dangerous or might lead to international friction or dispute;

VIII

FUTURE WORK

Bearing in mind that owing to time constraints it could not examine all the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[20]

1. *Decides* to continue early in 1993 its examination of other recommendations on preventive diplomacy and related matters contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace", including preventive deployment, demilitarized zones and the International Court of Justice, as well as implementation of the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, in conformity with the Charter and taking into account the relevant developments and practices in the competent organs of the United Nations;

2. *Also decides* to discuss and consider other proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace".

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/121. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[121]

Reaffirming its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992,

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council regarding the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of the former Yugoslavia,

Appreciating all the ongoing international efforts to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly those efforts being pursued by the United Nations, the European Community, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the untiring efforts and bravery of the United Nations Protection Force in securing relief operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relief and humanitarian agencies, and expressing its condemnation of the recent attacks on the United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo by Serbian forces resulting in loss of life and injuries to some of its personnel,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia dated 6 November 1992, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that "ethnic cleansing" did not appear to be the consequence of the war, but rather its goal,[122]

Taking note also of the report of the Special Rapporteur dated 17 November 1992, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that another factor which had contributed to the intensity of "ethnic cleansing" in areas under Serbian control was the marked imbalance between the weaponry in the hands of the Serbian and the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina,[123]

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina owing to intensified aggressive acts by the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to acquire more territories by force, characterized by a consistent pattern of gross and systematic violations of human rights, a burgeoning refugee population resulting from mass expulsions of defenceless civilians from their homes and the existence in Serbian and Montenegrin controlled areas of concentration camps and detention centres, in pursuit of the abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing", which is a form of genocide,

Strongly condemning Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their continued non-compliance with all relevant United Nations resolutions,

Deeply regretting that the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have not had the desired effect of halting the aggressive acts by Serbian and Montenegrin irregular forces and the direct and indirect support of the Yugoslav People's Army for the aggressive acts in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,[124]

Convinced that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive actions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to oblige Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour,

Reaffirming also that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Chapter VII, Article 51, of the Charter, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security, *Determined* to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;

2. *Strongly condemns* Serbia, Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their non-compliance with existing resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the London Peace Accords of August 1992;[125]

3. *Demands* that Serbia and Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately cease their aggressive acts and hostility and comply fully and unconditionally with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, General Assembly resolution 46/242 and the London Peace Accords of August 1992;

4. *Demands* that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Yugoslav People's Army still in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

5. *Demands also* that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Croatian Army that may be in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that are already not operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of that Government, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

6. *Supports* the consideration by the Security Council of the immediate enforcement of Council resolution 781 (1992) banning all military flights over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. *Urges* the Security Council, within its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to again call upon the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to comply with all relevant resolutions and to bring to an end the aggressive acts against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to implement and enforce all existing resolutions with respect to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia and, specifically, further to consider measures, including the following, on an urgent basis, but no later than 15 January 1993:

(*a*) In the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to authorize Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(*b*) To exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991;

8. *Also urges* the Security Council to consider taking measures to open more airports/airfields for international humanitarian relief flights, to pursue emergency airdrops as a stop-gap measure and to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes;

9. *Further urges* the Security Council to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and *matériel* to assist and facilitate in this effort;

10. *Urges* the Security Council to consider recommending the establishment of an ad hoc international war crimes tribunal to try and punish those who have committed war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina when sufficient information has been provided by the Commission of Experts established by Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992;

11. *Requests* the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to conclude expeditiously the work of the Working Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on the reasons for the lack of progress and to submit proposals to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of their mandate by 18 January 1993;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/148. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[126]

Recalling its resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1989, 45/13 of 7 November 1990 and 46/20 of 26 November 1991,

Recalling also the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Taking note of the resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-sixth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 22 to 28 June 1992,[127] and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,[128] *Considering* the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 30 September 1992,[129]

Noting in particular the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts in Africa and the harmonious continuation of the democratization process,

Noting with satisfaction the support and assistance of the United Nations for the democratization process in Africa,

Also noting the efforts of the United Nations to contribute to resolving conflicts in Africa,

Further noting with satisfaction decision AHG/Dec.1 (XXVIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to setting up machinery for the prevention, settlement and management of conflicts in Africa,[128]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Also mindful of political developments in South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate apartheid, and to the independent States of southern Africa that are victims of the system of apartheid,

Deeply concerned that, despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries, their economic situation remains critical and African recovery and development continue to be severely hindered by the collapse of commodity prices, the heavy debt burden and the paucity of funding possibilities, as well as by the devastating drought affecting certain regions of the continent,

Considering that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[130] did not live up to expectations,

Welcoming the adoption in 1991 of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[131] while regretting that the machinery for its implementation has not yet begun operating,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 3 June 1991 at Abuja of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling further that in its resolution 46/20 it, *inter alia*, urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support for the establishment of an African economic community,

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help refugees and, subsequently, African countries of asylum,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States and requests United Nations organizations to continue to support those efforts;

4. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to support the Organization of African Unity in its efforts to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and peacefully to manage change in Africa;

5. *Urges* the United Nations to provide cooperation and assistance, as appropriate, to the Organization of African Unity should the latter decide to launch a peace-keeping operation;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the question of decolonization;

7. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue its efforts for the early eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid, taking into consideration the democratic process emerging in South Africa, and to provide the appropriate assistance to that end;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid—to continue to involve the Organization of African Unity closely in all their activities concerning Africa;

9. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees, as well as to African countries of asylum;

10. *Notes* that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasizes the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in this field;

11. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[131] will necessitate the full participation of the international community, in particular of the Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and emphasizes the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure its implementation in accordance with General Assembly decisions;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular on follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of all United Nations organizations, commis-

sions, committees and working groups on follow-up to and monitoring and assessment of the New Agenda;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to adopt appropriate measures, in consultation with the international organizations and financial institutions concerned, as well as with donor countries, to assist in the mobilization of the resources needed to support the efforts of the African States to implement, at the national and regional levels, Agenda 21 and other relevant decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;[132]

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend their support and cooperation to the member States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the effective organizational arrangement and smooth functioning of the African Economic Community;

16. *Also urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide support as appropriate to the establishment of the African Economic Community, and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular by providing financial and technical assistance to African regional and subregional organizations, as well as to African organizations for drought and desertification control;

17. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance provided by the United Nations and its organizations to the African countries in the context of the democratization process, as well as in organizing and holding pluralistic, free and fair elections, and encourages the provision, in the future, of such assistance to countries that request it;

18. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to mobilize international support for special programmes of economic assistance to African States facing grave economic difficulties or victims of the policies of apartheid, and requests him to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations agencies and by the international community to help implement these programmes;

19. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity on the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1993, to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1991 and 1992 on cooperation between them in 1992-1993 and to adopt new and effective joint action;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to holding sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations;

21. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to ensure that the representatives of their secretariats continue to hold regular close consultations, particularly on the follow-up to the present resolution;

22. *Calls upon* the relevant organs of the United Nations to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions;

24. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and organizations of the United Nations system.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/167. Convening of an international conference on Somalia

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Somalia,

Taking into account the statement made in the General Assembly by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 30 September 1992 and especially his proposal to convene an international conference on Somalia,[129]

Taking note of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Taking note also of the outcome of the Second Coordination Meeting on Somalia, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 5 December 1992,

Realizing that lasting peace, stability and unity in the country can be achieved through a process of national reconciliation culminating in a final, comprehensive, politically negotiated settlement among all the political entities and segments of the Somali people,

Deeply convinced that a final negotiated settlement of the Somali conflict is an ultimate responsibility of the Somalis themselves,

Recognizing that the idea of convening an international conference on Somalia has gained widespread acceptance and is viewed as part of the important initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the international community to contribute to creating the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, peace and stability and for reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts being exerted by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa on Somalia,

Stressing the need to coordinate the efforts being made by the international community towards the restoration of national unity and peace and the reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

1. *Affirms* the need for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis;

2. *Welcomes* the idea of convening an international peace conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization

of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa on Somalia and governmental and non-governmental organizations, which would contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the subregion;

3. *Recognizes* that the restoration of much-needed peace and stability in Somalia must be governed, *inter alia*, by the following considerations: strict observance of a cease-fire, full cooperation with United Nations peace-keeping forces, national reconciliation, assistance for refugees, displaced persons and returnees, a constitution that guarantees democracy, freedom and justice, and free and fair elections;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa on Somalia and with the support of other governmental and non-governmental organizations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and emphasizes the need to consider the practical modalities for convening an international conference on Somalia as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its current session on this matter.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/168. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto, in particular the section on the guiding principles, as well as those sections concerning prevention, preparedness, stand-by capacity, consolidated appeals, coordination, cooperation and leadership and continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development,

Deeply concerned about the magnitude and ruinous effects of disasters and emergency situations, which call, *inter alia*, for more international cooperation to mitigate the human suffering of their victims and to expedite the rehabilitation and reconstruction processes,

Underlining the need for an adequate, coordinated and prompt response by the international community to disasters and emergency situations,

Noting the increasing number and complexity of disasters and humanitarian emergencies,

Also underlining the need for availability of adequate financial resources to ensure a prompt response by the United Nations to humanitarian emergency situations,

Welcoming the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, as envisaged in resolution 46/182,

Emphasizing the importance of the primary role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, including with the support of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, in ensuring better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, natural disasters and other emergencies, in particular emergencies involving the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, taking into account the need to promote, in close collaboration with concerned agencies and international financial institutions, a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law and within the context of General Assembly resolution 47/120 of 18 December 1992,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue discussions with Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system on various issues related to United Nations involvement in complex and dangerous emergencies in terms of the measures set forth in paragraph 76 of his report,[133]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[133]

2. *Emphasizes* the leadership role of the Secretary-General in ensuring the rapid and coordinated response of the United Nations system to humanitarian emergencies, including in mobilizing the necessary resources, and invites all concerned operational organizations and agencies to continue to extend their full support for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/182;

3. *Invites* those States in a position to do so to consider increasing the resources of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund based on voluntary contributions, in order to assist further the United Nations system in its efforts to respond rapidly to humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon those that have already pledged contributions to the Fund urgently to fulfil their commitments;

4. *Calls upon* potential donors to adopt the necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions, including setting aside, on a stand-by basis, financial and other resources that can be disbursed quickly to the United Nations system in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to examine all possible ways and means to provide adequate qualified personnel and administrative resources to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs from within existing resources of the regular budget of the United Nations and, where appropriate, through the secondment of national humanitarian disaster relief experts;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, to review the effectiveness and achievements of the new institutional arrangements of the United Nations humanitarian assistance system, including the arrangements for the functioning between Headquarters offices and at the field level, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/182, as well as the progress made in the implementation of that resolution and the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations as to how to give full effect to the provisions of these resolutions;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with Governments and United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to report on arrangements between the United Nations and interested Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that would enable the United Nations to have more expeditious access, when necessary, to their emergency relief capacities, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles and personnel, as well as logistical support;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with Governments, to report on ways and means to improve further United Nations capability in the areas of prevention and preparedness in relation to natural disasters and other emergencies, in particular emergencies involving food, medicines, shelter and health care, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 46/182;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities, advantages and disadvantages of the establishment of warehouses for emergency items at the regional as well as global levels, taking into account existing facilities, and to report thereon in his next annual report;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/169. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/15 of 20 November 1990 and 46/109 A and B of 17 December 1991 concerning the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", in which it welcomed the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991, and endorsed, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the recent natural disasters are impeding Nicaragua's efforts to overcome the consequences of the war within the framework of a democracy and in the macroeconomic conditions already achieved,

Taking into account the serious consequences of the destruction of crops and of thousands of homes and the damage caused to important sectors of the national infrastructure, as well as the growing needs of thousands of displaced persons and refugees who must be incorporated into the country's economic activities,

Recognizing the efforts of the international community and the Government of Nicaragua to provide relief and emergency assistance to persons affected by the aftermath of the war, the floods, the volcanic eruption and the recent tidal wave,

Recognizing also that the intensive efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to promote economic reactivation within the framework of a process of adjustment with economic growth and development have been hindered by the aftermath of the war and natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in the task of rehabilitation and national reconstruction, as well as in providing emergency assistance;

2. *Requests* all Member States, the international funding agencies and regional, intraregional and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing support to Nicaragua at the required levels in order both to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction and development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide Nicaragua, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, with all possible assistance to support the consolidation of peace, in areas such as the settlement of displaced and demobilized persons and refugees, land ownership and land tenure in rural areas, direct care for war victims, mine clearance and the overcoming of difficulties in the restoration of the productive areas of the country, and, in general, a process of sustained recovery and development that will render the peace and democracy achieved irreversible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the action taken to implement the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/195. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare an effective framework convention on climate change, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon, for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 46/169 of 19 December 1991, by which it provided for the continuation of work on climate change until the end of 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its work up to May 1992[134] and the report prepared on behalf of the Committee, by its Chairman, for submission to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[135]

Taking note of resolution 15 (EC-XLIV), adopted by the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization at its forty-fourth session, *Noting* that, in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 46/169 and pursuant to resolution INC/1992/1 adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on 9 May 1992,[136] arrangements were made for the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee,

Noting also that the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee was held at Geneva from 7 to 10 December 1992,

Noting further the interim arrangements contained in article 21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[79] including the provision that the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/212 should be the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the support provided for the operation of the secretariat during 1992 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as by bilateral contributors,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[137] with particular reference to the possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the Convention in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[79] by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change and its signing by a large number of States;

2. *Considers* the Convention one of the achievements of the international community working through the United Nations and a first step in a cooperative response to the common concern for the change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects;

3. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to sign or accede to the Convention, as appropriate, and all signatories that have not yet done so to ratify, accept or approve it, so that it may enter into force;

4. *Invites* signatories of the Convention to communicate to the head of the interim secretariat of the Convention, as soon as feasible, information regarding measures consistent with the provisions of the Convention, pending its entry into force;

5. *Urges* States to support and contribute to the activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels related to the basic scientific and technical needs specified in the Convention, including those activities carried out under the World Climate Programme and the Global Climate Observing System;

6. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties, as specified in the Convention, and, in that context, to contribute to the effective operation of the interim arrangements set out in article 21 of the Convention;

7. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in this regard, to implement expeditiously the plan of preparatory work drawn up at its sixth session, and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements within the overall calendar of conferences for the Committee to hold sessions, in accordance with the needs of that plan;

8. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to promote a coherent and coordinated programme of activities by competent bodies aimed at supporting the entry into force and effective implementation of the Convention, including strengthening the capacities of developing and all other countries to prepare for their participation in the Convention;

9. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system involved in work relating to climate change, including the interim secretariat of the Convention, to initiate and strengthen such activities, where possible in collaboration with each other, and invites them to make information on these activities and on any coordination arrangements regularly available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, through its secretariat;

10. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to convey information on its work to the General Assembly, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development, as appropriate, in particular in the context of chapter 9 of Agenda 21;[43]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/212 so that it may function as the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and, in that capacity, provide adequate support to the evolving work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and also requests him to make provisions for this purpose within the current and forthcoming programme budgets;

12. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and other United Nations bodies with relevant expertise, to continue to cooperate closely with, and to contribute staff to assist, the head of the interim secretariat;

13. *Requests* bilateral sources to continue to assist the interim secretariat as hitherto;

14. *Requests* the head of the interim secretariat to maximize opportunities for collaborative work with other secretariat entities, including the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to maintain the special voluntary fund established under paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to support the participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing countries, as well as developing countries stricken by drought and desertification, in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and in the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, resolution INC/1992/1 of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;[136]

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to maintain the trust fund established under paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to contribute to the costs of the interim secretariat of the Convention;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the contributions made to these extrabudgetary funds and invites further adequate and timely contributions to both funds;

18. *Decides* that, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the costs of the work of the Committee and the interim secretariat should be funded within the current

and forthcoming programme budgets, without adversely affecting the programmed activities of the United Nations, and through voluntary contributions to the trust fund, as appropriate;

19. *Welcomes* the invitation by the Government of Germany to host the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

20. *Invites* the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit a final report to the General Assembly on behalf of the Committee on the completion of the Committee's work, following the conclusion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee, see sect. X.B.1.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/47/456.

[3] See resolution 37/53.

[4] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd to 36th meetings (A/47/PV.33-36). See also sect. I, note 18.

[6] Ibid., 39th to 42nd meetings (A/47/PV.39-42). See also sect. I, note 18.

[7] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July–6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

[8] See A/47/339.

[9] A/47/385.

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 43rd meeting (A/47/PV.43).

[11] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1991* (Austria, July 1992) (GC(XXXVI)/1004); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/47/374).

[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting (A/47/PV.44).

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[14] See *International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-sixth Regular Session*, 21-25 September 1992 (GC(XXXVI)/RESOLUTIONS (1992)).

[15] A/47/459.

[16] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[17] A/45/859, annex.

[18] A/47/89-S/23576, annex II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23576.

[19] A/47/498.

[20] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[21] S/24340; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24340.

[22] A/42/949, annex.

[23] A/47/498/Add.1, sect. V.

[24] A/47/451.

[25] See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

[26] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting (A/47/PV.51).

[27] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[28] See A/40/481/Add.1.

[29] A/43/509/Add.1.

[30] A/47/463.

[31] A/47/450 and Add.1.

[32] See A/47/450, sect. V.

[33] See A/47/417/Add.1.

[34] See A/46/231, annex, appendix.

[35] See A/46/550-S/23127, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23127.

[36] OEA/Ser.F/V.1-MRE/RES.3/92 and Corr.1.

[37] A/47/599 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1), sect. IV, para. 119.

[39] Resolution 217 A (III), art. 21, para. 3.

[40] S/23500; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23500.

[41] A/47/649.

[42] A/47/414 and Add.1.

[43] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[44] A/47/414, para. 95.

[45] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fourth Committee*, 3rd and 5th meetings, and corrigendum.

[46] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23).

[47] Resolution 217 A (III).

[48] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. I, sect. J.

[49] Ibid., chap. III.

[50] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 69th meeting (A/47/PV.69).

[51] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. II, sect. C; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[52] A/47/673.

[53] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[54] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[55] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/47/35).

[56] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

[57] A/47/716-S/24845; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24845.

[58] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 74th meeting (A/47/PV.74).

[59] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[60] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

[61] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

[62] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[63] See A/44/650 and Corr.1, paras. 156 and 158.

[64] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

[65] See A/46/724, paras. 146-151.

[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[67] See A/46/882.

[68] A/47/623.

[69] A/47/512.

[70] See A/47/623, paras. 20-23.

[71] Ibid., para. 21.

[72] LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

[73] LOS/PCN/L.102, annex.

[74] LOS/PCN/L.108, annex.

[75] See A/47/623, paras. 173-177.

[76] A/47/424 and Add.1 and 2.

[77] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[78] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[79] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[80] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[81] See S/22609, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

[82] *Report of the United Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONT.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, vol. II: *Proceedings of the Conference*, and vol. III: *Statements made by Heads of State or Government at the Summit Segment of the Conference*.

[83] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[84] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[85] See Centre against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[86] S/24389; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24389.

[87] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/47/22).

[88] A/47/574.

[89] A/47/559.

[90] A/47/533, annex II.

[91] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/47/22), paras. 160-163; and A/AC.115/L.685.

[92] See A/47/513, paras. 11-23.

[93] A/47/525.

[94] A/47/494-S/24606, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24606.

[95] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/47/43).

[96] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/45/43), annex I.

[97] S/21015; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21015.

[98] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/47/22), part two.

[99] A/46/357 and Add.1.

[100] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/47/45).

[101] Ibid., paras. 38-43.

[102] A/47/513.

[103] A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[104] A/42/911-S/19447, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[105] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[106] A/44/451-S/20778, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[107] A/44/936-S/21235, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21235.

[108] See A/44/958, annex.

[109] A/45/906-S/22032, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/22032.

[110] A/46/829-S/23310, annexes I-III; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23310.

[111] A/46/954-S/24354, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24354.

[112] A/46/829-S/23310, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23310.

[113] A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[114] S/24833; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24833.

[115] The group of cooperating countries, called the "Group of Three", is composed of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

[116] A/45/1007-S/22563, annex, and A/45/1009-S/22573, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22563 and S/22573.

[117] A/46/713-S/23256, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23256.

[118] See A/47/705-S/24831, para. 32; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24831.

[119] S/24728; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24728.

[120] S/24872; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24872.

[121] A/47/747.

[122] See A/47/635-S/24766, annex, para. 6; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24766.

[123] See A/47/666-S/24809, annex, para. 14; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24809.

[124] See A/47/605-S/24743; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24743.

[125] See S/24510; see also S/24795; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24510; and ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24795.

[126] A/47/453 and Add.1.

[127] A/47/558, annex I.

[128] Ibid., annex II.

[129] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 18th meeting (A/47/PV.18).

[130] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[131] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[132] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annexes I-III.

[133] A/47/595.

[134] A/AC.237/18 (Part I) and A/AC.237/18 (Part II) and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[135] A/CONF.151/8.

[136] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex II.

[137] A/47/466.

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE[1]

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47/39. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling the long-standing determination of the international community to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, and their destruction, as well as the continuing support for measures to uphold the authority of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[2] as expressed by consensus in many previous resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 46/35 C of 6 December 1991, in which the Assembly strongly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction during its 1992 session,

Bearing in mind the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States,[3] held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, in which participating States stressed their determination to prevent any recourse to chemical weapons by completely eliminating them,

Determined to make progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction,

Convinced, therefore, of the urgent necessity of a total ban on chemical weapons, so as to abolish an entire category of weapons of mass destruction, and thus to eliminate the risk to mankind of renewed use of these inhumane weapons,

Welcoming the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[4] adopted by the Conference on Disarmament and contained in its report, the result of many years of intensive negotiations, which constitutes an historic achievement in the field of arms control and disarmament,

Also convinced that the Convention, particularly as adherence to it approaches universality, will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and improve the security of all States and that it therefore merits the strong support of the entire international community,

Further convinced that the implementation of the Convention should promote expanded international trade, technological development and economic cooperation in the chemical sector, in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States parties,

Determined to ensure the efficient and cost-effective implementation of the Convention,

Recalling the support for the prohibition of chemical weapons expressed in the declaration by representatives of the world's chemical industry at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989,[5]

Bearing in mind the relevant references to the Convention in the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6]

Welcoming the invitation of the President of the French Republic to participate in a ceremony to sign the Convention in Paris on 13 January 1993,

1. *Commends* the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as contained in the report of the Conference on Disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993;

3. *Calls upon* all States to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Convention at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to its rapid entry into force and to the early achievement of universal adherence;

4. *Also calls upon* all States to ensure the effective implementation of this unprecedented, global, comprehensive and verifiable multilateral disarmament agreement, thereby enhancing cooperative multilateralism as a basis for international peace and security;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide such services as may be requested by the signatory

States to initiate the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention.

74th plenary meeting
30 November 1992

47/43. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990,[7] and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security";[8]

2. *Takes note also* of the interim report of the Secretary-General[9] submitted in pursuance of resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990;

3. *Fully agrees* that:

(*a*) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(*b*) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas to this purpose;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a framework for technology assessment guided, *inter alia*, by the criteria suggested in his report;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/44. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/61 of 4 December 1990 and 46/38 D of 6 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1992 substantive session,[10] in particular on the work of Working Group IV on agenda item 7, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",[11]

Taking note also of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 substantive session,[12] in particular on the work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments",[13] which includes, in response to resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, *inter alia*, the subject of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications,

Recognizing that progress in the application of science and technology contributes substantially to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements, *inter alia*, in the fields of weapons disposal, military conversion and verification,

Recognizing also that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

Noting the interest of the international community in cooperation in the fields of disarmament-related science and technology and the transfer of high technology with military applications,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work on agenda item 7 and to submit as soon as possible specific recommendations on this matter to the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue constructively in response to resolution 46/36 L its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications;

3. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

4. *Also invites* Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/45. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987, 43/81 B of 7 December 1988 and 45/65 of 4 December 1990,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Affirming its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission,[14]

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the continuing importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and that some of these developments have significant effects on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, which require careful and ongoing examination,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[15] pursuant to the statement of 31 January 1992 adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government, containing his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Taking note also of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted on 27 September 1991,[16] and the activities of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on verification,

Welcoming the conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[4] which contains an unprecedented regime of verification,

Recalling that in resolution 45/65 it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report of the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification,[17]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[18] on actions to implement the recommendations in the in-depth study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the study and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on:

(*a*) Additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study;

(*b*) How the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

(*c*) Additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/46. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989, 45/50 of 4 December 1990 and 46/28 of 6 December 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[19] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[20] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Recalling further that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Noting with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoria announced by several nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

Recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference[21] to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time,

Welcoming the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference,

1. *Notes* the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the special meeting of States parties of a brief duration to be held in New York in the second quarter of 1993 to review the developments on the issue of nuclear testing, with a view to examining the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

3. *Urges* all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

4. *Recommends* that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

5. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

6. *Stresses once again* the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/47. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions that identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the priority objectives in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America undertake to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming further the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms,

Welcoming the decision taken by France to suspend its testing of nuclear weapons for 1992,

Endorsing the call made by France and by the Russian Federation on the other nuclear Powers to suspend their nuclear tests,

Welcoming also in addition the recent decision of the United States of America to implement a testing moratorium accompanied by a plan for achieving a multilateral, comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming further the decision of the Russian Federation to extend its earlier-announced nuclear-testing moratorium,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting the concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing, as brought out in the Expert Study on Questions Related to a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in CD/1167 of 14 August 1992, which noted, *inter alia*, the environmental benefits and economic savings to be derived from a complete ban on nuclear testing,

Convinced also that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[19] to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[22] *Noting with satisfaction* the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and in this context welcoming the results of the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, which will permit the system to be redesigned in the light of this experience,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Expressing its disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", despite the improved political climate,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. *Urges*, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. *Urges*:

(*a*) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

4. *Reaffirms* the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1993;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work begun in 1990 on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

6. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(*b*) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*c*) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

7. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on progress made, including its recommendations on how the objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", should be carried forward most effectively towards achieving a comprehensive test-ban treaty;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/48. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989, 45/52 of 4 December 1990 and 46/30 of 6 December 1991 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, *Welcoming* all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 46/30,[24]

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[22]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;

4. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

5. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[24]

8. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30, and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report[25] or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/49. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989, 45/53 of 4 December 1990 and 46/31 of 6 December 1991 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Taking note also of the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region,

Considering that the eventual participation of other States as appropriate in this process could be useful,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[23] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General,[26]

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-

weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/50. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,[20] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[27] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[28] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1992 session,[29]

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision contained in paragraph 47, chapter II, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,[30] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions 45/54 of 4 December 1990 and 46/32 of 6 December 1991,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea

of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/51. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[31]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its resolutions on this issue and paragraph 45, section D, chapter II, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6] and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations, begun in 1985 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, have continued with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1992 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[32] and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;[33]

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1992 session of the Conference and at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1993 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Recognizes*, in this respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the uses of outer space;

10. *Urges* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/52. General and complete disarmament

A

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 1995 CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[22]

Noting the provisions of article X, paragraph 2, of that Treaty, requiring the holding of a conference twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

Noting also the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, concerning the convening of review conferences, which provides for quinquennial review conferences,

Noting further that the last review conference took place in 1990,

Recalling that the Treaty entered into force on 5 March 1970,

Recalling also its decision 46/413 of 6 December 1991, by which it took note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following appropriate consultations, to form a preparatory committee for a conference to review the operation of the Treaty and to decide on its extension, as called for in article X, paragraph 2, and also as provided for in article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty;

2. *Notes* that the Preparatory Committee will be open to all the parties to the Treaty and, if the Preparatory Committee so decides at the outset of its first session, to States not parties, as observers, and will hold its first meeting in New York from 10 to 14 May 1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

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9 December 1992

B

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 E of 6 December 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;[34]

2. *Recognizes* that in 1992 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on

Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1993 session and that it should be given guidance on reviewing the organization of its work with the aim of fulfilling its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

C

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 D of 6 December 1991 and previous resolutions, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[23] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1992 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for all three parts of its 1992 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",[35]

Recalling also the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,[36]

Welcoming the significant progress in reducing nuclear-weapon arsenals as evidenced by substantive bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and unilateral undertakings by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America towards the reduction in some of their nuclear-weapons programmes or of the numbers of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as well as regarding the disposition of fissile material,

Welcoming also the recent decision by the United States of America not to produce plutonium or highly enriched uranium for nuclear explosive purposes,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would also be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes".

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9 December 1992

D

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988[37] and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989,[38] adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,[39]

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,[40]

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,[20] *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,[41]

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23]

Aware also of the consideration in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1992 session of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes,

Gravely concerned at the recently reported efforts to dump harmful wastes in Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 K of 6 December 1991, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;[42]

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

6. *Takes note* of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

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9 December 1992

E

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling also its resolution 46/36 A of 6 December 1991, in which it noted that a majority of States parties to the Convention had expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992,

Welcoming the fact that States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 14 to 18 September 1992 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Having considered the Final Document of the Second Review Conference,[43]

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference confirmed that the obligations assumed under article I of the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting also that the Review Conference recognized the continuing importance of the Convention and its objectives and the common interest of mankind in maintaining its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Emphasizing that in its Final Declaration[44] the Second Review Conference reaffirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong common interest in preventing the use of environmental modification techniques for military or any other hostile purposes, their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. *Notes* the assessment by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques that the Convention has been effective in preventing military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques between States parties and that its provisions need to be kept under continuing review and examination in order to ensure their global effectiveness;

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by the Review Conference of support for article II of the Convention and for the definition therein of the term "environmental modification techniques", which States parties to the Convention agree that, taken together with the Understandings relating to articles I and II, covers military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party by another State party;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the confirmation by the Review Conference that the military or any other hostile use of herbicides as an environmental modification technique in the meaning of article II is a method of warfare prohibited by article I if such use of herbicides upsets the ecological balance of a region, thus causing widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State party;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques;

5. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention as early as possible, and urges successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

6. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation of the undertaking, under article V, of all States parties to consult one another

and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States parties in promoting the universality of the Convention, including through the provision of appropriate advice on procedures.

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F

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[23] concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[45]

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6]

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[46] and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[47]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

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G

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991,

Considering that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the most important means by which States can contribute to the strengthening of international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development and that reduction in military expenditure following, *inter alia*, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for large-scale offensive action and surprise attacks,

Noting also that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions or extend the military imbalances and/or tensions from one area to other areas,

Considering also that confidence-building and transparency measures are essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global efforts to strengthen international peace and security, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Is convinced* of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. *Affirms* that comprehensive political and peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and disputes can contribute to the reduction of tension and the promotion of regional peace, security and stability as well as of arms limitation and disarmament;

4. *Stresses* the importance of confidence-building measures, including objective information on military matters, in ensuring the success of this process;

5. *Affirms also* that multifaceted cooperation among States in the region, especially encompassing political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue implementing these agreements;

7. *Recognizes* the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

8. *Encourages* States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

9. *Believes* that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. *Invites and encourages* all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on arms limitation and confidence-building measures at the regional level, including those conducive to avoiding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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H

STUDY ON DEFENSIVE SECURITY CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 O of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to undertake a study on defensive security concepts and policies,

Noting with satisfaction positive developments in the world, reflecting a trend towards reducing the significance of military power in ensuring national policy aims,

Realizing that threats to international peace and security caused by recurring acts of aggression underline the need for intensified efforts towards elaborating a broad range of peaceful means for the prevention of conflicts, including confidence-building measures,

Noting that defensive security concepts as well as initiatives on preventive diplomacy contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Considering the importance of the development of an international dialogue on defensive security policies for the promotion of security and stability in the world,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study on defensive security concepts and policies,[48]

1. *Takes note* of the study on defensive security concepts and policies;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted in the preparation of the study;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to familiarize themselves with the study and its conclusions and recommendations;

4. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 45/58 O, it invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level, and notes that the study concluded that:

"To this end, Member States could:

"(*a*) Express their views on the concept and objective of 'defensive security', as defined in the present study;

"(*b*) Examine their current situation with respect to the political and military aspects of 'defensive security';

"(*c*) Determine to what extent their international relations, their security commitments and their regional situation might enable them to consider taking measures, on the basis of reciprocity, to achieve a situation of 'defensive security' at the bilateral, regional or multilateral level. The States that share common security interests at a regional or other level might consider undertaking consultations among themselves;

"(*d*) Consider, individually or jointly, problems relating to the resources needed to fulfil collective security commitments consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

"(*e*) Keep the Secretary-General informed of progress or initiatives in the field of 'defensive security' ";[49]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

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9 December 1992

I

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES AND CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security,

Noting the work accomplished in 1992 by the Disarmament Commission on its agenda items entitled "Objective information on military matters" and "Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security",[50]

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989, 45/58 I of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 G of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that, along with the new political situation in Europe, the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and security in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the new measures agreed upon in these fields among the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Expressing the hope that the implementation of these decisions will contribute to the prevention or settlement of crises in Europe, including those due to acts of aggression or the use of military force in some parts of the continent,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. *Welcomes* in particular:

(*a*) The decision of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to implement this Treaty, as well as the recent Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe;

(*b*) The signature of the Treaty on Open Skies, with the adoption of the Declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies;

(*c*) The adoption, by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a new significant set of confidence- and security-building measures;

(*d*) The decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the Helsinki summit meeting in July 1992, to establish a CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation with a mandate to start new negotiations on arms control, disarmament, and confidence- and security-building; to enhance regular consultation and to intensify cooperation among them on matters related to security, and to further the process of reducing the risk of conflict;[51]

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

J

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[23]

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

K

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing also that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the intermediate-range nuclear forces agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting also the new climate of relations between the United States of America and States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging that further cooperation be undertaken to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear-arms reductions,

Welcoming also the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continued implementation of the treaty that was concluded between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,[52] in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty;

2. *Welcomes* the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the accompanying protocol that was signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty and the accompanying protocol into force at the earliest possible date;

3. *Also welcomes* the unilateral decisions announced by the President of the United States of America and similar unilateral steps announced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and subsequently by the President of the Russian Federation to reduce significantly the size and nature of nuclear deployments worldwide, to eliminate certain nuclear weapons and to enhance stability;

4. *Further welcomes* the Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States of America and the Russian Federation that was announced in Washington on 17 June 1992, and urges that the early conversion of this Joint Understanding into a formal treaty be completed;

5. *Encourages* the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. *Further encourages and supports* the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. *Invites* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

L

TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms, contained in the annex to resolution 46/36 L, constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to resolution 46/36 L necessary for the effective operation of the Register and on the modalities for its early expansion,[53]

Welcoming also the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by consensus in the Disarmament Commission,[54]

Welcoming further the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments",[55]

1. *Declares* its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to the above-mentioned resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register;

3. *Notes* the suggestions offered in the report as a first step in the consideration of modalities for early expansion of the Register;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993;

5. *Encourages* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L;

6. *Reaffirms* its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

8. *Encourages* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on progress made in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

88th plenary meeting
15 December 1992

47/53. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme,[56]

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[57] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 E of 6 December 1991,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[58] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1992 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Indonesia, Mexico and Nigeria for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, and to the Governments of New Zealand and Norway for making financial contributions;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

B

TREATY OF AMITY AND COOPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Recalling also the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, signed at Bangkok in August 1967, and the Singapore Declaration of 1992 adopted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations at its fourth summit meeting, held at Singapore on 27 and 28 January 1992,[59]

Noting that the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia,[60] signed at Bali on 24 February 1976, which came into force on 15 July 1976 in respect of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand, and on 7 January 1984 in respect of Brunei Darussalam, was registered with the United Nations on 20 October 1976,

Noting also that Papua New Guinea acceded to the Treaty on 5 July 1989 and that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic acceded to the Treaty on 22 July 1992,

Noting further that the purpose of the Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of all nations, peaceful settlement of differences and disputes and renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Aware that the Treaty includes provisions for the pacific settlement of disputes which are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the Treaty provides a strong foundation for regional confidence-building and for regional cooperation and that it is consistent with the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[15] for a closer relationship between the United Nations and regional associations,

Endorses the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and its provisions for the pacific settlement of regional disputes and for regional cooperation in order to achieve peace, amity and friendship among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which are consistent with the current climate of enhancing regional and international cooperation.

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

C

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the agreement reached between the Russian Federation and the United States of America in June 1992 to reduce their warhead stockpiles to a maximum of 3,000 for the Russian Federation and 3,500 for the United States of America by the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1992 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/37 D of 6 December 1991,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at __________ on the _____ day of __________ one thousand nine hundred and __________.

D

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 46/37 A of 6 December 1991,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,[61] and of 31 July 1992 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,[62] as well as the Final Act of the Tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[63] held on 30 October 1992,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the World Disarmament Campaign;[61]

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. *Decides* that the World Disarmament Campaign shall be known hereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme";

5. *Recommends* that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

6. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate with, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

8. *Decides* that at its forty-eighth session there should be an eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1993 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1994;

10. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

E

NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[57] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which could signal the cessation and reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America have undertaken to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by an agreement at an early date in this regard,

Welcoming in addition the moratoria on nuclear-weapon tests currently observed by France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced further that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. *Urges* the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests once again* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

F

REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 B of 6 December 1991,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

Bearing in mind also the appointment by the Secretary-General of a permanent Secretary of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures,[64] which deals chiefly with the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the programme of work including confidence-building measures adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States at the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

88th plenary meeting
15 December 1992

47/54. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,[10]

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Noting the support for the proposal to include a new item in the agenda of the 1993 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled "General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction",

Also noting the support for consideration of the inclusion of a new item in the agenda of the 1994 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled "International arms transfer, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991",

Recognizing the need to improve further the effective functioning of the Disarmament Commission, and bearing in mind the experience of the 1992 substantive session, when the agenda item on objective information on military matters was successfully concluded,

Recalling its resolution 46/38 A of 6 December 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters,[54] which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";[65]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on other substantive items on its agenda;

4. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[23] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

6. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

7. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session:

(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(2) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(3) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

8. *Also requests* that the Disarmament Commission, at the aforementioned organizational meeting, consider the following matters:

(*a*) The objective of moving the agenda of the Disarmament Commission to a three-item phased approach with one item in the first year of consideration, one item in its middle year and one item in its concluding year, with the result that, in principle, one item is added and one item is concluded, respectively, at each substantive session;

(*b*) That, in furtherance of the foregoing, the 1993 substantive session should be considered as a transitional year and therefore should consider whether:

(i) Two items on the current agenda, namely, those items referred to in paragraph 7 (2) and (3) above, respectively, should be concluded;

(ii) One item, namely, that referred to in paragraph 7 (1) above, should be held over for conclusion at the next substantive session in 1994;

(iii) One new item should be included in the substantive agenda;

9. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1993 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,[12] together with all the official records of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

B

GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 G of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 E of 15 December 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission,[10] containing the text, adopted by the Commission at its 1992 session, of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters,[54]

Expressing its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of the guidelines and recommendations,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military matters can help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements,

Appealing to all States to consider the widest possible use of objective information on military matters,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific measures agreed upon and implemented in certain *regions*,

1. *Endorses* the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1992 substantive session;

2. *Recommends* the guidelines and recommendations to all States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

3. *Invites* all States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation of the guidelines and recommendations not later than 31 May 1994;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the guidelines and recommendations, on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

C

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting the momentous developments of unprecedented magnitude that have taken place in international relations recently, and welcoming the important achievements of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing role and prestige of the United Nations as a focal point for coordinating and harmonizing the efforts of States,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of disarmament efforts in all their aspects,

Also noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,[66]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[67]

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by Governments and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;[68]

2. *Commends* all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;[69]

4. *Invites* Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the item entitled "Disarmament Week".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

D

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 F, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990,

Reconfirming its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level[70] as endorsed in resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures,[71]

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions and, in particular, of measures creating confidence by contributing to disarmament and arms control and by promoting constraint in the military field,

Realizing with deep concern that at the same time tensions in other regions rise and that in some places violent armed conflicts have erupted,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on cooperation and openness and thus contribute to the wider objective of the renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Welcoming recent progress in the promotion of transparency in the military field as a cornerstone for confidence-building through the finalization in the Disarmament Commission at its 1992 session of its work on the agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters" and through the inclusion of the item entitled "Transparency in armaments" in the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, *Bearing in mind* that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Pointing to the ongoing elaboration and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with a view to building on the foundations already laid for cooperative security in Europe,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions that have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

1. *Stresses* the need for the development of confidence-building measures as a concrete and continuous process to help to prevent the use of armed force as a means of resolving political conflicts;

2. *Recommends* the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement and cooperation of the States of the region concerned;

3. *Also recommends* to all States and regions that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

4. *Appeals* to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political tension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of conflicts;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue actively its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration and elaboration of universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in military matters;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;

7. *Appeals* to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

E

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[12]

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the conclusion of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[4] which has reaffirmed the need for and the importance of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of the improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, including the decision to carry out consultations on the issues of the membership and agenda of the Conference, and the decision of the Conference, to continue the process at its 1993 session,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. *Encourages* the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

F

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[72]

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitations to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling also its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies[73] and noted that the establishment of the Institute offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute[74] and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute,[75]

1. *Welcomes* the research report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process",[76] as transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

2. *Commends* the report to the attention of Member States and encourages them to give active consideration, in particular, to the economic principles for disarmament contained in the executive summary of the report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation.

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47/55. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Taking note of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of 25 September 1992,[77]

Taking into consideration section D, chapter II, of the Final Document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6] and in particular its paragraph 52, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Concerned at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields,

1. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Urges* Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[22]

3. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

4. *Calls upon* all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability;

5. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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47/56. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990 and 46/40 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[78] together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[78] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[78] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[78]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,[79]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, as well as successor States to take appropriate action so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Stresses* that, under article 8 of the Convention, con-

ferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Notes*, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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47/57. Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990 and 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990,[80] the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,[81] the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991[82] and the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6]

Recalling further the Declaration on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A and 46/41 A,

Welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place at Bonn from 7 to 18 October 1991,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming also the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Reiterating the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment,

Welcoming further the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General[83] on the report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and on the participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica,[84] and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, extracts of data received from the various organizations in the

preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources;

3. *Expresses its regret*—while noting the cooperation of some United Nations specialized agencies and programmes at the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting—that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. *Calls upon*—bearing in mind that the Antarctic Treaty[85] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, with which South Africa has yet to comply fully—the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to prevent South Africa from participating fully in their meetings pending the attainment of a non-racial democratic government in that country;

5. *Encourages*—while welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to provide information regarding the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting—the Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Welcomes* the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[86] as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, to continue:

(*a*) To ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community;

(*b*) To enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

7. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 6 of the present resolution, and, in this connection, actively to explore the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1993, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations;

8. *Also urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection;

9. *Reiterates its call*, in welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, for the ban to be made permanent;

10. *Also reiterates its call* that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

11. *Reaffirms*, while welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica by the Department of Public Information, the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information within existing resources;

12. *Encourages* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

13. *Urges* the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

14. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to the continent;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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9 December 1992

47/58. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, particularly in Europe,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[87]

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[88]

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

4. *Recognizes* that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

5. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6] specifically paragraphs 36 to 39, chapter III, of the Final Document on political issues concerning the Mediterranean;

6. *Recalls* the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

7. *Takes note* of the "Helsinki Document 1992—The Challenges of Change",[89] adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, *inter alia*, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. *Takes note also* of the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on relations between Europe and the Maghreb,[90] issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992;

9. *Welcomes* in this context the decision to convene a Mediterranean seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the auspices of the Committee of Senior Officials to consider various topics, including the environment, demographic trends or economic development and other areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between States participating in the Conference and non-participating Mediterranean States, reflecting the general framework of principles of cooperation in the Mediterranean region as provided for in the Final Act and other documents of the Conference;

10. *Takes note further* of the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean,[91] held at Malaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, *inter alia*, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

11. *Encourages* the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

12. *Notes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Europe of its decision G (47), entitled "Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and, in this context, calls upon the Executive Secretaries of the relevant United Nations regional commissions as well as other United Nations bodies concerned to strengthen their cooperation on matters that are of common interest to the Mediterranean countries and that will have a positive impact on the region as a whole, in particular in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental spheres;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

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47/59. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 46/49 of 9 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[92]

Recalling further paragraphs 15 and 16, chapter III, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[6]

Affirming the importance of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of

Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations, which offer opportunities for enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to that end,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean,[93]

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo,

Noting also that it may not be possible to convene the first stage of the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with resolution 46/49, and urging that consideration be given to the timing of such a conference at Colombo at the appropriate time,

Desirous of continuing its efforts for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Considering the need for new alternative approaches for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to consider new alternative approaches leading to the achievement of the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, taking into account the changing international situation;

3. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to address the complex ramifications of the issues involved and differing perceptions on these issues as well as the future role of the Ad Hoc Committee and to make recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to convene, as early as possible thereafter, the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean;

5. *Calls upon* the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of not more than ten working days;

7. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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47/60. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

A

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[4]

Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the eradication of all forms of domination and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the wide-ranging dialogue between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persistence of tensions and conflicts and the emergence of new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on socio-economic factors as well as on political and military elements, *Also recognizing* that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing further that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Reaffirms also* that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. *Recognizes*, among other things, the validity of the concepts of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension, balanced security at lower levels of armaments and armed forces, as well as the elimination of destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances;

6. *Calls* for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. *Stresses* the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Urges* all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. *Stresses also* the urgent need for more balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

12. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

B

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Noting that, with the end of the era of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the areas of maintaining international peace and security and achieving social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Aspiring to promote a greater convergence of views among Member States as to the priorities of the United Nations in shaping a more stable international order,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General submitted ideas and proposals in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[15] in particular dealing with the strengthening and enhancement of the effectiveness, within the framework and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, of the United Nations potential in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Noting also the ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post–cold war era",[94]

1. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account new international realities and new tasks before the United Nations in the area of strengthening collective efforts to maintain international peace and security;

2. *Invites* all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account, *inter alia*, appropriate provisions of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" and "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post–cold war era", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a relevant report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/61. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[95] was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is open for signature to all the sovereign States of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it contains two additional protocols that are open for signature, respectively, to the States that *de jure* or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty and to the nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind also that, with the adherence in 1992 of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-four sovereign States of the region,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of France deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol I on 24 August 1992, thus giving full force to that Protocol,

Recalling that since 1974 Additional Protocol II has been in force for the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful that international conditions are more propitious for the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Also noting with satisfaction the holding of the fourth meeting of the signatories of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the seventh special session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, at Mexico City on 26 August 1992,

Welcoming the adoption on that occasion of resolution 290 (VII),[96] in which the General Conference approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting that the Government of Cuba has declared that, in pursuit of regional unity, it would be ready to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco once all the States of the region have assumed the undertakings of that Treaty,

1. *Welcomes* the concrete steps taken by several countries this year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by that Treaty, including the adoption by acclamation on 26 August 1992 of the amendments to it;[96]

2. *Welcomes in particular* the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by France, thus giving full force to the additional protocols of that Treaty;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the declaration of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile[97] to the effect that as soon as the three countries have completed the procedures for ratifying the text of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as amended, they will waive all the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Treaty that still remain to be met;

4. *Urges* all Latin American and Caribbean States to take speedily the necessary measures to attain the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and, in particular, the States in respect of which the Treaty is open for signature and ratification immediately to carry out the corresponding formalities so that they may become parties to that international instrument, thus contributing to the consolidation of the regime established by that Treaty;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/76. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[98] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as all its previous resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Calling upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolutions CM/Res.1342 (LIV)[41] and CM/Res.1395 (LVI) Rev.1[99] on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the

Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth ordinary sessions, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991 and at Dakar from 22 to 28 June 1992, respectively,

Noting the accession by South Africa to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[22] on 10 July 1991,

Noting also that the Government of South Africa has concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement,

Recalling resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/577 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 25 September 1992 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[100]

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region and to the success of efforts exerted towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa,[101] set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, held at Lomé from 28 to 30 April 1992,

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of the safeguards agreement between the Government of South Africa and the Agency, including the verification of the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material;[102]

4. *Calls upon* South Africa to continue to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1993 at Harare, in order to draw up a draft treaty or convention on the denuclearization of Africa, and to submit the report of the Group of Experts to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa;

8. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end.

88th plenary meeting
15 December 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, see sect. X.B.2.

[2] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[3] A/44/88, annex.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), appendix I.

[5] See A/C.1/44/4.

[6] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[7] See A/45/568.

[8] A/45/568.

[9] A/47/355.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/47/42).

[11] Ibid., para. 31.

[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27).

[13] Ibid., chap. III, sect. I.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I, of the quoted text).

[15] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[16] BWC/CONF.III/23/II.

[17] A/45/372 and Corr.1, annex.

[18] A/47/405 and Add.1.

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[20] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[21] PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1, para. 26.

[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[23] Resolution S-10/2.

[24] A/47/387.

[25] A/45/435.

[26] A/47/304.

[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[28] Ibid., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[29] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.F.

[30] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23055.

[31] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[32] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), para. 76.

[33] Ibid., para. 76 (para. 30 of the quoted text).

[34] Ibid., para. 80.

[35] Ibid., para. 6.

[36] Ibid., *Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.A and B.

[37] See A/43/398, annex I.

[38] See A/44/603, annex I.

[39] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session*, 25-29 September 1989 (GC(XXXIII)/RESOLUTIONS(1989)).

[40] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Regular Session*, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS(1990)).

[41] See A/46/390, annex I.

[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.G.

[43] ENMOD/CONF.II/12.

[44] Ibid., part II.

[45] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[46] A/47/452.

[47] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

[48] A/47/394.

[49] Ibid., annex, para. 278.

[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/47/42), paras. 28 and 30.

[51] A/47/361-S/24370, annex, sect. V; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[52] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[53] A/47/342 and Corr.1.

[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/47/42), annex I.

[55] Ibid., *Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.I.

[56] A/47/568.

[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

[58] A/33/305.

[59] A/47/80-S/23502, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23502.

[60] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1025, No. 15063.

[61] A/47/469.

[62] A/47/354.

[63] A/CONF.161/1.

[64] A/47/511.

[65] A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

[66] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

[68] A/47/321.

[69] A/34/436.

[70] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 41 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

[71] A/47/417.

[72] A/34/589.

[73] A/42/300, annex.

[74] A/47/345, annex I.

[75] Ibid., annex II.

[76] A/47/346, annex.

[77] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-sixth Regular Session*, 21-25 September 1992 (GC(XXXVI)/RESOLUTIONS(1992)).

[78] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[79] A/44/569.

[80] See A/45/474, annex.

[81] See A/46/486-S/23055, annexes I and III; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23055.

[82] A/46/708, annex, communiqué, para. 44.

[83] A/47/541 and A/47/542.

[84] A/47/624.

[85] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[86] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1))(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[87] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[88] A/47/524.

[89] A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[90] A/47/310, annex.

[91] See A/C.1/47/8, annex.

[92] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[93] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/47/29).

[94] A/C.1/47/7.

[95] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[96] A/47/467, annex.

[97] A/47/461, annex.

[98] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[99] See A/47/558, annex I.

[100] A/47/533, annex I. See also note 77.

[101] A/47/468, annex.

[102] A/47/533, annex II.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE[1]

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47/66. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 46/44 of 9 December 1991, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,[2]

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment, *Bearing in mind* the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[3]

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-seven years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

47/67. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/45 of 9 December 1991,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned about the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the people of developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the deliberations of its two subcommittees, had endorsed the text of the draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space,[4]

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[5] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[6]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fifth session,[7]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[7]

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[8] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its thirty-first session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 46/45;[9]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-second session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider, through its working group, the question of early review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space;[10]

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Notes* that deliberations on the question of the geostationary orbit were undertaken by the Legal Subcommittee, as reflected in its report,[9] on the basis of recent proposals which might provide a new and enhanced basis for future work;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

7. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its twenty-ninth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/45;[11]

8. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirtieth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

- (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[6]
- (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;
- (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

- (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
- (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;
- (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
- (iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;
- (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
- (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;
- (vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1993 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space-based communication: the expansion of current services and increased understanding of new systems and the services they will make possible"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

9. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 8 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

10. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its thirtieth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

11. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[12]

12. *Decides* that, during the thirtieth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened, and invites Member States to report to the Secretary-General on a regular basis with regard to national and international research concerning the safety of nuclear-powered satellites;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1993, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,[13] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to this Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of

the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Recommends* that Member States might discuss, during the next sessions of the Committee under its agenda item entitled "Other matters", the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

21. *Also recommends* that the United Nations should actively encourage the continuation of activities initiated for International Space Year 1992 and promote broader involvement in those activities by more nations;

22. *Notes with interest* the plans of the Government of Chile to host the second Space Conference of the Americas, at Santiago, in 1993;

23. *Recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

24. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to allow it to follow this area more closely;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide information on national research on space debris to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

26. *Also considers* that space debris could be an appropriate subject for in-depth discussion by the Committee in the future;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for the next session of the Committee, an analytical report on the role that the Committee could play in view of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development[14] and invites Member States to submit their views in time for inclusion in that report;

28. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

29. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the thirty-fifth session of the Committee and during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

30. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

31. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-sixth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

32. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

33. *Further requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

47/68. Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fifth session[7] and the text of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space as approved by the Committee and annexed to its report,[4]

Recognizing that for some missions in outer space nuclear power sources are particularly suited or even essential owing to their compactness, long life and other attributes,

Recognizing also that the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should focus on those applications which take advantage of the particular properties of nuclear power sources,

Recognizing further that the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should be based on a thorough safety assessment, including probabilistic risk analysis, with particular emphasis on reducing the risk of accidental exposure of the public to harmful radiation or radioactive material,

Recognizing the need, in this respect, for a set of principles containing goals and guidelines to ensure the safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space,

Affirming that this set of Principles applies to nuclear power sources in outer space devoted to the generation of electric power on board space objects for non-propulsive purposes, which have characteristics generally comparable to those of systems used and missions performed at the time of the adoption of the Principles,

Recognizing that this set of Principles will require future revision in view of emerging nuclear power applications and of evolving international recommendations on radiological protection,

Adopts the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space as set forth below.

Principle 1. Applicability of international law

Activities involving the use of nuclear power sources in outer space shall be carried out in accordance with international law, including in particular the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.[15]

Principle 2. Use of terms

1. For the purpose of these Principles, the terms "launching State" and "State launching" mean the State which exercises jurisdiction and control over a space object with nuclear power sources on board at a given point in time relevant to the principle concerned.

2. For the purpose of principle 9, the definition of the term "launching State" as contained in that principle is applicable.

3. For the purposes of principle 3, the terms "foreseeable" and "all possible" describe a class of events or circumstances whose overall probability of occurrence is such that it is considered to encompass only credible possibilities for purposes of safety analysis. The term "general concept of defence-in-depth" when applied to nuclear power sources in outer space refers to the use of design features and mission operations in place of or in addition to active systems, to prevent or mitigate the consequences of system malfunctions. Redundant safety systems are not necessarily required for each individual component to achieve this purpose. Given the special requirements of space use and of varied missions, no particular set of systems or features can be specified as essential to achieve this objective. For the purposes of paragraph 2 (*d*) of principle 3, the term "made critical" does not include actions such as zero-power testing which are fundamental to ensuring system safety.

Principle 3. Guidelines and criteria for safe use

In order to minimize the quantity of radioactive material in space and the risks involved, the use of nuclear power sources in outer space shall be restricted to those space missions which cannot be operated by non-nuclear energy sources in a reasonable way.

1. *General goals for radiation protection and nuclear safety*

(*a*) States launching space objects with nuclear power sources on board shall endeavour to protect individuals, populations and the biosphere against radiological hazards. The design and use of space objects with nuclear power sources on board shall ensure, with a high degree of confidence, that the hazards, in foreseeable operational or accidental circumstances, are kept below acceptable levels as defined in paragraphs 1 (*b*) and (*c*).

Such design and use shall also ensure with high reliability that radioactive material does not cause a significant contamination of outer space.

(*b*) During the normal operation of space objects with nuclear power sources on board, including re-entry from the sufficiently high orbit as defined in paragraph 2 (*b*), the appropriate radiation protection objective for the public recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection shall be observed. During such normal operation there shall be no significant radiation exposure.

(*c*) To limit exposure in accidents, the design and construction of the nuclear power source systems shall take into account relevant and generally accepted international radiological protection guidelines.

Except in cases of low-probability accidents with potentially serious radiological consequences, the design for the nuclear power source systems shall, with a high degree of confidence, restrict radiation exposure to a limited geographical region and to individuals to the principal limit of 1 mSv in a year. It is permissible to use a subsidiary dose limit of 5 mSv in a year for some years, provided that the average annual effective dose equivalent over a lifetime does not exceed the principal limit of 1 mSv in a year.

The probability of accidents with potentially serious radiological consequences referred to above shall be kept extremely small by virtue of the design of the system.

Future modifications of the guidelines referred to in this paragraph shall be applied as soon as practicable.

(*d*) Systems important for safety shall be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with the general concept of defence-in-depth. Pursuant to this concept, foreseeable safety-related failures or malfunctions must be capable of being corrected or counteracted by an action or a procedure, possibly automatic.

The reliability of systems important for safety shall be ensured, *inter alia*, by redundancy, physical separation, functional isolation and adequate independence of their components.

Other measures shall also be taken to raise the level of safety.

2. *Nuclear reactors*

(*a*) Nuclear reactors may be operated:

(i) On interplanetary missions;

(ii) In sufficiently high orbits as defined in paragraph 2 (*b*);

(iii) In low-Earth orbits if they are stored in sufficiently high orbits after the operational part of their mission.

(*b*) The sufficiently high orbit is one in which the orbital lifetime is long enough to allow for a sufficient decay of the fission products to approximately the activity of the actinides. The sufficiently high orbit must be such that the risks to existing and future outer-space missions and of collision with other space objects are kept to a minimum. The necessity for the parts of a destroyed reactor also to attain the required decay time before re-entering the Earth's atmosphere shall be considered in determining the sufficiently high orbit altitude.

(*c*) Nuclear reactors shall use only highly enriched uranium 235 as fuel. The design shall take into account the radioactive decay of the fission and activation products.

(*d*) Nuclear reactors shall not be made critical before they have reached their operating orbit or interplanetary trajectory.

(*e*) The design and construction of the nuclear reactor shall ensure that it cannot become critical before reaching the operating orbit during all possible events, including rocket explosion, re-entry, impact on ground or water, submersion in water or water intruding into the core.

(*f*) In order to reduce significantly the possibility of failures in satellites with nuclear reactors on board during operations in an orbit with a lifetime less than in the sufficiently high orbit (including operations for transfer into the sufficiently high orbit), there shall be a highly reliable operational system to ensure an effective and controlled disposal of the reactor.

3. *Radioisotope generators*

(*a*) Radioisotope generators may be used for interplanetary missions and other missions leaving the gravity field of the Earth. They may also be used in Earth orbit if, after conclusion of the operational part of their mission, they are stored in a high orbit. In any case ultimate disposal is necessary.

(*b*) Radioisotope generators shall be protected by a containment system that is designed and constructed to withstand the heat and aerodynamic forces of re-entry in the upper atmosphere under foreseeable orbital conditions, including highly elliptical or hyperbolic orbits where relevant. Upon impact, the containment system and the physical form of the isotope shall ensure that no radioactive material is scattered into the environment so that the impact area can be completely cleared of radioactivity by a recovery operation.

Principle 4. Safety assessment

1. A launching State as defined in principle 2, paragraph 1, at the time of launch shall, prior to the launch, through cooperative arrangements, where relevant, with those which have designed, constructed or manufactured the nuclear power source, or will operate the space object, or from whose territory or facility such an object will be launched, ensure that a thorough and comprehensive safety assessment is conducted. This assessment shall cover as well all relevant phases of the mission and shall deal with all systems involved, including the means of launching, the space platform, the nuclear power source and its equipment and the means of control and communication between ground and space.

2. This assessment shall respect the guidelines and criteria for safe use contained in principle 3.

3. Pursuant to article XI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the results of this safety assessment, together with, to the extent feasible, an indication of the approximate intended time-frame of the launch, shall be made publicly available prior to each launch, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be informed on how States may obtain such results of the safety assessment as soon as possible prior to each launch.

Principle 5. Notification of re-entry

1. Any State launching a space object with nuclear power sources on board shall in a timely fashion inform States concerned in the event this space object is malfunctioning with a risk of re-entry of radioactive materials to the Earth. The information shall be in accordance with the following format:

(a) *System parameters*:

- (i) Name of launching State or States, including the address of the authority which may be contacted for additional information or assistance in case of accident;
- (ii) International designation;
- (iii) Date and territory or location of launch;
- (iv) Information required for best prediction of orbit lifetime, trajectory and impact region;
- (v) General function of spacecraft;

(b) *Information on the radiological risk of nuclear power source(s)*:

- (i) Type of nuclear power source: radioisotopic/reactor;
- (ii) The probable physical form, amount and general radiological characteristics of the fuel and contaminated and/or activated components likely to reach the ground. The term "fuel" refers to the nuclear material used as the source of heat or power.

This information shall also be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The information, in accordance with the format above, shall be provided by the launching State as soon as the malfunction has become known. It shall be updated as frequently as practicable and the frequency of dissemination of the updated information shall increase as the anticipated time of re-entry into the dense layers of the Earth's atmosphere approaches so that the international community will be informed of the situation and will have sufficient time to plan for any national response activities deemed necessary.

3. The updated information shall also be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the same frequency.

Principle 6. Consultations

States providing information in accordance with principle 5 shall, as far as reasonably practicable, respond promptly to requests for further information or consultations sought by other States.

Principle 7. Assistance to States

1. Upon the notification of an expected re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere of a space object containing a nuclear power source on board and its components, all States possessing space monitoring and tracking facilities, in the spirit of international cooperation, shall communicate the relevant information that they may have available on the malfunctioning space object with a nuclear power source on board to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the State concerned as promptly as possible to allow States that might be affected to assess the situation and take any precautionary measures deemed necessary.

2. After re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere of a space object containing a nuclear power source on board and its components:

(*a*) The launching State shall promptly offer and, if requested by the affected State, provide promptly the necessary assistance to eliminate actual and possible harmful effects, including assistance to identify the location of the area of impact of the nuclear power source on the Earth's surface, to detect the re-entered material and to carry out retrieval or clean-up operations;

(*b*) All States, other than the launching State, with relevant technical capabilities and international organizations with such technical capabilities shall, to the extent possible, provide necessary assistance upon request by an affected State.

In providing the assistance in accordance with subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above, the special needs of developing countries shall be taken into account.

Principle 8. Responsibility

In accordance with article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, States shall bear international responsibility for national activities involving the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that such national activities are carried out in conformity with that Treaty and the recommendations contained in these Principles. When activities in outer space involving the use of nuclear power sources are carried on by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with the aforesaid Treaty and the recommendations contained in these Principles shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States participating in it.

Principle 9. Liability and compensation

1. In accordance with article VII of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the provisions of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects,[16] each State which launches or procures the launching of a space object and each State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched shall be internationally liable for damage caused by such space objects or their component parts. This fully applies to the case of such a space object carrying a nuclear power source on board. Whenever two or more States jointly launch such a space object, they shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused, in accordance with article V of the above-mentioned Convention.

2. The compensation that such States shall be liable to pay under the aforesaid Convention for damage shall be determined in accordance with international law and the principles of justice and equity, in order to provide such reparation in respect of the damage as will restore the person, natural or juridical, State or international organization on whose behalf a claim is presented to the condition which would have existed if the damage had not occurred.

3. For the purposes of this principle, compensation shall include reimbursement of the duly substantiated expenses for search, recovery and clean-up operations, including expenses for assistance received from third parties.

Principle 10. Settlement of disputes

Any dispute resulting from the application of these Principles shall be resolved through negotiations or other established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Principle 11. Review and revision

These Principles shall be reopened for revision by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space no later than two years after their adoption.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

47/69. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/46 A of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and to private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),[18] and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1993;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 1996, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 46/46 B of 9 December 1991 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[19] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group,[20]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

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C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/46 C of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 46/46 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

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14 December 1992

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989, 45/73 D of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 D of 9 December 1991,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[21]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D and 46/46 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the

Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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14 December 1992

E

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989, 45/73 E of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 E of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[22]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.

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14 December 1992

F

RESUMPTION OF THE RATION DISTRIBUTION TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989, 45/73 F of 11 December 1990, 46/46 F of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[23]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

Deeply concerned about the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F, 45/73 F and 46/46 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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G

RETURN OF POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989, 45/73 G of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 G of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[24]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 4 above.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

H

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEES' PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990, 46/46 H of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[25]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992,[18]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[26] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[27] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

I

PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989, 45/73 I of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 I of 9 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[28] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[29] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[30]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[31]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[33]

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Palestinian and Lebanese population are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[32]

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988,[28] 31 October 1990[29] and 9 April 1991;[30]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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J

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 J of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[34]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolu-

tion and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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K

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989, 45/73 K of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 K of 9 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[28] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[29] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[30]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[35]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[17]

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 111 of that report, in which it is stated that during the reporting period "there were 117 incursions into Agency installations by members of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and 210 such incursions in the Gaza Strip" and that "the Agency recorded 94 incidents in which the Agency's clinic and hospital premises were entered" and that "on 26 November 1991, border police personnel fired tear gas into the [Agency's] girls' school in Shu'fat camp in the West Bank, necessitating medical treatment for affected students and teachers, including two pregnant teachers who required hospital treatment",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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47/70. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26]

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of their continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

Recalling also all its resolutions on the subject, the most recent of which was resolution 46/47 A of 9 December 1991,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including its resolutions 1992/1, 1992/2 A and B, 1992/3 and 1992/4 of 14 February 1992 and 1992/70 of 4 March 1992,[36]

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[37] which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-

General of 21 January 1988,[28] 31 October 1990,[29] 9 April 1991[30] and 23 October 1992,[31]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to those territories;

3. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

5. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

6. *Condemns*, in particular, the Israeli policies and practices of collective punishment, destruction and demolition of houses, use of undercover units as death squads and ill-treatment and torture of prisoners;

7. *Strongly condemns* the imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

8. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly prohibiting Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, preventing Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, denying the right of return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, forcing Hebrew on Syrian students, imposing courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and dismissing teachers, all in clear violation of the Convention;[32]

9. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

10. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

11. *Reaffirms* that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

13. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

14. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

15. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 thereof, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

17. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

18. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

20. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, return immediately all documents and papers that were taken away from the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem, to the officials of the said Court;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 17 above to Member States;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling further its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987, 43/58 B of 6 December 1988, 44/48 B of 8 December 1989, 45/74 B of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 B of 9 December 1991,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[28] 31 October 1990[29] and 9 April 1991,[30] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992,[39]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention,[32]

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention and comply with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987, 43/58 C of 6 December 1988, 44/48 C of 8 December 1989, 45/74 C of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 C of 9 December 1991,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern about the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[28] 31 October 1990[29] and 9 April 1991,[30] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992,[40]

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] is applicable to all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive,

just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the said Convention;[32]

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 D of 8 December 1989, 45/74 D of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 D of 9 December 1991,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[37]

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[28] and 31 October 1990,[29] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992,[41]

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance to occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Recalling also the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[28] 31 October 1990[29] and 9 April 1991,[30] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992,[42]

Recalling further the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> "*Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by its authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 F of 8 December 1989, 45/74 F of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 F of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992,[43]

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32]

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decisions;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Convention;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32]

Deeply concerned about the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, directed against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 G of 8 December 1989, 45/74 G of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 G of 9 December 1991,

Recalling further the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[28] 31 October 1990[29] and 9 April 1991,[30] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992,[44]

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty members in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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47/71. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its recent sessions,

Convinced that peace-keeping operations are enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the peacemaking activities of the Secretary-General and of organs of the United Nations, which are actions to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes and for maintaining international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require both increasing and better managed human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations and its peace-keeping operations and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[45] and, in particular, his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[46]

Taking note also of the useful exchange of views on "An Agenda for Peace" during the inter-sessional meetings of the Special Committee devoted to that report[47] and of the role of the Special Committee in carrying out further analysis and consideration, in particular as regards peace-keeping operations,

Recalling its debate on agenda item 10 during the forty-seventh session, and in particular the views expressed by Member States on "An Agenda for Peace",[48]

Recalling also that in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 29 October 1992, on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[49] the Council expressed support for, *inter alia*, the suggestions contained in paragraphs 51 and 52 of the report,

Having examined the reports of the Special Committee,[50]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

Resources

2. *Notes* that only a small number of Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urges Member States that have not yet replied to do so;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of improving the formulation of his questionnaire of 21 May 1990 and to recirculate the questionnaire on a regular basis;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to consider circulating a separate questionnaire on civil police and civilian experts whom Member States would be ready to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations;

5. *Urges* Member States to transmit promptly to the Secretary-General their replies to those questionnaires;

6. *Recommends* that the guidelines in the current questionnaire be developed and used subsequently in the "Notes for Guidance" in order to achieve a standard organization for type units;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to consult with and assist Member States in completing the questionnaires, with a view to ensuring commonality of approach and understanding;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote, based on the questionnaires, the establishment on a voluntary basis among Member States of a pool of resources, including military units, military observers, civil police, key staff personnel and humanitarian *matériel*, that might be made readily available to United Nations peace-keeping operations, subject to national approval;

9. *Encourages* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to provide forces or capabilities to the United Nations for peace-keeping operations and the type of units or capabilities that might be available at short notice, subject to overriding national defence requirements and the approval of the Governments providing them;

10. *Encourages* the Secretariat and those Member States which have indicated such willingness to enter into direct dialogue so as to enable the Secretary-General to know with greater precision what forces or capabilities might be made available to the United Nations for particular peace-keeping operations and on what time-scale;

11. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations to be given resources commensurate with its growing responsibilities in the area of peace-keeping, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations;

Finances

12. *Recalls* that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, and reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

13. *Reiterates* the need to maintain the accepted principles and guidelines on the financing of all United Nations peace-keeping operations;

14. *Stresses* the need to delegate increased financial and administrative authority to Force Commanders, or Special Representatives for multi-component missions, in order to increase the missions' capacity to adjust to new situations and specific requirements;

15. *Encourages* consideration in the appropriate forums of the establishment of a reserve fund or other appro-

priate arrangement to improve the start-up financing of peace-keeping operations;

16. *Also stresses* the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States;

17. *Considers it important* that, in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning stage, in order to ensure the most cost-effective and efficient conduct of such operations and strict control of their expenditures;

18. *Also considers it important* to contain financial expenditures of peace-keeping operations by determining, during initial planning, the levels of personnel, materials and technical equipment required, by early definition of the sequence of each operation, and by improved estimating, during the planning stage, of operational costs;

19. *Acknowledges* the competence of the General Assembly for the appropriation and apportionment of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations, and also acknowledges the importance of the Security Council members being informed of the cost implications of such operations;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of making, from the standpoint of sources of financing, a clear distinction between peace-keeping operations themselves, and the provision to States and parties to a conflict, at their request, of other assistance from the specialized agencies and departments of the United Nations not an integral part of the operation;

21. *Considers* that in view of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,[51] the issue of supplementing diversified financial resources, on terms acceptable to the Secretary-General, to the assessed contributions should be further studied in all the appropriate forums;

22. *Recognizes* the need for an augmentation of the strength and capability of military staff serving in the Secretariat and of civilian staff dealing more generally with peace-keeping matters in the Secretariat;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this subject as soon as possible; in that report he might consider the establishment in the Secretariat of an enhanced peace-keeping planning staff and an operations centre in order to deal with the growing complexity of initial planning and control of peace-keeping operations in the field;

24. *Urges* Governments of host countries to take all necessary measures to create conditions that will permit United Nations forces to be kept to a minimum, and equally urges them to provide, in accordance with their capacity, the greatest possible logistic and material support for these operations;

Organization and effectiveness

25. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as Chief Administrative Officer, to consider the necessary strengthening and reform of the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, so that they can deal effectively and efficiently with the planning, launching, ongoing management and termination of peace-keeping operations;

26. *Welcomes* the creation of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and invites the Secretary-General to consider the creation of a unified, integrated structure within the Department to establish clear lines of responsibility and accountability, which are essential for the effective and efficient management of peace-keeping operations; in that regard, it requests the Secretary-General to consider whether relevant parts of the Field Operations Division should be transferred to that Department;

27. *Also welcomes*, in the light of the increasing use of civilian police in peace-keeping operations, the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a Senior Police Adviser;

28. *Requests* the Secretariat to consider, in due course, the utility of training guidelines for civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

29. *Encourages* all Member States to organize national or regional training programmes, to include cross-cultural education and relevant international humanitarian law in such programmes and to promote cooperation with other national and regional peace-keeping training programmes;

30. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat,[52] and the information he has gathered on national peace-keeping training and similar activities, and requests him to issue a regularly updated list based upon national submissions;

31. *Invites* the Secretary-General to institute proper arrangements and procedures for providing additional personnel on a short-term basis in order to ensure that the Secretariat can respond effectively and efficiently to fluctuations in its workload, particularly when new operations are planned and launched;

32. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

33. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to review, with a view to streamlining procedures and enhancing effectiveness, the applicable United Nations financial and administrative regulations concerning peace-keeping operations;

34. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to consider means whereby Special Representatives/Force Commanders and other key personnel are identified at the earliest possible time;

35. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General conduct a study on how to prevent duplication of responsibilities of civilian and military staff personnel in the field, especially in the areas of supply, communication and transportation, and how to improve their interaction and cooperation in fulfilling the tasks assigned to them;

36. *Invites* the Secretary-General immediately to envisage the adoption of all necessary arrangements to define logistics doctrine and standard operational procedures combining civilian and military aspects in order to achieve the greatest possible efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and urges Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General in this exercise;

37. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide qualified military and civilian personnel to assist the Secretariat in the planning and management of peace-keeping operations;

38. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for reporting on peace-keeping operations and re-

quests him to report periodically on the performance of all peace-keeping operations;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider establishing a training programme for key staff personnel of peace-keeping operations with a view to creating a pool of trained personnel with knowledge of the United Nations system and its working procedures;

40. *Requests* the Secretariat immediately to make all necessary arrangements for the reissue of *The Blue Helmets*[53] in 1995;

41. *Recommends* that the Secretariat continue the existing practice of informal consultations with contributing States more directly interested, as appropriate, and that, especially for particularly large or complex operations, these informal consultations be held on a more frequent and regular basis, with a view to providing effective follow-up and support to the operation from its initial stage to its termination;

Development of peace-keeping

42. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping within the framework and provisions of the Charter,[46] as requested by the Security Council at its meeting held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992;[54]

43. *Considers* that the concept of preventive peace-keeping, that is, the deployment of peace-keeping operations as a deterrent to a possible aggressor, requires development and clarification as a helpful tool for the United Nations in its pursuit of preventive diplomacy;

44. *Believes* that the Secretary-General should have the means to dispatch his own missions, with the consent of the parties concerned, where necessary in cooperation with regional organizations, and to evaluate the situation and develop his peacemaking activities as appropriate;

45. *Also believes* that the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991, is a valuable contribution to the Organization's preventive functions;

46. *Encourages* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with full and up-to-date information concerning tensions that could escalate into an international conflict;

47. *Believes*, in this connection, that the closest attention needs to be paid to the issue of applying the preventive potential of the United Nations more broadly and considers that the responsibilities of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General in this regard should be strengthened in accordance with the framework and provisions of the Charter;

48. *Recognizes* the importance of according special consideration to mechanisms and means of deterring a potential aggressor and procedures for a prompt and effective response to acts of aggression and threats to international peace and security, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

49. *Stresses* that the parties to a conflict have an obligation to respect the international status of United Nations operations and to refrain from encouraging or taking actions capable of disrupting or impeding United Nations personnel in the performance of their peace-keeping, peacemaking or humanitarian functions, in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[55] and status-of-forces agreements;

50. *Urges* all Governments of host countries and parties to a conflict to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel and to prevent any attempts on the life and health of those personnel;

51. *Considers* that, in the light of the ever-expanding role of peace-keeping operations, it is important that the United Nations, from planning through implementation of each operation, and on an ongoing basis, assess the risks to the safety and security of its units and personnel and take all necessary measures, including the elaboration of appropriate guidelines and procedures, to ensure the highest possible levels of that safety and security;

52. *Encourages* all regional and subregional organizations to promote the maintenance of peace, security and stability in their respective regions and, where applicable, work in cooperation with the United Nations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, contributing to peace-keeping operations there;

53. *Emphasizes* that any deployment of peace-keeping operations should be accompanied, as appropriate, by an intensification of coordinated political efforts by the States concerned, by regional organizations and by the United Nations itself as part of the political process for a peaceful settlement of the crisis situation or conflict in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter;

54. *Believes* that consideration might be given over the next few years to the elaboration of a universally acceptable text for a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include the main organizational and practical aspects involved and would contain recommendations on ways of enhancing the effectiveness of such operations;

55. *Takes note* of the establishment of an informal working group, open to all Member States, on "An Agenda for Peace";[46]

* * *

56. *Recommends* that, should any of the proposals contained in the present resolution result in budgetary implications for the biennium 1992-1993, such additional costs should be accommodated within the appropriation level approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/186 A of 20 December 1991;

57. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects;

58. *Encourages* the Special Committee to consider holding an inter-sessional meeting to consider at the earliest opportunity the recommendations relating to peace-keeping contained in "An Agenda for Peace";

59. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

60. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed con-

sideration by the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

61. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1993;

62. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

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47/72. Protection of peace-keeping personnel

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the vital importance of the involvement of United Nations personnel in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, peace-building and humanitarian operations,

Noting with grave concern the growing number of fatalities and injuries among United Nations peace-keeping and other personnel resulting from deliberate hostile actions in areas of deployment,

Bearing in mind the concern of the Secretary-General over the safety of peace-keeping personnel expressed in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[56]

Recalling its resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions, as well as the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,[57]

Having examined the special report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,[47]

Noting relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Pays tribute* to the courage, commitment and idealism of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel in the field, who often work in difficult and dangerous circumstances;

2. *Resolutely condemns* any hostile actions against United Nations personnel, including deliberate attacks against United Nations peace-keeping operations, which have resulted in a disturbing number of casualties;

3. *Strongly demands* that host countries and all parties to a conflict take all measures possible to ensure the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;

4. *Reminds* Governments of host countries of their responsibility for the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel on their territory;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to conclude, if possible at the earliest stage of a peace-keeping operation, a status-of-forces agreement with the parties concerned, emphasizing their obligations to respect the international status of United Nations operations in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;[55]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in planning future peace-keeping operations and in making recommendations for their deployment, to give particular attention to adequate protection for peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;

7. *Recommends* that, in appropriate cases, the Security Council might make it clear to the parties when authorizing a new peace-keeping operation that it is prepared to take further steps in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations should the purpose of the operation systematically be frustrated by provocative attacks against United Nations personnel;

8. *Also recommends* that the Security Council continue, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to collect and, where appropriate, to disseminate reliable information about attacks on the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to study other measures to ensure the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address the question of the safety of United Nations personnel in his periodic reports on ongoing peace-keeping operations.

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47/73. Questions relating to information

A

INFORMATION IN SERVICE OF HUMANITY

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,[58]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[59]

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(*a*) Cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(*b*) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(*c*) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(*d*) Enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(*e*) Aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public, private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

- (i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;
- (ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;
- (iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;
- (iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(*f*) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[60] which should support both public and private media.

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B

UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,[58]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[59]

Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information,

Also reaffirming that the Secretary-General should ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the priority areas defined by the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information,

1. *Decides* to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and in this regard to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(*a*) Continues to disseminate information about the activities of the United Nations in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies in accordance with the United Nations medium-term plan, the programme budget and their relevant revisions, pertaining, *inter alia*, to:

- (i) International peace and security;
- (ii) Disarmament;
- (iii) Peace-keeping operations and peacemaking;
- (iv) Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;
- (v) The promotion and protection of human rights and in that context the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993;
- (vi) The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
- (vii) The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;
- (viii) The promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[61]
- (ix) Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;
- (x) The least developed countries;
- (xi) The environment and development;
- (xii) The elimination of foreign occupation;
- (xiii) The campaign against terrorism in all its forms in line with General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;
- (xiv) International efforts against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking;
- (xv) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
- (xvi) Support for the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[62] and for the tremendous efforts of the African countries aimed at recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(xvii) International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa and, where necessary, the role of the United Nations in this context;

(xviii) United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, also including current developments in that region and the ongoing peace process;

(*b*) Provides the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations in situations requiring immediate and special response;

(*c*) Continues its efforts at promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and at strengthening the positive image of the system as a whole;

(*d*) Continues its efforts to ensure timely production and dissemination of its mandated publications, in particular the *UN Chronicle*, the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*, and continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(*e*) Submits a report on continuous and major publications to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session, providing the following details:

(i) The list of publications and their circulation figures;

(ii) Their cost;

(iii) The original language versions and the languages into which the publications were translated;

(iv) Target audiences, including, where possible, the intended end-use of the specific products;

(*f*) Continues its briefings, assistance and orientation programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;

(*g*) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructures of developing countries;

(*h*) Continues its policies of cooperation with all agencies of the United Nations system, in particular with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(*i*) Continues its policies of cooperation with news agencies in and of the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the increasing demands now placed on the Department of Public Information in relation to media coverage of United Nations activities, to provide at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Information an assessment regarding:

(*a*) Any measures considered appropriate to ensure that the working facilities provided for the media are fully adequate to meet present and future needs and, in this context, to consult with the Bureau of the Committee, spokespersons of the regional groups, the Group of Seventy-seven and China, in relation to the implementation of any significant measures in this regard;

(*b*) The consideration of a greater framework of coordination within the Department of Public Information in relation to the provision of facilities and services for the media, such as the work of the Executive Media Service and the provision of accreditation services;

4. *Requests*, in this context, the Secretary-General to direct the Publications Board to develop criteria and review all publications and proposals for publications to ensure, *inter alia*, that each publication fulfils an identifiable mandate and need, is timely, does not duplicate other publications inside or outside the United Nations system, and is cost-effective, and that, before the publication is printed, it satisfies the criteria on the basis of which it was authorized, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance attached by Member States to the role of United Nations information centres in effectively and comprehensively disseminating information about United Nations activities and the optimization of the resources allocated to the Department of Public Information;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to submit a detailed and comprehensive report on his plan of integrating United Nations information centres with other United Nations offices, while maintaining the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres and emphasizing that they should be fully operational, as provided for in relevant resolutions, to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session for its consideration of the different options available in this regard; in this context, consultations should take place on this matter through the informal mechanism composed of the Bureau of the Committee on Information and the spokespersons of regional groups, the Group of Seventy-seven and China, as was established in paragraph 1 (*s*) of General Assembly resolution 46/73 B of 11 December 1991;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in relation to the opening of new United Nations information centres and invites the Secretary-General, as well, to make such recommendations as he may judge necessary regarding the establishment and location of new United Nations information centres;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to study ways and means of redressing differences in the allocation of resources, in particular the differences of support, in relation to the financing of United Nations information centres in various countries and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session;

9. *Notes* the substantial contribution by the Government of Poland and requests the Secretary-General to finalize, in consultation with the Polish authorities, arrangements for a United Nations information component in Warsaw;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to implement fully its recommendations contained in resolution 46/73 B, including paragraphs 1 (*l*) and (*m*), regarding the establishment of a United Nations information centre in Sana'a, as well as the reactivation of the United Nations informa-

tion centre in Tehran and the enhancing of the information centres in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, Dhaka and Bujumbura;

11. *Encourages* enhanced cooperation between the Department of Public Information and the University for Peace in Costa Rica as a focal point of promoting United Nations activities and disseminating United Nations information materials;

12. *Takes note* of the requests by Bulgaria, Gabon and Haiti for information components;

13. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to enhance the efficiency of and ensure full programme delivery of all segments currently produced by all regional radio units in the Department of Public Information;

14. *Encourages* the Department of Public Information to take into account, especially in the area of electronic media production, the various standards and systems used around the world, bearing in mind the need for harmonization and efficiency;

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to make every effort as a matter of particular urgency to create conditions and to make them more conducive to achieving parity by appropriate utilization of existing equipment in the press coverage of meetings in English and French;

16. *Decides*, as of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on the publication in the Arabic and Spanish languages, after each annual session of the General Assembly, of the press release containing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the results of the voting, through reallocation of resources from the budget of the Department of Public Information;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 January 1993, observations and suggestions on ways and means of furthering the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling them to develop their own information and communication capacities, freely and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session;

18. *Decides* on procedural grounds to refer to the Economic and Social Council, for its consideration, resolution 4.3 adopted on 6 November 1991 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session[63] and contained in the relevant note by the Secretary-General;[64]

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session in 1993 on the results of the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session in 1993 and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in 1993 on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in resolution 46/73 B;

21. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

85th plenary meeting
14 December 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

[2] A/47/293.

[3] A/38/142, para. 5.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/47/20), annex.

[5] A/47/383.

[6] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/47/20).

[8] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/47/20), sect. II.C.

[10] See resolution 47/68.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/47/20), sect. II.B.

[12] A/AC.105/513, annex II.

[13] See A/AC.105/497 and Corr.1, sects. I and III.

[14] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[15] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[16] Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/47/13).

[18] A/47/413, annex.

[19] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[20] A/47/576.

[21] A/47/488.

[22] A/47/489.

[23] A/47/490.

[24] A/47/491.

[25] A/47/438.

[26] Resolution 217 A (III).

[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, annex No. 11, document A/5700.

[28] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[29] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

[30] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

[31] A/47/492.

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[33] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

[34] A/47/601.

[35] A/47/493.

[36] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[37] A/47/76, A/47/262 and A/47/509.

[38] A/47/545.

[39] A/47/546.

[40] A/47/547.

[41] A/47/548.

[42] A/47/549.

[43] A/47/550.

[44] A/47/551.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1).

[46] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

See A/47/386.

[48] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 31st, 32nd, 37th, 38th, 46th, 47th and 91st meetings (A/47/PV.31, 32, 37, 38, 46, 47 and 91).

[49] S/24728; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24728.

[50] A/47/253 and A/47/386.

[51] A/46/600/Add.2.

[52] A/47/604.

[53] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.I.18.

[54] See S/23500; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23500.

[55] Resolution 22 A (I).

[56] A/47/277-S/24111, sect. VIII; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[57] See A/47/253, sect. III.

[58] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/47/21).

[59] A/47/462 and Corr.1.

[60] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

[61] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[62] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[63] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-sixth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4.

[64] A/SPC/46/3, annex.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE[1]

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47/40. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/203 of 20 December 1991, previous resolutions of the General Assembly and relevant resolutions of other organizations of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);[2]

2. *Endorses* the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1992/33 of 30 July 1992 on prevention and control of AIDS;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS.

76th plenary meeting
1 December 1992

47/42. Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and taking note of Council resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Noting the signing at Rome, on 16 July 1992, of the Declaration on Guiding Principles for Humanitarian Assistance,[3] which permits the expansion of relief programmes to cover all affected people in Mozambique, and urging all parties concerned to implement the Declaration,

Welcoming the signing at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[3] whose main goals are the establishment of lasting peace, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in that country,

Stressing the need for a sustained effort by the international community to respond to the increasing and urgent emergency humanitarian needs of the people of Mozambique, in the light of the current severe drought and the evolving process of repatriation of refugees and normalization of the lives of displaced persons,

Stressing also that a proper response to the current situation in Mozambique requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner, linking emergency relief aid with additional rehabilitation and development assistance,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the measures taken to organize international assistance programmes for Mozambique;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the entry into force, on 15 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, in particular the cease-fire, which creates favourable conditions for the implementation of pro-

grammes of economic and social rehabilitation and the overall process of national reconstruction;

5. *Urges* the international community, in particular the United Nations system, to extend its full support and contribute to the peace-building process in Mozambique in accordance with the General Peace Agreement, providing, *inter alia*, assistance for the electoral process, emergency and rehabilitation assistance for refugees and displaced persons and support for programmes of demobilization of armed forces;

6. *Also urges* the international community, in the context of paragraph 5 above, to support and participate actively in the forthcoming conference of donor countries and organizations, to be held at Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment, in Mozambique, of a Committee on Humanitarian Assistance, with the participation of the United Nations, and the formulation of a unified plan for the delivery of relief assistance throughout the country;

8. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the unmet funding needs referred to in the 1992/93 Emergency Programme for Mozambique and the United Nations/Southern Africa Development Community Consolidated Appeal for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa;

9. *Calls upon* all States, regional and interregional organizations, other intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to intensify their development cooperation and assistance in support of the process of national reconstruction of Mozambique;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to mobilize the international assistance required by Mozambique;

(*b*) To ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the emergency, rehabilitation and development needs of Mozambique;

(*c*) To prepare a report on assistance to Mozambique for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

47/149. Food and agricultural development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Cartagena Commitment,[5] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in the annex to its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[7]

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990 on food and agricultural problems and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming further that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people,

Deeply concerned that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many areas, particularly in Africa,

Expressing deep concern that the volume of world food and agricultural production fell in 1991, the first global decline since 1983, and that food stocks declined rapidly,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries through appropriate policies, taking fully into account Agenda 21, and through the creation of a suitable economic environment, including a more open international trading system, for the development of a viable agricultural sector and improved food security, and, in this context, noting with concern that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed and expressing the hope that they will reach a rapid, balanced and comprehensive conclusion,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[8] as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session;[9]

2. *Affirms* that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and to helping to raise their standard of living;

3. *Stresses* the importance of stimulating food and agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and development and, on this basis, to create the conditions for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic activities, in particular in the agro-industrial sector;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to consider food and agricultural issues in a comprehensive and multidimensional manner;

5. *Encourages* all relevant organs of the United Nations system dealing with food and agriculture, as well as regional and subregional financial institutions, to improve their cooperation and coordination in the field of food and agricultural development;

6. *Urges* all countries, in particular developed countries, to strengthen their efforts in working towards a more equitable international environment, in particular a fairer, more open and viable international agricultural trading system that will stimulate food production and productivity in developing countries, and, in this connection, stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the need to give effect to the mid-term review agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be devel-

oped to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to support scientific and technological research and training as well as capacity-building in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development;

8. *Emphasizes* the urgency of strengthening international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technology;

9. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system dealing with development to continue their support in providing technical cooperation for agricultural and rural development;

10. *Requests* the international community to continue to assist and support technical cooperation, including technical cooperation among developing countries, in the area of food and agricultural development;

11. *Stresses* the importance of finance for investment and of a favourable economic environment to encourage it, and urges the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on food production, including agro-industrial products, international markets for agricultural and tropical products and the state of global food security, taking into particular account the needs of all developing countries, including net food-importing countries;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Food and agricultural development".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/150. Strengthening the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992, and the decisions of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session,[9]

Taking note also of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council,[10]

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the world food security situation, in particular the worsening problems of hunger and malnutrition,

Stressing the urgent need for a more effective and better coordinated United Nations response to world food and hunger problems,

Underscoring the increasing importance of intergovernmental policy guidance in this field,

Noting with concern that, despite its efforts, the World Food Council, by its own acknowledgement, has not been able to achieve political leadership and coordination to the extent expected by its founders,

1. *Affirms* the critical importance of establishing the most effective arrangements for the management and coordination of the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems;

2. *Underlines* the need to consider the role of the World Food Council and how its mandate and functions might best be carried out within the wider context of the overall restructuring of the social and economic activities of the United Nations system;

3. *Decides* to address these issues in the context of the discussions on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and, in this context, invites the World Food Council to continue its attempts to agree on appropriate measures to be taken and to communicate any agreed conclusions to the Assembly.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/151. International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere and on land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular section E of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait,[11]

Recalling decision 16/11 A adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 31 May 1991,[12]

Recalling also its resolution 46/216 of 20 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[13]

Profoundly concerned at the degradation of the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Welcoming the recent Mount Mitchell Research Cruise, which was organized under the sponsorship of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the United Nations Environment Programme, to make a scientific assessment of environmental conditions in the region,

Awaiting the meetings due to be held in 1993, at which the results of the Mount Mitchell Research Cruise will be discussed and evaluated,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the situation,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also noting with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme especially to consider the environmental situation in the region, as well as the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments that have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, and to the Governments and organizations that supported the recent international research cruise organized under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Appeals* to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental degradation of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess the short-term as well as the long-term impact of the environmental degradation of the region and to consider measures that may be needed to counteract these effects;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to deal with this problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/152. International cooperation for economic growth and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development,

Recalling its resolution 46/144 of 17 December 1991 on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration,

Taking into account the Cartagena Commitment,[5] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[14] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] and Agenda 21,[15] and all the relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on the subject;[16]

2. *Encourages* Member States to submit their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, at its forty-ninth session, an analytical and comprehensive report on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, including his assessment of the steps taken by Governments of developed and developing countries, individually and collectively, and by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions;

4. *Decides*, in order to keep the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy under review, to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: *(a)* Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; *(b)* Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/153. Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 45/196 of 21 December 1990 and 46/146 of 17 December 1991, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992, and reaffirming other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development cooperation,

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[7]

Recognizing that the creation of a supportive international economic environment, through, *inter alia*, effective relief measures to address external debt problems and an open and non-restrictive world trading system, is essential to promoting the industrialization efforts of developing countries,

Convinced that, in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened, and that technical and financial assistance in support of the national efforts of developing countries would need to be extended for this purpose,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries,[17]

1. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation in supporting efforts at the regional, subregional and national levels in industrial development, in particular in the fields of human resource development, investment and export promotion, technology transfer, industrial conversion and development of national capacities, in order to diversify and modernize productive activities in developing countries;

2. *Calls upon* organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take due account in their programmes, projects and activities, in the context of industrial development cooperation, of the commitments to further sustainable development agreed upon in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development process, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation, as set forth in section IV of Agenda 21,[15] stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, the transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

3. *Recommends* that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the context of its medium-term plan and the decision taken by the Industrial Development Board, on 6 November 1992,[18] on relative priorities among the activities included within that plan, bearing in mind the Organization's financial and technical capacity and with due regard to national priorities, strengthen its cooperation with organizations in the public and private sectors, especially in developing countries, in particular with those organizations working in human resource development, investment and export promotion and technological capacity-building;

4. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system and the regional commissions, and, in particular, multilateral financial institutions and regional banks, to support industrial development programmes and projects, especially in developing countries;

5. *Notes with concern* that the study of long-term world industrial structure could not be carried out;

6. *Reiterates its call* to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant United Nations organizations to encourage and support technical cooperation among developing countries in the field of industrialization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Industrial development cooperation".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/154. Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990 and 46/147 of 17 December 1991,

Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 7 May 1992 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council indicated, *inter alia*, that the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process, including refraining from actions that endanger the security of the neighbouring States,[19]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[20]

Noting that, even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistical problems continue to hamper relief operations and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia and the urgent need to rehabilitate, in an atmosphere of peace and stability, basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

Recalling the agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian crisis and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro on 29 and 30 October 1991, on the immediate demobilization of combatants and the holding of democratic elections,[21]

Noting the recent decision of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its fifteenth session,[22] regarding the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against any of the parties failing to implement fully the Yamoussoukro Accord,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Government of Liberia, as well as to appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency and other assistance;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

3. *Calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General;[20]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(*b*) To undertake, when conditions permit, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding, when appropriate, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/155. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/42 of 30 July 1992 and recalling other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[23]

Aware of the severe destruction of the infrastructure of Lebanon, the continuing deterioration of its economic situation and basic services and the detrimental effects of such destruction and deterioration on social conditions and on the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts of the country,

Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate regional and international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in rebuilding the country and restoring its human and economic capacities,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report[23] and for his endeavours to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon in their programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction whenever possible;

4. *Calls upon* all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the steps necessary to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed as soon as possible;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
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47/156. Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[24]

2. *Invites* all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes that participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the various round tables to be held at N'Djamena in 1993;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/157. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/175 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, for example, cyclical droughts and torrential rains, and floods such as those which occurred in 1989, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of resources that exceed the real capacities of the country,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the Horn of Africa, and noting the recent influx of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country and, on the other, raised serious security concerns,

Noting the extremely critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from its geographical location and from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical international situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[24]

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti in particular and the Horn of Africa in general;

3. *Invites* the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to assist the Government of Djibouti, in the context of the scheduled round-table meeting, in preparing an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as a sustainable and adequate long-term development programme;

4. *Calls upon* all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with substantial appropriate assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/158. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and recalling the previous Council resolutions on El Salvador,

Noting with satisfaction the signing, on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City, of the Chapultepec Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[25] which put an end to the Salvadorian armed conflict within the framework of the negotiating process begun on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the valuable support given to the peace process by the countries that constitute the "four friends of the Secretary-General" and by other States and groups of States concerned,

Gravely concerned at the destruction of a large part of the country's economic and social infrastructure and the deterioration of the environment caused by the military activity and by other factors relating to the armed conflict,

Taking into account the fact that the National Reconstruction Plan has as its main objectives the integrated development of zones affected by the conflict, satisfaction of the most immediate needs of the population hardest hit by the conflict and of former combatants of both parties, and the reconstruction of the economic and social infrastructure,

Aware of the need for greater involvement of the international community in the reconstruction and development of El Salvador through the granting of economic, technical and financial assistance,

Bearing in mind El Salvador's resource constraints and financial difficulties affecting the implementation of the commitments assumed under the peace agreement,

Reaffirming the urgent need for the international community to take action in support of the peace agreement at this crucial stage in its implementation,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the "four friends", namely, Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, and to other States and groups of States for their efforts in helping to bring to an end the armed conflict in El Salvador;

2. *Notes* the preparation by the Government of El Salvador of the National Reconstruction Plan, which reflects the collective wishes of the country, having taken into account the recommendations and suggestions of various political and social forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, and which was presented at the Consultative Group meeting held at the World Bank on 23 March 1992, and the current implementation by the Government of that Plan;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the assistance promised to El Salvador by the international community at the Consultative Group meeting;

4. *Appeals* to all States, the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and interregional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the requisite assistance, on the most favourable terms possible, for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close coordina-

tion with the Government of El Salvador, to make all possible efforts to encourage the international community to increase the level of economic, financial and technical assistance to El Salvador;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/159. Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic and Madagascar

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990, on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu, and its previous resolutions on assistance to those countries,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General,[24]

Concerned at the continuing need for assistance in those countries, particularly since they are adversely affected by natural disasters,

Noting that, despite the structural adjustment programmes carried out by those countries, on the whole their economic and financial performance for the past two years has continued to be poor, and stressing the need for vigorous support of these programmes and for action to alleviate the impact of natural disasters and of the adjustment policies being implemented, especially in the social sphere,

Noting also that the financial crisis that Benin is undergoing has led to a slowing down of its economic and social development, and that the disastrous consequences of repeated floods during the past ten years, alternating with periods of drought and pluviometric disturbances, are a major impediment to the implementation of development policies and strategies,

Noting further the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic has continued to face since 1982 in achieving the objectives of its development programme, owing to the harmful effects of the international economic situation, and recognizing the need to provide it with supplementary resources so as to enable it to achieve those objectives,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General[26] called for in General Assembly resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, that the economic and social development efforts of Madagascar, an island developing country, are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones, floods and drought that afflict that country periodically and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of substantial resources that are beyond the real means of the country,

Concerned at the devastating effects of natural and other disasters on the environment and their adverse effects on the economy,

Recalling its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Having heard the statements of Member States at its forty-seventh session on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and regional, interregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the assistance they have provided or pledged to those countries;

2. *Notes* the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties and to alleviate the catastrophic effects of natural disasters;

3. *Reaffirms* that all Governments and international organizations should fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[14] the Cartagena Commitment,[5] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[27] and Agenda 21;[15]

4. *Notes with concern* that the assistance made available to those countries has not always been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

5. *Appeals* to States, the international financial institutions of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries and to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the steps necessary and to mobilize the resources needed, in collaboration with the relevant organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/230 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries, in order to:

(*a*) Meet any reconstruction needs resulting from disasters that have already occurred;

(*b*) Implement preventive programmes to reduce the effects of future disasters, taking into account the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 44/236;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(*a*) The identification of priorities for action by the international community in those countries;

(*b*) An assessment of the assistance actually received by those countries;

(*c*) An assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/160. Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and 46/176 of 19 December 1991 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Taking note of Security Council resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, in which the Council, *inter alia*, urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to resolve the humanitarian, security and political crisis in Somalia,

Noting the efforts of the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to alleviate the situation in Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for Somalia,

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of human suffering in Somalia, the extensive damage to and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the infrastructure of the country and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Gravely concerned about the continually deteriorating situation in Somalia, which underlines the urgent need for the accelerated delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia[28] and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on special economic and disaster relief assistance,[29]

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

Recalling the principle enunciated in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, which states that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development,

Noting the importance of the four operational zones for more effective humanitarian and relief assistance under current conditions in the country,

Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being made by the various entities of the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with concern the disastrous impact that the conflict is having on the educational system of the country and the total disruption of schooling for all students at the primary, secondary and university levels,

Recognizing the importance of rehabilitating the basic social and economic services at the local level in all operational zones,

Cognizant that the exodus and displacement of skilled and professional manpower is eliminating the human resources of the country, which are much needed for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the policy initiatives taken by some Member States in providing educational assistance and scholarships to eligible Somali asylum seekers,

Further recognizing that emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending emergency assistance to Somalia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures taken to mobilize emergency assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. *Appeals* to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992;[28]

4. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;

5. *Urges* all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building assistance aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of Somalia where peace, security and stability prevail;

6. *Encourages* all Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations to ensure that all assistance programmes draw as much as possible on local and regional priorities and build on indigenous capacities, making maximum use of educationally qualified and skilled Somalis from within and outside the country;

7. *Appeals* to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and material assistance for the reopening of primary and secondary schools in those areas where conditions permit;

8. *Decides* to establish, through extrabudgetary resources, a United Nations scholarship programme for Somali undergraduate university students whose studies have been disrupted by the ongoing civil strife, so as to enable them to complete their studies at higher institutes and universities abroad and thus enhance the human resource capacity of Somalia, and to review the situation when the Somali university and higher institutes re-open, and urges Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to this programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within existing regular budgetary resources, that information about the scholarships that have been offered will be disseminated to those Somali students, within and outside Somalia, who might qualify for such scholarships;

10. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme, to continue to implement their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, on the most urgent basis, in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia;

11. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that will lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate relief and rehabilitation efforts;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;

13. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/161. Economic assistance to Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on economic assistance to Vanuatu and other specified countries, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the resources necessary to provide assistance to Vanuatu and those other countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Taking into account that Vanuatu, an island developing country that is also included in the list of least developed countries, continues to experience, as a consequence of periodic natural disasters, significant economic and social disadvantages of the type referred to in resolution 45/202,

Taking note of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] in particular chapter 17, section G thereof, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

1. *Calls the attention* of the international community to the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries,[26] and specifically to those confronting Vanuatu;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Vanuatu and to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to it;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the donor community for their participation in the first round-table meeting to assist Vanuatu, and notes the proposed convening of a second such meeting in 1993;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, international financial institutions and the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously to the needs of Vanuatu, particularly in the nine priority areas identified in the report of the Secretary-General;[24]

5. *Invites* the appropriate parts of the United Nations system, at the next meetings of their various governing bodies, to consider, as appropriate, the special needs of Vanuatu and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu;

(*b*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in organizing international assistance for Vanuatu and on developments in the economic situation of that country.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/162. Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990 and 46/178 of 19 December 1991 on assistance to the Sudan,

Taking note of the Declaration, Framework of Cooperation, and Programme of Action, adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992, and the principles embodied therein,[30]

Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the displacement of a large number of persons, *Noting with satisfaction* the projected increase in cereal production in the Sudanese harvest for 1992/93, which should first be used to meet the needs of the people,

Recognizing, however, that there continues to be a need in the Sudan for strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support as a complement to its own efforts to meet its urgent needs in 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[31]

1. *Notes* the agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued on 16 September 1992[32] during the visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to Khartoum, and calls upon all parties to adhere to this agreement;

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation* to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are providing assistance to the country in the context of the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

3. *Expresses its full appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to coordinate and mobilize resources and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan and requests them to continue these efforts;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country, especially in the areas of supplementary feeding, non-food items, storage, transportation and emergency recovery;

5. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to pursue dialogue and negotiations and to terminate hostilities to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts;

6. *Stresses* the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need;

7. *Urges* all parties involved to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/163. Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States,[33]

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (*e*) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Welcoming the recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections in Angola and the recently concluded General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, signed at Rome on 4 October 1992,[3]

Recognizing the urgent and imperative need for all the parties in South Africa to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

Gravely concerned about the effects of the devastating drought that is currently ravaging the southern African region,

Welcoming with appreciation the positive response of the international community at the Pledging Conference for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held at Geneva on 1 and 2 June 1992,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to continue to deal with the drought situation and other problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they are rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the southern African region;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region;

5. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond, as appropriate, to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. *Reiterates* the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, *inter alia*, of the current drought situation, the

national and joint emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

9. *Appeals* to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration, as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992 establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/164. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/142 of 17 December 1991, 45/233 of 21 December 1990 and 44/168 of 15 December 1989 on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and other resolutions of the Council regarding international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, in which, *inter alia*, the international community was requested to render assistance to Angola,

Deeply concerned about the serious economic and political situation prevailing in Angola,

Concerned about the continuous drought that ravages the central and southern regions of the country and adversely affects millions of lives,

Taking into consideration the fact that the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola[34] would create favourable conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of the country,

Conscious of the need for continuing effort and engagement on the part of the international community to assist Angola in rehabilitating its economy,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[35]

2. *Calls upon* all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola[34] and national reconciliation goals, thus creating conditions conducive to the economic rehabilitation of the country;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, United Nations organizations and other donors for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appeals for continued and generous contributions for emergency humanitarian assistance;

4. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to continue to render the material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to ensure an appropriate level of economic assistance for Angola;

6 *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Angola to organize a donors' round-table conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1993, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Government of Portugal and other interested countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/165. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990 and 1991/51 of 26 July 1991, and taking note of Council resolution 1992/38 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and encouraging further contributions,

Bearing in mind the appeal of 20 March 1992 by the Heads of State of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations concerning provision of assistance in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe,[36]

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Taking note with concern of the recent authoritative findings of the World Health Organization relating to the health effects of the Chernobyl radioactive fallout,

Aware of the need to strengthen further the coordination of active efforts, through international and, in particular, national measures, to mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the responsibility of each State, particularly through its safety authorities and its plant operators, for the safety of its nuclear power plants, encouraging cooperation to this end throughout the world, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, and emphasizing the high priority that should be given by the countries concerned to eliminating these dangers through improvements in safety and other appropriate measures, with the support of the international community,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150[37] and the recommendations contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the follow-up to resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of his recommendations on priority areas, to undertake an analytical review of all United Nations activities to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in those countries most affected, including related secretariat arrangements, taking full account of ongoing programmes and other relevant activities, including those of regional and other organizations, and the principle of comparative advantage;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the conclusions of the analytical review requested in paragraph 3 above, and to submit an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the biennialization of the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/166. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto,

Deeply concerned about the serious aggravation of the humanitarian situation as a direct consequence of the ongoing conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

Conscious of the extensive material destruction of major sectors of the national infrastructure, dwellings, the environment and the cultural heritage in Croatia,

Aware that, owing to the constant increase in the number of refugees in Croatia, emergency assistance and humanitarian relief should be continued and expanded,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of war and of the tides of refugees and displaced persons,

Noting the efforts of the Government of Croatia to solve the problems of the postwar reconstruction of the national infrastructure and, at the same time, to solve the problem of refugees, displaced persons and victims of war within the Republic of Croatia,

Expressing concern about the potential effects of the deepening of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia in the event that, *inter alia*, no rapid process of postwar recovery in Croatia is established,

Recognizing the importance of the interrelationship between economic recovery and peaceful inter-ethnic relations,

Recognizing that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system are providing emergency humanitarian relief assistance to all areas of the former Yugoslavia, including the Republic of Croatia, and that such humanitarian aid should be organized in such a way as to facilitate the recovery of Croatia,

1. *Appeals* to all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to those areas;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard for the continuum ranging from emergency relief to the longer-term development needs of the war-torn region, to initiate, in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, an assessment of needs for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for the funding of a programme for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/170. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/201 of 20 December 1991,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Concerned about the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

Welcoming the Middle East peace process started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and expressing the hope that, despite the difficulties, all sides will pursue this path,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[38]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-govern-

mental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis,

4. *Urges* the Government of Israel to accept *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[39] to all territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of that Convention;

5. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

6. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

7. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects referred to in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

9. *Calls* for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;

10. *Recognizes* the need for convening a seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, and, in this regard, suggests to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to consider, in its programme for 1992-1993, convening such a seminar, taking into account the assistance needs of the Palestinian people in the light of the developments in the region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/171. Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Taking note of the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,[40] and Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992,[41] by which, *inter alia*, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization was established, and looking forward to the contribution of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/36 of 30 July 1992 on privatization and foreign investment in the context of economic restructuring,

Recognizing the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector,

Noting that the private sector plays a positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and sustainable development,

Noting also that many countries are attaching growing importance, in the context of their economic restructuring policies, to the privatization of enterprises and the demonopolization and administrative deregulation of economic activities, as well as market-oriented reforms, increased competition, the elimination of price-distorting mechanisms, and open markets, all as a means to increase economic efficiency, growth and sustainable development,

Noting further the difficulties these countries encounter in those policies and that various practical modalities and approaches towards privatization can be considered by them,

1. *Welcomes* the activities being undertaken by relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in supporting national efforts aimed at increasing economic efficiency, growth and sustainable development through privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation of economic activities and other relevant policies, and urges them:

(*a*) To support, when requested, the national efforts of countries in implementing privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies in the context of their economic reforms and the opening of their economies;

(*b*) To strengthen their communication and cooperation in supporting the national efforts of countries in privatizing enterprises, demonopolizing and deregulating their economic activities and implementing other relevant policies, and invites the Secretary-General to give due attention to coordination of the United Nations system in this field, through, *inter alia*, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant United Nations bodies;

(*c*) To take into account, in implementing their respective mandates, the work already undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to maximize the efficiency of the system, mindful of the ongoing process of restructuring the system;

2. *Calls upon* interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on their activities, programmes and experiences concerning privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies in order to increase the efficiency and coordination of technical cooperation in this field;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve, within existing resources, research activities on all areas of pri-

vatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies, to enhance cooperation with national and international research institutions, and to include all pertinent findings in relevant United Nations publications, including the *World Economic Survey*;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, to be submitted pursuant to its resolution 46/166 of 19 December 1991 on entrepreneurship, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/172. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/57 of 31 July 1992,

Recalling its resolution 46/199 of 20 December 1991,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[39] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the settlements of new immigrants therein,

Welcoming the Middle East peace process started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and recognizing that a complete freeze of settlement activity would significantly enhance the prospects for progress in this process,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[42]

2. *Deplores* the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards the settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. *Strongly deplores* Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its confiscation of land, its appropriation of water resources, its depletion of other economic resources and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/173. Implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6] resolution 46/156 of 19 December 1991 on the implementation of the Programme of Action and resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries,

Taking note of the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[40] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

Reaffirming that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development, and should continue to implement the commitments they undertook at the Paris Conference, and that the international community, in particular the donor countries, should implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action,

Reiterating the need to strengthen international cooperation for sustainable development in order to support and complement the efforts of the least developed countries,

Noting the donors' determination, reflected in the Cartagena Commitment, to implement the commitments that they undertook in the Programme of Action with regard to official development assistance to the forty-one countries which were included in the list of the least developed countries at the time of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Noting also that the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-ninth session,[43] conducted the second annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action and also reviewed the question of appropriate adjustment of commitments in respect of targets and levels of official development assistance to the least developed countries in the light of the addition of six countries to the list of those countries after the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Noting further that, at the same session of the Trade and Development Board, donors expressed their intention to examine the effects that the countries newly added to the list of the least developed countries were having on the additional resource requirements of the least developed country group as a whole,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s should be implemented fully, effectively and on a timely basis by all parties;

2. *Also reaffirms* that all least developed countries should continue to enhance the implementation of national policies and measures in line with the Programme of Action, including through macroeconomic policies conducive to long-term, sustained growth and sustainable development, the promotion of individual initiative and broad-based popular participation in the development process, the enhancement of human and institutional capacities and the expansion and modernization of the economic base, and that their development partners should effectively and expeditiously implement the commitments undertaken or the measures proposed in the Programme of Action in all areas of international support, including official development assistance, debt relief and external trade;

3. *Further reaffirms* that a significant and substantial increase in the aggregate level of external support should be made available to the least developed countries, taking into account those countries recently added to the list of the least developed countries;

4. *Takes note* of decision 92/30 of 26 May 1992 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning adjustment of the allocation of indicative planning figures to the least developed countries in the light of the additions to the list of the least developed countries;[44]

5. *Welcomes* the outcome of the second annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action undertaken by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its thirty-ninth session,[43] and notes the decision, *inter alia*, that the Board, at the second part of its thirty-ninth session, should:

(*a*) Review in depth two special issues, namely, domestic and external resource mobilization, including debt situation and management, and improvement of trading opportunities;

(*b*) Consider the question of appropriate adjustment of the commitments, as requested by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, taking into account the views expressed and the decisions made at the first part of the thirty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board;

6. *Invites* the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations and financial institutions, to participate adequately and effectively in the second part of the thirty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board, to be held at Geneva from 15 to 26 March 1993;

7. *Urges* donors to consider providing, pursuant to its resolution 46/156, extrabudgetary resources to facilitate the participation of representatives of the least developed countries at future reviews of the Programme of Action by the Trade and Development Board;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including an assessment of the outcome of the third annual review of the Programme of Action by the Trade and Development Board.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/174. Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/64 of 26 July 1991 and taking note of Council resolution 1992/53 of 31 July 1992 on the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women,

Recognizing the critical role of rural women as food producers and architects of household food security,

Noting with deep concern the continuing rise in the number of rural women living in poverty,

Reaffirming its commitment to helping to improve the living conditions of rural women,

Welcoming the holding of the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women at Geneva on 25 and 26 February 1992, with the participation of a large number of wives of heads of State or government and high-level delegations,

Expressing its appreciation to the sponsor of the Summit and the core group of wives of heads of State or government who launched the initiative to convene the Summit, as well as to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other institutions that provided support for it,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women of the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women;[45]

2. *Urges* all States to work for the achievement of the goals endorsed in the Geneva Declaration;

3. *Urges* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the goals of the Geneva Declaration in carrying out their programmes, and invites the relevant governing bodies to consider, in the light of the Geneva Declaration, the adoption of specific measures, within their respective fields of competence, with a view to meeting the special needs of rural women.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/175. Impact of the recent evolution of the economies in transition on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and taking note of the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,[5]

Recalling its resolutions 45/182 of 21 December 1990 and 46/202 of 20 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the evolution of East-West relations on global growth and development,[46]

Taking note also of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of Seventy-seven adopted on the occasion of their sixteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 1 October 1992,[47] in which the Ministers recalled the conclusions of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council held at Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the evolution of East-West relations on global growth and development;[46]

2. *Urges* the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to ensure that the resources allocated to the economies in transition do not reduce or divert official development assistance allocated to the developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to consider assisting the developing countries whose economies have been most affected by the changes in their economic relations with the economies in transition to adapt to those changes;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review and analyse, in close consultation and coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the impact of the evolution of the economies in transition on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report containing, *inter alia*, an assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/176. International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development and 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council decided that the international meeting on population should thenceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development,

Endorsing fully the objectives of the Conference, as decided by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/93, and its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as stated in that resolution,

Recognizing the important contribution that regional conferences will play in preparations for the Conference, particularly through evaluation and updating of regional population plans of action,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing policies relating to population, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

Conscious of the important contribution made by research and information dissemination institutions to a clear understanding of the interrelationship between population and development,

Recognizing the importance of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including those sections of Agenda 21[15] concerning population, in the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for comprehensive national population policies based on national priorities and compatible with sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

2. *Also emphasizes* the need to increase and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues in the international agenda and their treatment as an integral part of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

3. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided to convene the International Conference on Population and Development at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994;

4. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Egypt to act as host to the Conference;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference be convened at the ministerial level;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the active participation of Member States in the Preparatory Committee for the Inter-

national Conference on Population and Development and, in this context, invites the Preparatory Committee at its second session to elect its officers with due regard to equitable geographical representation;

7. *Decides* that the host country to the Conference, Egypt, shall be ex officio an officer of the Preparatory Committee;

8. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, taking fully into consideration the views expressed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to consider the possibility of adjusting, within existing budgetary resources and without prejudice to the utilization of resources available through voluntary contributions to the trust funds, the proposed timing and duration of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, taking fully into account the need to ensure the success of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate and, for this purpose, to ensure an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for it;

9. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference;

10. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the necessary coordination of contributions within the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

11. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to promote broad-based national preparatory processes;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of all relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries;

13. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to formulate and adopt modalities to ensure the participation in and contribution to the Conference and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular those from developing countries, taking into account the procedures followed in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development process and the experience gained in this regard during previous United Nations population conferences;

14. *Stresses* the significance of the various regional perspectives that exist on issues of population and development, and welcomes in this context the convening by the regional commissions and the United Nations Population Fund of regional population conferences, whose outcome will contribute significantly to the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

15. *Notes* the establishment of voluntary trust funds in support of the Conference and for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to contributors to the funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously to those funds;

17. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development to continue to make every effort to raise extrabudgetary resources for the Conference;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the light of the need for thorough preparation for the Conference, to ensure the timely circulation of the documentation for the regional conferences, expert meetings and the Preparatory Committee;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take appropriate steps, as part of the preparatory process, to ensure that the Conference and the issues to be discussed at it are widely publicized;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "International Conference on Population and Development".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/177. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, by which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and its decision 46/458 of 20 December 1991 on the programme for the Second Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, by which it adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which identifies the Second Decade as a major programme for African regional economic integration,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/81 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Decade,

Stressing the need to integrate the programme for the Second Decade into the overall framework of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular the commitment of African countries and the international community to promote domestic and foreign direct investment in Africa, as reflected in the relevant paragraphs of the New Agenda,

Recalling the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15]

Considering resolution GC.4/Res.8 of 22 November 1991 of the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which the General Conference adopted the programme for the Second Decade as one of the top priority programmes of that organization and recommended its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992,[48]

Considering also resolution 739 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,[49] in which the Conference of Ministers adopted the programme for the Second Decade, and decision 1 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992,[50] in which the Conference of Ministers recommended the adoption of the programme by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, and the provision to the Economic Commission for Africa of adequate resources to enable it to support the African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation of their programmes for the Second Decade,

Taking into account the industrial development aspects of the Special Programme for Africa of the World Bank,

Cognizant of the appeal made to the General Assembly by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in its resolution CM/Res.1399 (LVI) of 28 June 1992 to adopt, at its forty-seventh session, the programme for the Second Decade,[51] and of the endorsement of the programme by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in its decision AHG/Dec.2 (XXVIII) of 1 July 1992,[52]

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992, in which the Council endorsed the programme and recommended, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, adopt the programme,

1. *Adopts* the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the national, subregional and regional components contained therein;

2. *Decides* to adjust the period for the programme for the Second Decade, established in its resolution 44/237, to cover the years 1993-2002;

3. *Takes note* of the efforts already undertaken in Africa to establish an environment to attract domestic and foreign investment, calls for further efforts in this regard and urges the international community to take the necessary steps to encourage direct foreign investment and support the policy changes undertaken in African countries;

4. *Urges* the African countries, financial institutions and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to adopt an integrated approach to the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, taking full account of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;[14]

5. *Urges* the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the institutions and agencies of the United Nations system and the African States and subregional and regional organizations to integrate the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] in the implementation of the Second Decade;

6. *Appeals* to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure the successful and sustained implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

7. *Urges* international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support for the programme for the Second Decade and the effective implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the current programme for the Second Decade;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the relevant institutions and agencies of the United Nations system and the African States and subregional and regional organizations to undertake a mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, in 1998, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, and also to submit to the Assembly biennial progress reports on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/178. Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989, on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, and 45/192 of 21 December 1990, on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and taking note of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] which address the question of the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the *World Economic Survey 1992*,[53] in particular chapter IV thereof, entitled "Saving, investment and the international transfer of resources", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries,[54]

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting the fact that the net transfer of resources to the developing countries has been positive for the past two years and that its future course depends on a supportive international economic environment and domestic efforts,

Concerned about the insufficiency of resources of most developing countries over the past decade, in particular their inadequacies of savings and investment, which leaves developing countries with serious shortfalls in financial resources for development,

Noting the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[40]

Bearing in mind that the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained growth and to narrow imbalances so as to enhance the ability of the developing countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

Noting the call by the group of seven major industrialized countries at the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992, for a full examination of the options available for the forthcoming period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility,[55]

1. *Stresses* the need to enhance international efforts to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(*a*) The developed countries should consider increasing financial flows to assist the developing countries in their diversification and structural adjustment efforts through, *inter alia*, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(*b*) Where appropriate, national economic measures that are conducive to capital formation should be taken by the developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources, including increasing domestic savings, raising investment and human resources development;

(*c*) Governments of the developed countries and of other countries in a position to do so should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, should agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; some developed countries have agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries, should agree to make their best effort to increase their level of official development assistance;

(*d*) The developed countries should expedite negotiations towards the realization of the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association;

(*e*) Since, in a large number of developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards the solution of the external debt problems of those countries;

(*f*) Governments should work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to all markets for the exports of the developing countries so as to ensure an increase in their export earnings; in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

(*g*) Producers and consumers of individual commodities should continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider participating actively in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

(*h*) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should cooperate more closely to achieve a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis, such as high volatility in exchange rates, and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

(*i*) Appropriate measures should be taken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create an international economic environment, to stabilize and lower real interest rates and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

(*j*) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly in the developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in respect of the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those prepared by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the *World Economic Survey 1993*; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/179. Assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[56]

Recalling its resolutions 46/174 of 19 December 1991 and 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[57]

Noting the importance of implementing all relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, and relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also the social and economic challenges still facing Yemen as a result of unification, the return of Yemeni expatriates, the continuous flow of thousands of refugees from the Horn of Africa, in particular from Somalia, and recent natural disasters,

1. *Calls upon* States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to extend, as rapidly as possible, their assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with these challenges;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide assistance to the Government and people of Yemen in their efforts to find a solution to the serious situation created by these challenges and, especially, by the returnees and refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/180. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,[58] and its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, as well as its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it,

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[7] which recognized the proper management of human settlements as a prerequisite to the attainment of the overall goals for sustainable development, the centre-piece of which must be the human being,

Convinced of the need to reassess and systematically review the multifaceted aspects of human settlement policies and programmes in the light of important changes in the perception of human settlements problems and the solutions thereto since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, particularly the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies, and in the light of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

Noting with concern that in many countries, especially many developing ones, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because, *inter alia*, of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries is contributing to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations, with adverse implications for the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as for their employment prospects,

Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics, such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and culture, in the development and application of technology, planning and management in the area of human settlements,

Fully aware of the need for adequate resources to address the problems of human settlements and for more effective policies, programmes and projects, including public/private partnerships, as appropriate, to address those problems, and of the importance of improved management at the national and local levels,

Noting that the provision of external financial resources needed to implement the programmes set forth in chapter 7 of Agenda 21[15] would facilitate the mobilization of resources locally,

Stressing the need, for the implementation of Agenda 21, to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries,

Bearing in mind the need to take into consideration the work of other recent and planned United Nations conferences on related subjects,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II),[59]

1. *Decides* to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

2. *Also decides* that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, shall have the following objectives:

(*a*) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis, with special attention to the needs and contributions of women and vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development have been hampered by exclusion and inequality, which affect the poor in general;

(*b*) To adopt a general statement of principles and commitments and formulate a related global plan of action suitable for guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

- (i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;
- (ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies that can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process, with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interests of women and major groups;

(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues in the field of technology, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation, and environmental infrastructure, that is, water-supply, sanitation and waste management;

(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;

(v) Proposals for mobilizing, nationally and internationally, the necessary human, financial and technical resources, taking into account the enabling concept and the commitment of new and additional resources, as well as funding from countries' own public and private sectors, for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes;

(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operational capabilities;

(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

3. *Affirms* that the Conference shall, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(*b*) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000[60] and make recommendations for the attainment of its objectives by the target date;

(*c*) Review the contribution to the implementation of Agenda 21 of national and international action in the area of human settlements;

(*d*) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect the planning, development and management of human settlements, and make recommendations for future action at the national and international levels;

4. *Decides* to establish a preparatory committee of the General Assembly for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the preparatory process;

6. *Invites* non-governmental organizations, particularly those from developing countries and including those related to major groups, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process, and, to this end, decides that the Preparatory Committee shall formulate and adopt modalities for the accreditation and participation of those organizations, taking into account the procedures followed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. *Decides* that an organizational session of the Preparatory Committee of three days' duration shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in March 1993 and that two preparatory sessions should be held, the first early in 1994 at Geneva or in New York, and the second in conjunction with the 1995 session of the Commission on Human Settlements, with the detailed arrangements for the preparatory discussions to be determined at the organizational session;

8. *Also decides* that, in the event of there being a clear need for further preparatory discussions, an appropriate request might be made by the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly;

9. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host to the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

11. *Decides* that the host country shall be ex officio an officer of the Preparatory Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, to establish, through redeployment to the maximum extent possible and within existing resources, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

13. *Decides* that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

15. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(*a*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(*b*) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(*c*) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

16. *Requests* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the coordination of contributions from

the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and non-governmental organizations concerned;

19. *Recommends* that regional and subregional preparatory meetings should be held in conjunction with meetings of subregional and regional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible;

20. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose;

21. *Also decides* to establish a separate voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of work of the Preparatory Committee;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/181. An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development,[61]

Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

Stressing also that the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[62] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[63] the Cartagena Commitment,[5] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[14] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development[7] at the level of heads of State or government, which mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development, all together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated by its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by the Assembly, containing an analysis of and recommendations on ways to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the articles of agreement of the Bretton Woods institutions, and to include therein, *inter alia*, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, as well as his views on priorities among them, for the consideration of Member States.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/182. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/214 of 20 December 1991, on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1992 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;[64]

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in line with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,[5] to continue his consultations with Governments on the future course of action on an international code of conduct and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the outcome of these consultations.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/183. Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[62] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[63] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[14] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] and the various agreements, especially Agenda 21,[15] that were adopted during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[65] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly, and its resolution 45/261 of 3 May 1991, in which it decided to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Having considered the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[40] and noting with satisfaction the highly successful outcome of the eighth session of the Conference and the spirit of genuine cooperation and solidarity—the Spirit of Cartagena—that emerged therefrom,

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Colombia for the hospitality extended to the participants at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for the facilities for holding the session,

Noting the importance of follow-up and of keeping under review the implementation of the policies and measures adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

Emphasizing that the concerns of the international community about the current world economic situation, trade and development issues, and the difficulties of many countries in achieving satisfactory rates of development deserve continuing attention, in particular as far as the developing countries are concerned,

Reaffirming, in this context, the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries owing to the fragility of their economies and their particular vulnerability to external shocks and natural calamities,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, and expressing concern that those negotiations have not yet been completed but hopeful that they will come to a successful conclusion rapidly, taking into account the specific interests of developing countries,

I

1. *Endorses* the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the commitments agreed upon, and emphasizes the importance of the New Partnership for Development, initiated by the Conference at that session, where countries will join actively in cooperative work to address the development challenges of the 1990s, and expresses its political will and responsibility to implement the agreed commitments;

2. *Welcomes* the far-reaching institutional reform measures adopted by the Conference at its eighth session regarding the functions, intergovernmental machinery, methods of work and substantive orientations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and agrees that those measures are a valuable contribution to the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations launched by the General Assembly;

3. *Reaffirms* the important role of UNCTAD, as a principal organ of the General Assembly in the field of trade and development and as the most appropriate focal point within the United Nations proper for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, commodities, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* the agreement by UNCTAD to refocus its substantive work on four areas, namely, a new partnership for development, global interdependence, paths to development and sustainable development, which should serve as orientations for developing both fresh approaches to long-standing issues and insights for pursuing relevant new lines of work, and acknowledges the efforts that have been made in this respect and encourages further efforts in this regard;

5. *Also welcomes* the high priority given by UNCTAD to commodities, poverty alleviation, services development, economic cooperation among developing countries, investment and financial flows, privatization, trading opportunities for developing countries, investment and technology transfers, and trade efficiency;

6. *Stresses* the important contribution that UNCTAD can make to sustainable development in the context of the implementation of Agenda 21, *inter alia*, on trade-related environmental, poverty alleviation, commodity and technology issues, and, in this context, requests UNCTAD to work closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development;

7. *Invites* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the requests addressed to them in the relevant parts of the commitments of the Conference at its eighth session;

II

8. *Takes note* of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session[66] and the first part of its thirty-ninth session[43] and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement the outcome of those sessions;

9. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the action initiated by the Trade and Development Board for the implementation of the new institutional arrangements and of the substantive orientations agreed upon by UNCTAD, and welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992 on the follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session;[41]

10. *Takes note* of the agreement by the Conference at its eighth session to suspend the existing Committees of

the Trade and Development Board, with the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices;

11. *Endorses* the establishment and the terms of reference of the new standing committees and of the new ad hoc working groups, as contained in the annex to Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), as well as the convening of executive sessions of the Board aimed at strengthening its policy function;

12. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 399 (XXXIX) of 9 October 1992 on the establishment of an ad hoc working group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament;[67]

13. *Welcomes* the streamlining and strengthening of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD and the improvement of methods of work aimed at providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for the functions of UNCTAD, as agreed at the eighth session of the Conference;

14. *Endorses* the convening in 1994, within existing resources, of a United Nations international symposium of one week's duration on trade efficiency, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for that symposium, taking into account the preparatory work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency of UNCTAD;

15. *Takes note* of the valuable contribution made by the Trade and Development Board, underpinned by the *Trade and Development Report, 1992*,[68] to the understanding of the international implications of macroeconomic policies and issues concerning global interdependence, with particular reference to the recent evolution of development problems and prospects, and welcomes the outcome of the deliberations of the Board on this matter;

16. *Also takes note* of the recognition on the part of the Conference at its eighth session and of the Trade and Development Board that Governments should consider, as part of fighting protectionism and as appropriate, the establishment of transparent mechanisms at the national level;

III

17. *Calls upon* the international community to assist in promoting measures necessary for the revitalization of the development process in the developing countries, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing international trade, sustained economic growth and development;

18. *Urges* all countries to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to reach a final agreement on the remaining issues of the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that the balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations is crucial and is needed in order to strengthen the rules and disciplines of the international trading system and significantly enhance the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/184. Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[62] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[63]

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990 and 46/207 of 20 December 1991,

Welcoming the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the organization's institutional reform,

Taking note of the progress report by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,[69]

Expressing concern that the current negotiations of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed, but hoping that they will rapidly reach a balanced and substantial conclusion in all areas involved,

1. *Once again urges* all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an updated report, taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/185. Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[65] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/218 of 22 December 1989 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990, as well as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976, on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,[70] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,[71] and 155 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[72] the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[73] and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,[74] which entered into force on 19 June 1989, and taking note of a document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[40] adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development[27] and welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21[15] to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development, *Recognizing* that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood, although recognizing also that this role should decrease as diversification expands,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Concerned also that the prevalence of declining prices for most commodities contributes to many countries' problems with export earnings,

Recalling the proposal, made by the Government of Colombia at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to consider convening a world conference on commodities which would bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors and would be organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing that such a conference could contribute to shaping a coherent international commodity strategy that would take into account the specific problems of selected commodity sectors,[75]

Welcoming the agreed conclusions establishing the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;[76]

2. *Emphasizes* the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and enhance competitiveness, and stresses the need for international cooperation effectively to complement and support those national efforts and policies, *inter alia*, by way of creating a more favourable international economic and trading environment;

3. *Stresses* that the solution to commodity problems calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

4. *Urges* producers and consumers of individual commodities to continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

5. *Notes* the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to invite the Secretary-General of the Conference to hold consultations on the question of a world conference on commodities;[75]

6. *Expresses its conviction* that supportive international policies, such as the use of commodity exchanges and commodity price risk management instruments, more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade, and efficient and transparent price setting, all contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to revitalize their development;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that development in the commodity sector contributes effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty, and, in this context, also stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as appropriate actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include them in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. *Recognizes the need* to strengthen efforts to analyse shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries with a view to addressing this problem, and takes note of the decision of the Standing Committee on Commodities that the issue of shortfalls in export earnings and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue for consideration at its future sessions, in accordance with its terms of reference and work programme;

10. *Reiterates once again its conviction* that more stable and predictable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, *inter alia*, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

11. *Emphasizes* that, in line with Agenda 21,[15] sustainable development of the commodity sector may require, *inter alia*, the reflection of environmental and resource costs in prices, improvements in the market access and competitiveness of natural products from developing countries, with environmental advantages, and improvements in their access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with environmental problems specific to commodity production and processing;

12. *Urges once again* all the parties involved, especially those developed countries that have not yet done so, to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[77]

13. *Notes with satisfaction* the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, urges its full exploitation and notes the hope expressed by member countries of the Fund that further voluntary contributions will be forthcoming;

14. *Notes* the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the

Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[74] should do so as soon as possible;

15. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the agenda of its forty-ninth session.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/186. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, many island developing countries experience handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water-supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of these factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

Noting that many island developing countries are least developed countries,

Mindful of the fact that island developing countries are facing in the 1990s an international economic environment which may strongly affect their ability to achieve sustainable development, particularly in small island developing countries which have extremely open and volatile economies,

Concerned about the adverse effects on island developing countries of sealevel rise resulting from climate change,

Taking note of Agenda 21, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] in particular chapter 17, section G thereof, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Welcoming the decision to convene in 1994 a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to States and to organizations and bodies, within and outside the United Nations system, that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in having convened a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries at Geneva on 14 and 15 July 1992;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries;[26]

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional cooperation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to increase their international competitiveness, render their economies less vulnerable by developing the capacity to respond to shocks due to natural disasters and external economic changes, and promote sustainable development;

6. *Appeals* to the international community:

(*a*) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(*b*) To optimize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account, *inter alia*, the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(*c*) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their situation and development potential;

(*d*) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(*e*) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(*f*) To consider improving trade and/or other existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in redressing adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(*g*) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their institutional and administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(*h*) To provide assistance, where appropriate, to island developing countries to mitigate the consequences of climate change and sealevel rise;

7. *Invites* island developing countries to intensify further their regional and subregional cooperative arrangements, particularly to address the problem of high-cost economies, by developing, where appropriate, common services to reduce the high per capita costs of infrastructure and public services and by developing regional transport and communications systems;

8. *Urges once again* relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and continue to report on such measures through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role, within its mandate, as the focal point for specific action at the global level in

favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience, in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, as well as that provided for in the context of the preparation for and follow-up to the global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to continue to monitor and review in a coordinated manner, *inter alia*, within the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the secretariats of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/187. Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and recalling the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,[5] and Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15]

Aware of the fundamental changes taking place in the countries that are transforming their economies from centrally planned to market-oriented ones, and of the problems they are facing in this regard,

Taking note of the *World Economic Survey 1992*,[53]

1. *Recognizes* that the full integration of the economies in transition into the world economy should have a positive impact on world trade, economic growth and development, including that of the developing countries;

2. *Also recognizes* the need for the international community to support the successful process of bringing about economic reforms and restructuring in the economies in transition, with due regard to the developing countries among them, without adversely affecting development assistance to other developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate and strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical and policy advice activities regarding changes that take place in the economies in transition as they integrate into the world economy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General therefore to prepare, within existing resources, with the full cooperation of the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a report on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing the economies in transition, including the difficulties that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the world economy, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/188. Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/172 A of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular the recommendation by which the Conference invited the General Assembly to establish at its forty-seventh session, under its auspices, an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994,[78]

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the results and the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly chapter 12 of Agenda 21, entitled "Managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought";[15]

2. *Decides* to establish, under its auspices, an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, taking into account proposals that may be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994, and welcomes the candidature of Ambassador Bo Kjellen (Sweden) for the chairmanship of the Committee;

3. *Also decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

4. *Further decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall hold, in addition to an organizational session, five substantive sessions, each lasting for two weeks, at Geneva and Nairobi, in New York and, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, in Paris; the dates of these sessions will be determined by the Committee at

its organizational session, subject to review of the timetable at the end of each negotiating session and taking into account the schedule of other related meetings;

5. *Decides* that at the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, to be held at Nairobi, the first week shall be devoted to the sharing of technical information and assessments, with the involvement of experts, on drought and desertification;

6. *Decides* that provision shall be made for an organizational session of up to one week's duration, to be held in New York not later than February 1993, in order to organize the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and to elect its officers, which shall consist of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, each of the five regional groups being represented by one officer;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish at Geneva as soon as possible an ad hoc secretariat of appropriate size and calibre, drawing, *inter alia*, on staff resources of the United Nations system, in order to ensure that the ad hoc secretariat embodies the requisite technical expertise to assist the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant international organizations dealing with desertification, drought and development, to make appropriate contributions to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate;

9. *Decides* that the Secretary-General shall appoint as head of the ad hoc secretariat a senior official at an appropriate level who shall act under the guidance of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the head of the ad hoc secretariat, to prepare draft rules of procedure to be considered by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its organizational session;

11. *Requests* the head of the ad hoc secretariat to make available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, at the first substantive session, the most relevant and recent information available, in conformity with its mandate as stated in paragraph 2 above;

12. *Decides* to establish a multidisciplinary panel of experts to assist the ad hoc secretariat and, under its authority, to provide the necessary expertise in the scientific, technical, legal and other related fields, making full use of the resources and expertise within and available to Governments and/or organizations of the United Nations system dealing with drought and desertification;

13. *Also decides* that the negotiation process shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations and administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat, under the authority of the Secretary-General;

14. *Urges* Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to contribute generously to the trust fund;

15. *Decides* to establish a special voluntary fund, to be administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat, under the authority of the Secretary-General, to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiation process, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to contribute generously to the fund;

16. *Invites* relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

17. *Urges* States to organize, in close collaboration with the regional commissions and national, subregional and regional organizations, activities to support the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee process, with the involvement of the scientific and industrial communities, trade unions, the relevant non-governmental organizations and other interested groups;

18. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries covered under its mandate in their preparations for and participation in the negotiating process and to mobilize resources for this purpose;

19. *Invites* all relevant non-governmental organizations and, especially, encourages non-governmental organizations from developing countries to contribute constructively to the success of the negotiating process in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and taking into account procedures followed in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development process;

20. *Requests* the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit progress reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate bodies;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant scientific institutions;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa" under an item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

93rd plenary meeting
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47/189. Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, in which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to, *inter alia*, elaborate strategies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, in which it called upon island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their specific vulnerabilities and to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile ecosystems, and at the same time appealed to the international community to extend cooperation in this regard,

Taking note of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] in particular chapter 17, section G thereof, on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Taking into account relevant work in this area carried out by other organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system,

Recognizing that small island developing States and islands supporting small communities are a special case with regard to both environment and development, that they are ecologically fragile and vulnerable, that their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets place them at a disadvantage economically and limit economies of scale, and that for small island developing States the ocean and coastal environment is of strategic importance and constitutes a valuable development resource,

Also recognizing that the geographic isolation of small island developing States has resulted in their habitation by comparatively large numbers of unique species of flora and fauna, giving them a very large share of global biodiversity,

Aware that small island developing States have rich and diverse cultures with special adaptations to island environments and knowledge of sound management of island resources,

Aware also that small island developing States have all the environmental problems and challenges of the coastal zone concentrated in a limited land area,

Noting that small island developing States are considered extremely vulnerable to the impact of potential climate change and sealevel rise, with certain small low-lying island developing States facing the increasing threat of the loss of their entire national territories,

Gravely concerned that most tropical islands are currently experiencing the more immediate impacts of an increasing frequency of cyclones, storms and hurricanes associated with climate change, which are causing major set-backs to their socio-economic development,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island developing States are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that small island developing States will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community,

Affirming the relevance of the environmental issues identified in paragraph 12, section I, of its resolution 44/228 to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Reaffirming the recommendation in Agenda 21 that small island developing States, with the support, as appropriate, of international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, should develop and strengthen inter-island, regional and interregional cooperation and information exchange, including periodic regional and global meetings on the sustainable development of such States,[79]

1. *Decides* to convene in April 1994 the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which shall be of two weeks' duration and shall have the highest possible level of participation;

2. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Barbados to host the Conference;

3. *Affirms* that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to enhance the sustainable development of small island developing States in the context of increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development world-wide;

4. *Decides* that the Conference shall have the following objectives:

(*a*) To adopt plans and programmes to support the sustainable development of small island developing States and the utilization of their marine and coastal resources, which includes meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people;

(*b*) To adopt measures that will enable small island developing States to cope effectively and creatively and in a sustainable manner with environmental changes and to mitigate the impacts on and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

5. *Also decides* that the Conference, in pursuit of those objectives, shall examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote sustained and environmentally sound development of small island developing States; the Conference shall, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Review current trends in the socio-economic development of small island developing States and the prospects, constraints and further options for their sustainable development, taking into consideration the relevant programmes and recommendations in chapter 17, section G, of Agenda 21;[15]

(*b*) Examine the nature and magnitude of the specific vulnerabilities of small island developing States with a view to defining and/or formulating specific indicators of vulnerability in a way that has operational applicability;

(*c*) Define a number of specific actions and policies relating to environmental and development planning to be undertaken by small island developing States, with the assistance of the international community, to facilitate the sustainable development of such States;

(*d*) Identify the elements that small island developing States need to include in their medium- and long-term sustainable development plans, including their response strategies, taking into account the importance of integrating environmental, social and economic factors in the maintenance of cultural and biological diversity and the conservation of endangered species and critical habitats on both land and sea;

(*e*) Recommend measures for enhancing the endogenous capacity of small island developing States, in particular the development of human resources and the promotion of access to environmentally sound technology for sustainable development within such States;

(*f*) Review whether institutional arrangements at the international level enable small island developing States to give effect to the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, and make recommendations as needed in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the substantive session of the Preparatory Committee established in paragraph 8 below, containing a review of existing global and regional programmes of action with regard to their applicability to and their combined effect on the sustainable development of small island developing States, with specific recommendations on any changes to those programmes of action which may be needed to establish greater consistency with the principles of Agenda 21 with respect to the sustainable development of small island developing States;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference those listed in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991, as well as representatives of relevant regional and subregional organizations;

8. *Decides* to establish the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which shall be open to all the participants referred to in paragraph 7 above, in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly;

9. *Welcomes* the candidature of Ambassador Penny Wensley (Australia) for the chairmanship of the Preparatory Committee;

10. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a two-day organizational session at United Nations Headquarters, not later than April 1993, for the following purposes:

(*a*) The election of its chairman and the other officers, namely, four vice-chairmen, including a rapporteur, giving due regard to equitable geographical representation;

(*b*) The organization of its work;

11. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a substantive session of two weeks' duration in August 1993 at United Nations Headquarters, at which time it shall:

(*a*) Draft the provisional agenda for the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, on the basis of recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Receive and consider the substantive contributions referred to in paragraphs 6, 16 and 17 of the present resolution;

(*c*) Prepare draft decisions to be submitted to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

12. *Further decides* that the host country of the Conference shall be ex officio an officer of the Preparatory Committee;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the context of the administrative arrangements to be put in place to coordinate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the servicing of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to establish a focal point with a senior official, at an appropriate level and with the necessary specialized expertise, to service fully the preparations for and holding of the Conference and to ensure such follow-up action as may result therefrom;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, and, in this context, to include proposals for the participation of representatives of associate members of the regional commissions, outside the negotiating process, and, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to allow them to contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process;

16. *Stresses* the importance of holding regional technical meetings on the sustainable development of small island developing States as a means of preparing substantive contributions to the Conference, and invites relevant regional and subregional bodies, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to organize such meetings as soon as practicable, preferably in the first half of 1993;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. *Invites* relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries, in particular those from small island developing States, including those related to major groups, to contribute to the Conference, within the areas of their competence and expertise, on the basis of the procedures for their accreditation followed for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21;[15]

19. *Decides* that, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the funds necessary for the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be made available within the programme budget without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

20. *Also decides* to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting small island developing States and the least developed countries to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the relevant specialized agencies and other relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" under an item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

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47/190. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/196 of 20 December 1988, 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989, 45/211 of 21 December 1990 and 46/168 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[80]

Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its Preparatory Committee provided for the active participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of its specialized agencies at the highest level, of observers and various intergovernmental organizations, as well as of non-governmental organizations representing all the regions of the world,

Reaffirming the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development issues,

Reaffirming also a new global partnership for sustainable development,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Brazil for the hospitality extended to the participants of the Conference and for the facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;[80]

2. *Endorses* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[27] Agenda 21[15] and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests,[81] as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[82] and the Convention on Biological Diversity[83] were opened for signature and were signed by a large number of States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and stresses the need for these Conventions to come into force as soon as possible;

4. *Urges* Governments and organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to take the necessary action to give effective follow-up to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned to implement all commitments, agreements and recommendations reached at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation under section IV of Agenda 21,[15] stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, the transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building, and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the initial financial commitments made at its forty-seventh session by some developed countries and urges those countries which have not done so to announce their commitments in accordance with paragraph 33.19 of Agenda 21;[15]

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth and subsequent sessions an item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development";

8. *Also decides* to convene, not later than 1997, a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the format, scope and organizational aspects of such a special session.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/191. Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of Agenda 21,[15] in particular chapter 38, entitled "International institutional arrangements", which contains a set of important recommendations on institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference,

Stressing the overall objective of the integration of environment and development issues at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system institutional arrangements, and the specific objectives recommended by the Conference in paragraph 38.8 of Agenda 21,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[84] prepared with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference, as well as the recommendations and proposals contained therein,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations on international institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations

Conference on Environment and Development as contained in chapter 38 of Agenda 21, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development;

Commission on Sustainable Development

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to set up a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council, in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure effective follow-up to the Conference, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalize the intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels, fully guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[27] and all other aspects of the Conference, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

3. *Recommends* that the Commission have the following functions, as agreed in paragraphs 38.13, 33.13 and 33.21 of Agenda 21:

(*a*) To monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals throughout the United Nations system through analysis and evaluation of reports from all relevant organs, organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system dealing with various issues of environment and development, including those related to finance;

(*b*) To consider information provided by Governments, for example, in the form of periodic communications or national reports regarding the activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the problems they face, such as problems related to financial resources and technology transfer, and other environment and development issues they find relevant;

(*c*) To review the progress in the implementation of the commitments set forth in Agenda 21, including those related to the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology;

(*d*) To review and monitor regularly progress towards the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance; this review process should systematically combine the monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 21 with the review of financial resources available;

(*e*) To review on a regular basis the adequacy of funding and mechanisms, including efforts to reach the objectives agreed in chapter 33 of Agenda 21, including targets where applicable;

(*f*) To receive and analyse relevant input from competent non-governmental organizations, including the scientific and the private sector, in the context of the overall implementation of Agenda 21;

(*g*) To enhance the dialogue, within the framework of the United Nations, with non-governmental organizations and the independent sector, as well as other entities outside the United Nations system;

(*h*) To consider, where appropriate, information regarding the progress made in the implementation of environmental conventions, which could be made available by the relevant conferences of parties;

(*i*) To provide appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(*j*) To consider, at an appropriate time, the results of the review to be conducted expeditiously by the Secretary-General of all recommendations of the Conference for capacity-building programmes, information networks, task forces and other mechanisms to support the integration of environment and development at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Also recommends* that the Commission:

(*a*) Promote the incorporation of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the implementation of Agenda 21;

(*b*) Promote the incorporation of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests[81] in the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular in the context of the review of the implementation of chapter 11 thereof;

(*c*) Keep under review the implementation of Agenda 21, recognizing that it is a dynamic programme that could evolve over time, taking into account the agreement to review Agenda 21 in 1997, and make recommendations, as appropriate, on the need for new cooperative arrangements related to sustainable development to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* that the Commission, in the fulfilment of its functions, will also:

(*a*) Monitor progress in promoting, facilitating and financing, as appropriate, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21;

(*b*) Consider issues related to the provision of financial resources from all available funding sources and mechanisms, as contained in paragraphs 33.13 to 33.16 of Agenda 21;

6. *Recommends* that the Commission consist of representatives of fifty-three States elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and members of its specialized agencies for three-year terms, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; the regional allocation of seats could be the same as that of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as decided by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1992/222 of 29 May 1992; representation should be at a high level, including ministerial participation; other Members of the United Nations and members of its specialized agencies, as well as other observers of the United Nations, may participate in the Commission in the capacity of observer, in accordance with established practice;

7. *Also recommends* that the Commission:

(*a*) Provide for representatives of various parts of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, including international financial institutions, GATT, regional development banks, subregional financial institutions, relevant regional and subregional economic and technical cooperation organizations and regional economic integration organizations, to assist and advise the Commission in the performance of its functions, within their respective areas of expertise and mandates, and participate actively in its deliberations; and provide for the European Community, within its areas of competence, to participate fully—as will be appropriately defined in the rules of procedure applicable to the Commission—without the right to vote;

(*b*) Provide for non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups as well as to industry and the scientific and business communities, to participate effectively in its work and contribute within their areas of competence to its deliberations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 7 above, to submit, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, his proposals on the rules of procedure applicable to the Commission, including those related to participation of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as recommended by the Conference, taking into account the following:

(*a*) The procedures, while ensuring the intergovernmental nature of the Commission, should allow its members to benefit from the expertise and competence of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) The procedures should permit relevant intergovernmental organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including multilateral financial institutions, to appoint special representatives to the Commission;

(*c*) The rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and those of its functional commissions;

(*d*) The rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(*e*) Decisions 1/1[85] and 2/1[86] of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(*f*) Paragraphs 38.11 and 38.44 of Agenda 21;

9. *Recommends* that the Commission shall meet once a year for a period of two to three weeks; the first substantive session of the Commission will be held in New York in 1993, without prejudice to the venue of future sessions at Geneva and/or in New York;

10. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to consider the need for readjusting the calendar of meetings in order to take account of the interrelationship between the work of the Commission and the work of other relevant United Nations intergovernmental subsidiary organs, in order to ensure timely reporting to the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Recommends* that in 1993, as a transitional measure, the Commission hold a short organizational session in New York; at that session, the Commission will elect the officers of the Commission, namely, a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, one from each of the regional groups, decide on the agenda of its first substantive session and consider all other organizational issues as may be necessary; the agenda of the organizational session of the Commission shall be decided on by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993;

12. *Also recommends* that the Commission, at its first substantive session, adopt a multi-year thematic programme of its work that will provide a framework to assess progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and ensure an integrated approach to all of its environment and development components as well as linkages between sectoral and cross-sectoral issues; this programme could be of clusters that would integrate in an effective manner related sectoral and cross-sectoral components of Agenda 21 in such a way as to allow the Commission to review the progress of the implementation of the entire Agenda 21 by 1997; the programme of work could be adjusted, as the need arises, at subsequent sessions of the Commission;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his proposals for such a programme of work during the organizational session of the Commission;

14. *Recommends* that in order to carry out its functions and implement its programme of work effectively the Commission consider organizing its work on the following lines:

(*a*) Financial resources, mechanisms, transfer of technology, capacity-building and other cross-sectoral issues;

(*b*) Review of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, as well as at the regional and national levels, including the means of implementation, in accordance with paragraph 12 above and the functions of the Commission, taking into account, where appropriate, information regarding progress in the implementation of relevant environmental conventions;

(*c*) A high-level meeting, with ministerial participation, to have an integrated overview of the implementation of Agenda 21, to consider emerging policy issues and to provide necessary political impetus to the implementation of the decisions of the Conference and the commitments contained therein;

Review and consideration of the implementation of Agenda 21 should be in an integrated manner;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide for each session of the Commission, in accordance with the programme of work mentioned in paragraph 12 above and with its organizational modalities, analytical reports containing information on relevant activities to implement Agenda 21, progress achieved and emerging issues to be addressed;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for the first substantive session of the Commission, reports containing information and proposals, as appropriate, on the following issues:

(*a*) Initial financial commitments, financial flows and arrangements to give effect to the decisions of the Conference from all available funding sources and mechanisms;

(*b*) Progress achieved in facilitating and promoting transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building;

(*c*) Progress in the incorporation of recommendations of the Conference in the activities of international organizations and measures undertaken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that sustainable development principles are incorporated into programmes and processes within the United Nations system;

(*d*) Ways in which, upon request, the United Nations system and bilateral donors are assisting countries, particularly developing countries, in the preparation of national reports and national Agenda 21 action plans;

(*e*) Urgent and major emerging issues that may be addressed in the course of the high-level meeting;

17. *Decides* that organizational modalities for the Commission should be reviewed in the context of the overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 during the special session of the General Assembly[87] and adjusted, as may be required, to improve its effectiveness;

Relationship with other United Nations intergovernmental bodies

18. *Recommends* that the Commission, in discharging its functions, submit its consolidated recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly, to be considered by the Council and the Assembly in accordance with their respective responsibilities as defined in the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant provisions of paragraphs 38.9 and 38.10 of Agenda 21;

19. *Also recommends* that the Commission actively interact with other intergovernmental United Nations bodies dealing with matters related to environment and development;

20. *Emphasizes* that the ongoing restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should take into account the organizational modalities for the Commission, with a view to optimizing its work and the work of other intergovernmental United Nations bodies dealing with matters related to environment and development;

Coordination within the United Nations system

21. *Requests* all specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term plans, as appropriate, in line with Agenda 21, in particular regarding projects for promoting sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 38.28 of Agenda 21, and make their reports on steps they have taken to give effect to this recommendation available to the Commission and the Economic and Social Council in 1993 or, at the latest, in 1994, in accordance with Article 64 of the Charter;

22. *Invites* all relevant governing bodies to ensure that the tasks assigned to them are carried out effectively, including the elaboration and publication on a regular basis of reports on the activities of the organs, programmes and organizations for which they are responsible, and that continuous reviews are undertaken of their policies, programmes, budgets and activities;

23. *Invites* the World Bank and other international, regional and subregional financial and development institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to submit regularly to the Commission reports containing information on their experience, activities and plans to implement Agenda 21;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, at its substantive session of 1993, recommendations and proposals for improving coordination of programmes related to development data that exist within the United Nations system, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 40.13 of Agenda 21, *inter alia* regarding "Development Watch";

United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

25. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Trade and Development Board to examine the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21 at their next sessions and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, reports on their specific plans to implement Agenda 21;

26. *Takes note* of the work of the United Nations Centre for Urgent Environmental Assistance, established by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on an experimental basis, and invites the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the experience gained within the Centre;

Regional commissions

27. *Requests* United Nations regional commissions to examine the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21 at their next sessions and to submit reports on their specific plans to implement Agenda 21;

28. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to decide on the arrangements required for the reports of regional commissions with the conclusions related to such a review to be made available to the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1993, or at the latest in 1994;

High-level Advisory Board

29. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General that the High-level Advisory Board should consist of eminent persons broadly representative of all regions of the world, with recognized expertise on the broad spectrum of issues to be dealt with by the Commission, drawn from relevant scientific disciplines, industry, finance and other major non-governmental constituencies, as well as various disciplines related to environment and development, and that due account should also be given to gender balance;[88]

30. *Decides* that the main task of the Advisory Board is to give broad consideration to issues related to implementation of Agenda 21, taking into account the thematic multi-year programme of work of the Commission, and provide expert advice in that regard to the Secretary-General and, through him, to the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

31. *Takes note* of the views of the Secretary-General regarding the functions of the Advisory Board and of the Committee for Development Planning, and requests him to submit appropriate proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, including the possibility of establishing rosters of experts;

Secretariat support arrangements

32. *Takes note* of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a new Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, headed at the Under-Secretary-

General level, and in this context calls upon the Secretary-General to establish a clearly identifiable, highly qualified and competent secretariat support structure to provide support for the Commission, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-level Advisory Board, taking into account gender balance at all levels, the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible in accordance with Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter and the following criteria:

(*a*) It should draw on the expertise gained and the working methods and organizational structures developed during the preparatory process for the Conference;

(*b*) It should work closely with United Nations and other expert bodies in the field of sustainable development and should cooperate closely and cooperatively with the economic and social entities of the Secretariat and the secretariats of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the secretariats of international financial institutions, and it should provide for effective liaison with relevant non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups, in particular non-governmental organizations from developing countries;

(*c*) The secretariat, which will be located in New York, should ensure to all countries easy access to its services and effective interaction with secretariats of other international organizations, financial institutions and relevant conventions whose secretariats have been established definitively or on an interim basis, and should have a relevant office at Geneva to establish close links with activities related to follow-up to legal instruments signed at or mandated by the Conference and to maintain liaison with agencies in the fields of environment and development; the secretariat should also have a liaison office at Nairobi, on the basis of arrangements made at the Conference;

(*d*) It should be headed by a high-level official designated by the Secretary-General to work closely and directly with him and with assured access to him, as well as with the heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the multilateral financial and trade organizations, dealing with the implementation of Agenda 21;

(*e*) It should be funded from the United Nations regular budget and depend to the maximum extent possible upon existing budgetary resources;

(*f*) It should be supplemented or reinforced, as appropriate, by secondments from other relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, taking into account the need to ensure that the work programmes of those organizations are not negatively affected, and from national Governments, as well as by appropriate specialists on limited-term contracts from outside the United Nations in such areas as may be required;

(*g*) It should take into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding women in the United Nations Secretariat;

(*h*) Sustainable development should be integrated and coordinated with other economic, social and environmental activities of the Secretariat; organizational decisions should be consistent with consensus resolutions in the context of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary interim secretariat arrangements to ensure adequate preparations and support for the first session of the Commission and the work of the Inter-Agency Committee;

34. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/192. United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] in particular chapter 17, programme area C, relating to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas,

Recalling also the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development, adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development,[89]

Taking note of the Declaration of Cancun,[90] adopted at the International Conference on Responsible Fishing held at Cancun, Mexico, from 6 to 8 May 1992,

Inviting all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation and management of living marine resources, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[91]

Taking note of relevant recent discussions on international fisheries,

1. *Decides* to convene in 1993, under United Nations auspices and in accordance with the mandate agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, an intergovernmental conference on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which should complete its work before the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Also decides* that the intergovernmental conference, in accordance with the said mandate, shall take into account relevant activities at the subregional, regional and global levels, with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and that, drawing, *inter alia*, on scientific and technical studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, it should:

(*a*) Identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such fish stocks;

(*b*) Consider means of improving fisheries cooperation among States;

(*c*) Formulate appropriate recommendations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the work and results of the conference should be fully consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[91] in particular the rights and obligations of coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, and that States should give full effect

to the high seas fisheries provisions of the Convention with regard to fisheries populations whose ranges lie both within and beyond exclusive economic zones (straddling fish stocks) and highly migratory fish stocks;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite to the conference those listed in paragraph 9 of its resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991 and in its decisions 46/469 and 46/470 of 13 April 1992, and also to invite regional and subregional fisheries organizations to attend as observers;

5. *Decides* that in 1993 the conference shall hold an organizational session of up to five days at United Nations Headquarters for the purposes of electing a chairman and other officers, namely, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, giving due regard to equitable geographical representation, and of organizing its work;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make appropriate secretariat arrangements;

7. *Decides* that in 1993 the conference shall hold a session of three weeks' duration in July at United Nations Headquarters to deal with substantive matters;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the consideration of the conference at its organizational session;

9. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the conference, and invites Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the fund;

10. *Also decides* that the funds necessary for the preparatory process and the conference itself should, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, be made available within the programme budget without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

11. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations, to contribute relevant scientific and technical studies and reports and to organize regional and subregional technical meetings in order to contribute to the work of the conference;

12. *Invites* relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries to contribute to the conference, within the areas of their competence and expertise, on the basis of procedures for their accreditation used for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21;[15]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the work of the conference;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, agencies, programmes and bodies within the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session, under an item entitled "Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", a sub-item entitled "Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/193. Observance of World Day for Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of chapter 18 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15]

Considering that the extent to which water resource development contributes to economic productivity and social well-being is not widely appreciated, although all social and economic activities rely heavily on the supply and quality of fresh water,

Considering also that, as populations and economic activities grow, many countries are rapidly reaching conditions of water scarcity or facing limits to economic development,

Considering further that the promotion of water conservation and sustainable management requires public awareness at local, national, regional and international levels,

1. *Decides* to declare 22 March of each year World Day for Water, to be observed starting in 1993, in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development contained in chapter 18 of Agenda 21;[15]

2. *Invites* States to devote the Day, as appropriate in the national context, to concrete activities such as the promotion of public awareness through the publication and diffusion of documentaries and the organization of conferences, round tables, seminars and expositions related to the conservation and development of water resources and the implementation of the recommendations of Agenda 21;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the United Nations Secretariat could, within existing resources and without prejudice to ongoing activities, assist countries in organizing their national activities for the observance of World Day for Water;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in order to ensure the success of the observance of World Day for Water by the United Nations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to focus observance of World Day for Water by the United Nations on a particular theme relating to the conservation of water resources;

6. *Recommends* that the Commission on Sustainable Development, in the execution of its mandate, attach priority to the implementation of chapter 18 of Agenda 21.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/194. Capacity-building for Agenda 21

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of Agenda 21,[15] in particular chapter 37 thereof, which contains a set of important recommendations on capacity-building,

Noting with interest the launching by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of the "Capacity 21" initiative,

1. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account the national policies, priorities and plans of recipient countries, to give due consideration to the adoption of concrete programmes and measures to implement Agenda 21 recommendations on capacity-building through, *inter alia*, the "Capacity 21" initiative, with a view to promoting early action in support of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the area of capacity-building;

2. *Invites* all relevant United Nations agencies, within their mandates, to promote early action to implement the provisions of chapter 37 of Agenda 21;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Sustainable Development, in execution of its mandate, to give urgent consideration to the implementation of the provisions of Agenda 21 on capacity-building.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/196. Observance of an international day for the eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Noting that the eradication of poverty and destitution in all countries, in particular in developing countries, has become one of the priorities of development for the 1990s, and considering that the promotion of the eradication of poverty and destitution requires public awareness,

Welcoming the fact that certain non-governmental organizations, on the initiative of one non-governmental organization, have in recent years in many States observed 17 October as World Day for Overcoming Extreme Poverty,

1. *Decides* to declare 17 October International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, to be observed beginning in 1993;

2. *Notes* that activities undertaken with respect to the Day will take into account those undertaken each 17 October by certain non-governmental organizations;

3. *Invites* all States to devote the Day to presenting and promoting, as appropriate in the national context, concrete activities with regard to the eradication of poverty and destitution;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the Secretariat could, within existing resources and without prejudice to ongoing activities, assist States in organizing their national activities for the observance of International Day for the Eradication of Poverty;

5. *Invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist States, at their request, in organizing national activities for the observance of International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, paying due attention to the specific problems of the destitute;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, within existing resources, the measures necessary to ensure the success of the observance by the United Nations of International Day for the Eradication of Poverty;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/197. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Paris Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[14] and the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, in February 1992,[5]

Reaffirming also principle 5 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[27] chapter 3 of Agenda 21,[15] principle 7 (*a*) of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests,[81] and all other decisions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development relating to the eradication of poverty,[7]

Reaffirming further its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990 and 46/141 of 17 December 1991,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in all countries, in particular in developing countries, has become one of the priority development objectives for the 1990s,

Stressing that effective national policies supported by a favourable international economic environment can promote sustained and sustainable development in all countries, in particular in developing countries, thus increasing their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes to eradicate poverty,

Noting with concern the negative effects of large debt burdens and their impact on poorer sections of society in many developing countries,

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains, and that its eradication constitutes an important factor to ensure sustainable development,

Noting that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the subject;[92]

2. *Stresses* the importance of domestic policies, including effective budgetary policies, to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty through, *inter alia*, the creation of employment and income-generating programmes, with particular reference to households headed by women, the implementation of food security, health, education, housing and population programmes and the strengthening of national capacity-building execution programmes;

3. *Encourages* all countries to undertake national strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty, in particular devoted to the poorest strata of society, and involving a more active participation of the targeted communities in the initiative for and implementation, follow-up and evaluation of specific projects;

4. *Reaffirms* that a supportive international economic environment which takes into account the review of resource flows and structural adjustment programmes, integrating social and environmental dimensions, is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to deal with the eradication of poverty;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to adopt specific, effective measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, and urges the developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, to agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible, some developed countries having agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries, agree to make their best efforts to increase their level of official development assistance;

6. *Urges* all donors to contribute generously to the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, to the fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and to other international financial institutions, with a view to ensuring that those institutions continue in their fight against poverty, especially in rural areas;

7. *Urges* the international community to continue to undertake technical cooperation programmes with a view to strengthening income and job creation capacities, improving food security, health, education and housing, and meeting other basic needs of the populations of developing countries, in particular the poorest groups among them, and, in that context, reaffirms that, with respect to the transfer of technology on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21, effective modalities should be examined with a view to implementing and enhancing that transfer as soon as possible;

8. *Encourages* the international community, including the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to support development programmes in all countries, in particular developing countries, including human resources development programmes, in order to strengthen endogenous technical capacity and generate opportunities for production and employment;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to set up a Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation and to request the Trade and Development Board to attach high priority to its work in the framework of its agreed terms of reference;[93]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in coordinating action, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in all countries, particularly in developing countries, within the framework of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/198. International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989, 45/214 of 21 December 1990 and 46/148 of 18 December 1991,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in the annex to its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,[40] and the provisions on a durable solution to the external debt crisis, contained in the relevant chapters of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[11]

Noting that, owing to uneven developments, further progress is needed towards the solution of the external debt problems of a large number of developing countries, in the context of the evolving international debt strategy,

Noting also that a few indebted developing countries have regained relative access to international financial markets under the difficulties described in the report of the Secretary-General,[94] *Noting with concern* the continuing debt and debt-service problems of lower-middle-income developing countries, which adversely affect their development efforts and economic growth, and reiterating the need to address the continuing debt problems of those countries through effective debt-relief measures, bearing in mind, in this context, the special situation of lower-middle-income and certain middle-income African countries,

Also noting with concern the continuing existence of the heavy debt and debt-service burdens of low-income countries,

Noting with appreciation the recent initiatives towards the solution of the debt problems of some developing countries, such as the adoption by the Paris Club of the "enhanced terms"[95] and the conclusion of several agreements on commercial debt and debt-service reduction,

Noting the substantial debt relief and debt reduction in favour of two middle-income countries agreed to by the Paris Club,

Stressing the importance of alleviating the debt and debt-service burdens of low- and middle-income developing countries with public debt problems,

Stressing also, in this context, the necessity of a supportive international economic environment, including an open and transparent multilateral trading system,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries to continue to pursue and intensify their efforts in their economic reform, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, in order to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve economic efficiency, taking into account their individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

Expressing its concern that, in many developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes one of the major obstacles to the revitalization of growth and development, despite the often strenuous economic reforms of those countries,

Noting that those developing countries which have continued, at great cost, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion have done so despite severe external and domestic financial constraints,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the external debt crisis and development;[94]

2. *Welcomes* the conclusion of several agreements on commercial bank debt and debt-service reduction under the evolving international debt strategy and takes note of relevant declarations recognizing the debt problems of some highly indebted lower-middle-income countries, taking into account their special and specific situations;[96]

3. *Also welcomes* the write-off by certain donors of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and urges those countries that have not done so to cancel or provide equivalent relief for the official development assistance debt of the least developed countries;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the initiatives taken by developed countries, including recent initiatives to address the debt problems of some middle-income African countries, encourages the implementation thereof and invites all creditor countries to consider taking relevant measures for middle-income debtor developing countries;

5. *Stresses* the need for the broadest and most expeditious implementation of the recent initiatives and the need to continue to build upon them, in order, *inter alia*, to prevent the proliferation of debt problems;

6. *Also stresses* the need for the implementation of additional debt-relief measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official debt, and for more urgent action with regard to the remaining commercial debt owed by developing countries;

7. *Recognizes* the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups, in order to ensure social and political stability;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development;

9. *Recognizes* the need of debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment as regards, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices, and, in this connection, stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which would result in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

10. *Reiterates* the need for the implementation of initiatives involving developing debtor countries, developed creditor countries, commercial banks and multilateral financial institutions, with a view to easing the debt and debt-service burdens of severely indebted developing countries, which would contribute to recovery, growth and development in developing countries;

11. *Stresses* the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation by the developing countries of their economic reform, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving economic growth and development;

12. *Urges* the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-nature swaps and debt-for-development swaps;

13. *Stresses* the need for sustained action in addressing the debt problems of low-income countries and, in this regard, calls for early, expeditious and wide implementation of the enhanced terms currently offered to low-income countries by the Paris Club, as well as, where necessary, the extension thereof;

14. *Calls upon* private creditors to renew and expand initiatives and efforts in order to tackle the commercial debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries;

15. *Urges* creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great

cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/199. Triennial policy review of operational activities for development within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 46/219 of 20 December 1991, and other relevant resolutions,

Concerned that the full and coordinated implementation of resolution 44/211 has not been achieved by the United Nations system,

Noting with concern that, while some progress has been made in implementing parts of its resolution 44/211, both by individual organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and by coordination mechanisms of the system, many of the provisions of that resolution have still to be implemented,

Urging developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6] and current levels of contribution, to increase their official development assistance substantially, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system,

Stressing that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development within the United Nations system,

Stressing also that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, neutrality and multilateralism, and the ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Reaffirming that the operational activities for development within the United Nations system have a critical and unique role to play in enabling developing countries to take a lead role in the management of their own development process,

Stressing further that, in order to achieve the objective set out above, processes and procedures of the United Nations system should be streamlined and rationalized, especially in the interrelated areas of programming, execution, decentralization, monitoring and evaluation, thus making the United Nations system more relevant and responsive to the national plans, priorities and objectives of developing countries and more efficient in its delivery systems,

Emphasizing the importance it attaches to a more effective and coherent coordinated approach by the United Nations system to the needs of recipient countries, particularly at the field level,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;[97]

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/211 and stresses the need to implement all the elements of that resolution in a coherent manner, keeping in mind their interlinkages;

3. *Stresses* the need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. *Stresses* the need for an overall improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system in delivering its development assistance;

6. *Also stresses* that, in the context of the administrative reform of the Secretariat and the restructuring and revitalization of the intergovernmental process, the mandates of the separate sectoral and specialized entities, funds, programmes and specialized agencies should be respected and enhanced, taking into account their complementarities;

7. *Emphasizes* that the recipient Government has the primary responsibility for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order effectively to integrate the assistance into its development process;

8. *Reaffirms* that the multisectoral, sectoral and/or subsectoral strategies prepared by the recipient countries, on the basis of priorities identified by them, should provide a coherent and coordinated programme framework for all external assistance;

9. *Stresses* that, on the basis of the priorities and plans of recipient countries, and in order to ensure the effective integration of assistance provided by the United Nations system into the development process of countries, with enhanced accountability, and to facilitate the assessment and evaluation of the impact and sustainability of that assistance, a country strategy note should be formulated by interested recipient Governments, with the assistance of and in cooperation with the United Nations system, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, in all recipient countries where the Government so chooses, taking into account the following:

(*a*) The country strategy note should outline the contribution the operational activities for development within the United Nations system could make to respond to the requirements identified by recipient countries in their plans, strategies and priorities;

(*b*) The contribution of the United Nations system to the country strategy note should be formulated under the leadership of the resident coordinator, in order to promote greater coordination and cooperation at the field level;

(*c*) The country strategy note should be transmitted to the governing body of each funding organization as a reference for the consideration of its specific country programme;

(*d*) The specific activities of each funding organization of the United Nations system, within the broad framework of the country strategy note, should be outlined in a specific country programme prepared by the recipient Government with the assistance of the funding organizations;

10. *Reaffirms* that, within the context of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, the funding organizations of the United Nations system, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme should harmonize their cycles and, where appropriate, adapt them to national budget cycles, plans and strategies;

11. *Decides* that assistance should be based on an agreed division of responsibility among the funding organizations, under the coordination of the Government, in order to integrate their response into the development needs of recipient countries;

12. *Takes note* of decision 92/23 of 26 May 1992[44] and of all other relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the programme approach;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote an early agreement on a common interpretation of the programme approach, including an effective methodology for evaluation, to be applied by the United Nations system, with due regard to country-specific circumstances, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

14. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to examine the report mentioned above at its substantive session of 1993 and to determine whether effective and coordinated actions are being taken on the matter by the United Nations system dealing with development;

15. *Reiterates* that national execution should be the norm for programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of recipient countries;

16. *Also reiterates* that it is the principal responsibility of recipient countries to determine their capacity to execute programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system;

17. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to provide policy and technical support and advice at the request of recipient countries;

18. *Also stresses* the urgent need for the United Nations system to give increased priority to assisting recipient countries in building and/or enhancing the capacity necessary to undertake national execution, including the provision of support services, as required, at the field level;

19. *Recognizes* the important role of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system within their specific areas of competence and the need for a clear division of labour in facilitating and providing the necessary technical and substantive expertise for programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system;

20. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its session in 1993, to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system as a means to examine the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of the national capacities of developing countries in the field of science and technology, and to make appropriate recommendations thereon;

21. *Takes note* of decision 92/22 of 26 May 1992[44] and of all other relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the definition of programme/project execution and implementation concepts;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote an early agreement on a common interpretation of national execution to be applied by the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

23. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to examine the report mentioned above at its substantive session of 1993 and to determine whether effective and coordinated actions are being taken on the matter by the United Nations system dealing with development;

24. *Decides* that, in order to enhance coherence in programming and resource utilization, programme development and component approval, capacity and authority should be further decentralized to the field offices, which should be provided with the necessary technical and substantive expertise;

25. *Strongly urges*, in this context, that governing bodies of all funds, programmes and specialized agencies should ensure that the prescribed limits on field level authority for cancelling, modifying and adding activities within approved programmes and for shifting resources within approved budget lines of individual components of a programme and among components of a programme, with the approval of national authorities, should be expanded to become equal and uniform, to the maximum extent possible, in the context of enhanced accountability;

26. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should use, to the fullest extent possible, available national expertise and indigenous technologies;

27. *Also stresses* that the procurement of expertise and equipment and the placing of fellowships should be decentralized to the country level to the maximum extent possible to avoid delays, reflect national needs and ensure cost-effectiveness, and stresses further that, in this context, the procurement of expertise and equipment should be decentralized, with due regard to the principles of international competitive bidding, while acknowledging the commitment to increase substantially procurement from developing countries and the need for effective accountability mechanisms;

28. *Acknowledges* the commitment to procurement from underutilized major donor countries, in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding;

29. *Stresses* that common formats, rules and procedures are critical to meet the requirements of the shift to a programme approach, and that all formats, rules and procedures and periodicity of reports should be simplified and harmonized to promote national capacity-building, so as to assist the Government to integrate external assistance from different sources into its development process;

30. *Decides* that the financial and programme auditing capacity and accounting systems of recipient Governments should be strengthened, with assistance from the United Nations system, as requested by Governments;

31. *Also decides* that, within the context of the programme approach, formats designed for programme, programme component and project development, monitoring and evaluation should take into account interrelated and cross-sectoral linkages between individual strategies of recipient countries and between the individual components of a strategy;

32. *Further decides* that budgeting and related rules, procedures, processes and formats should be redefined to become, within the context of the sustainability of programmes supported by the United Nations system and their components and projects, oriented towards output, impact or performance rather than towards input or supply, and that, accordingly, evaluation and monitoring systems should be reoriented, while the use of evaluation and monitoring findings should be strengthened, thereby creating a feedback system;

33. *Requests* inter-agency coordination mechanisms, in particular the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, to give priority to simplifying, harmonizing and increasing the transparency of their procedures relating to programme component and project formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account the need to focus on the impact and sustainability of projects and programmes, and to reach agreement on a common United Nations system-wide manual for such procedures by 1 July 1994;

34. *Also requests* the members of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, in particular the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, to put in place as soon as possible, and no later than 1 January 1995, measures to enhance accountability at the field level, including effective harmonized programme monitoring, evaluation and management audit systems;

35. *Stresses* the need for funds and programmes to take into account the decisions of the General Assembly on auditing standards;

36. *Also stresses* that the strengthened resident coordinator function is necessary to assist the Government in mobilizing technical expertise from both inside and outside the United Nations system and ensuring coordination at the country level through, *inter alia*, the country strategy note, in order to respond to national needs and priorities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner and to maximize the impact of the United Nations system on the development process;

37. *Further stresses* that, in order to achieve the objective set out above, particular attention should be paid in the selection of the resident coordinators to quality, relevant broad development experience, managerial and team-building skills, and the capacity to integrate individual components and strategies into the overall development process of the country, as well as to develop effective and coherent coordination by the United Nations system as a whole;

38. *Emphasizes* that an effectively functioning resident coordinator system will be dependent on a number of factors, including the following:

(*a*) The separate funds, programmes and specialized agencies must make a commitment to work together to integrate assistance provided by the United Nations system into the development process of the recipient countries in a fully coordinated manner;

(*b*) The United Nations system at the country level should be tailored, taking into account the views of the recipient Government, to the specific developmental needs of the country in such a way that they correspond to ongoing and projected cooperation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations;

(*c*) The separate identities and, where appropriate, representation of funds and programmes at the country level should be ensured in the framework of a clear and improved division of labour, in accordance with their mandates;

(*d*) The resident coordinator should, if required, establish close cooperation with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies at the regional and subregional levels, in order to respond to specific requests by recipient Governments;

(*e*) In strengthening the resident coordinator system, the creation of an additional bureaucratic layer should be avoided;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with due regard to General Assembly resolutions 34/213 of 19 December 1979 and 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and paragraph 38 above, to strengthen the resident coordinator system with the aim of:

(*a*) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system at the field level, through a fully coordinated multidisciplinary approach to the needs of recipient countries under the leadership of the resident coordinator, bearing in mind the complementarity of the system and the need for a division of labour within the respective spheres of competence of individual specialized agencies, programmes and funds;

(*b*) Establishing, in consultation with recipient Governments, a clearer division of responsibilities for the resident coordinator and individual funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

(*c*) Ensuring that, in the context of the country strategy note, where in place, representatives of the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies at the field level and, in due course, of all funds, programmes and specialized agencies with field operations inform, consult with and take account of any views of the resident coordinator in the context of major programming exercises before reporting to their headquarters on major programming and policy issues;

(*d*) Widening the pool of qualified development professionals eligible for appointment as United Nations Development Programme resident representatives/resident coordinators to include the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, together with increased transparency in the selection process;

(*e*) Encouraging individual specialized agencies at the field level to participate fully in all aspects of the resident coordinator system;

(*f*) Defining the responsibility of the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms, in particular the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, in close consultation with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, for providing clear guidance to resident coordinators and for ensuring that they are provided with the necessary support both at the headquarters level and in the field;

(*g*) Enhancing the responsibility and authority of the resident coordinator for the planning and coordination of programmes as well as allowing him or her to propose, in full consultation with the Government, to the heads of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, the amendment of country programmes and major projects and programmes, where required, to bring them into line with the country strategy note;

40. *Calls upon* resident coordinators to take the necessary steps, in those countries where the scale of the activities of the United Nations and the number of funds, programmes and specialized agencies so justify, to establish, in consultation with host Governments, an appropriate field-level committee, which will normally comprise all resident United Nations system representatives and which, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, will serve as a United Nations coordinating mechanism in the countries concerned;

41. *Calls upon* the coordinating mechanism mentioned above, in consultation with the host Government, to undertake advisory functions including, *inter alia*, the provision of guidance and advice on proposed programmes of funding organizations, the review of agency sector strategies and evaluations and the investigation of specific problems and issues requiring a coordinated response;

42. *Welcomes* the decision of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies to set a target for increasing the number of common premises, while emphasizing that this should be achieved in cooperation with host Governments in a way that increases efficiency through, *inter alia*, consolidation of administrative infrastructures of organizations concerned, without increasing the costs for the United Nations system or for developing countries;

43. *Emphasizes* the necessity of continuing to develop common innovative and integrated system-wide training programmes, at Headquarters and, especially, at the field level, while taking into account the use of regional cooperation arrangements, for government officials and other nationals, as well as for the staff of the United Nations system field offices, to facilitate the shift from the project to the programme approach and to promote effective and innovative execution modalities;

44. *Also emphasizes* that those training programmes should be joint and common, include on-the-job training, involve the establishment of a training capacity internal to each country, including a scheme for the training of national trainers, and be provided on a continuous basis as an integral function of the United Nations system field office structure;

45. *Stresses* that those training programmes should aim to develop capacities, especially in the areas of the programme approach, national execution, programme accountability and financial audit, support costs and evaluation and monitoring;

46. *Urges* the United Nations system to give appropriate attention to establishing and maintaining national institutional expertise, particularly in the areas mentioned in paragraph 45 above, through, *inter alia*, the increased participation in training programmes of national staff and members of relevant national institutions;

47. *Reaffirms* the importance of human development, including human resources development, and requests the United Nations system to strengthen the support given by its operational activities for development, at the request of recipient countries, to sectors vital to human development;

48. *Recognizes* that the United Nations system has a role to play in assisting countries that are undergoing deep economic and social reforms;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the operational activities for development within the United Nations system carried out in new recipient countries are undertaken, from the outset, on the basis of an integrated, unified, cost-effective and innovative approach to development cooperation and presence in the countries concerned and to ensure effective support to them, while ensuring that such support is not to the detriment of existing programmes for developing countries;

50. *Stresses* the need for the Economic and Social Council to examine the operational activities of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring implementation of the present resolution and making recommendations thereon;

51. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to take appropriate action for the full implementation of the present resolution, and requests the executive heads of those funds, programmes and specialized agencies to submit a yearly progress report to their governing bodies on measures taken and to be taken for its implementation;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the provisions of the present resolution are fully implemented by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

53. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to present to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 an appropriate management process containing clear guidelines, targets, benchmarks and time-frames for the full implementation of the present resolution;

54. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive sessions of 1993 and 1994 a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, incorporating, *inter alia*, the reports mentioned in paragraph 51 above to be prepared by the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

55. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations.

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47/200. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the establishment of the United Nations University,

Recalling also its resolution 45/220 of 21 December 1990 on the United Nations University,

Recognizing the contributions of the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Council of the

United Nations University on the work of the University in 1991[98] and the statement made by the Rector of the United Nations University before the Second Committee on 15 October 1992[99] concerning the activities of the University in 1992 and its plans for the future,

Noting with appreciation the financial and other contributions made by Governments and organizations in support of the University,

Stressing the need to enhance the visibility of the University and its management,

Taking note of decision 4.3.2 adopted on 27 May 1992 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and thirty-ninth session,[100]

1. *Takes note* of the progress made in the overall activities of the United Nations University within the framework of its second medium-term perspective, for 1990-1995;

2. *Welcomes* the completion of the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo made available to the University by the Government of Japan;

3. *Takes note* of the progress of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, in Finland, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University, in the Netherlands, and the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Venezuela;

4. *Welcomes*:

(*a*) The establishment of the International Institute for Software Technology of the United Nations University, in Macau, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of China, the Government of Portugal and the Territory of Macau;

(*b*) The progress made in the negotiations towards the establishment of the research and training centre on governance, state and society, in Spain;

(*c*) The intention of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

(*d*) The initiation of the activities of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Japan;

5. *Stresses* the need, in the light of the institutional development of the University, to maintain and enhance the programming and coordinating role of the University Centre with a view to ensuring the overall coherence, organic integrity and universality of the activities of the University;

6. *Notes* the valuable contributions made by the University to the work of the United Nations, including its input into Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[15] and encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University, which should come to serve as one of the principal academic institutions of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes;

7. *Requests* the University to pursue its efforts:

(*a*) To enhance its prominence, notably through selection of timely and important research topics, such as the Plan of Action for Academic Initiatives at United Nations Headquarters, launched by the Rector of the United Nations University, intensified coordination and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, wider dissemination of its research results and expanded collaboration with an even wider international academic community of institutions and scholars, particularly in developing countries;

(*b*) To keep under review the management and administrative functions of the University, particularly with a view to ensuring their efficiency and economy;

(*c*) To foster its substantive collaboration with other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system;

8. *Invites* the Council of the United Nations University:

(*a*) To intensify its efforts to promote the activities of the University and make them more widely and better known;

(*b*) To continue to contribute to the effective management of the University, including the administration of its funds;

(*c*) To study the possibility of reducing the frequency of its meetings, in the interests of efficiency and economy;

9. *Requests* the University to continue its fund-raising efforts vigorously, particularly the effort to increase its Endowment Fund, and appeals to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund.

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NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. X.B.4.

[2] A/47/289-E/1992/68, annex.

[3] See S/24635, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635.

[4] A/47/539.

[5] TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

[6] *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[7] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*.

[8] A/47/395.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/47/19), part one.

[10] A/47/19/Add.1.

[11] See S/22535 and Corr.1 and 2, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22535.

[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/46/25), annex.

[13] A/47/265-E/1992/81.

[14] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[15] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[16] A/47/270-E/1992/74, A/47/397 and A/47/477.

[17] A/47/535.

[18] Decision IDB.10/Dec.8, entitled "Relative priorities within the medium-term plan, 1994-1999".

[19] See S/23886; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23886.

[20] A/47/528.

[21] See S/24815; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24815.

[22] Final communiqué of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its fifteenth session, held at Dakar from 27 to 29 July 1992.

[23] A/47/291-E/1992/95.

[24] See A/47/337.

[25] A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[26] A/47/414 and Add.1.

[27] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[28] A/47/553.

[29] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee*, 25th meeting, and corrigendum.

[30] A/47/182, annex.

[31] A/47/554.

[32] See A/C.2/47/5.

[33] A/47/573.

[34] See S/22609, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

[35] A/47/531.

[36] A/47/132, annex.

[37] A/47/322-E/1992/102 and Add.1 and 2.

[38] A/47/212-E/1992/54.

[39] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[40] TD/364, part one, sect. A.

[41] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/47/15), vol. I, sect. II.

[42] A/47/294-E/1992/84.

[43] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/47/15), vol. II.

[44] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8* (E/1992/28), annex I.

[45] A/47/308-E/1992/97, annex.

[46] A/47/403.

[47] A/47/499, annex.

[48] See GC.4/INF.4.

[49] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 13* (E/1992/33), chap. IV, sect. A.

[50] Ibid., sect. B.

[51] See A/47/558, annex I.

[52] Ibid., annex II.

[53] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

[54] A/47/404.

[55] See A/47/375-S/24429, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24429.

[56] A/47/283-E/1992/83.

[57] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34), annex I.

[58] See *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May–11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

[59] A/47/360.

[60] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

[61] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1), para. 105.

[62] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[63] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[64] A/47/636, annex.

[65] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/47/15), vol. I.

[67] Ibid., vol. II, sect. II.B.8.

[68] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.D.7.

[69] A/47/410.

[70] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

[71] Ibid., *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

[72] Ibid., *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

[73] Ibid., *Seventh Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

[74] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

[75] See A/47/398 and Corr.1, para. 21.

[76] A/47/398 and Corr.1.

[77] See *GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41*, October 1986.

[78] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II, para. 12.40.

[79] Ibid., para. 17.129.

[80] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, vol. II: *Proceedings of the Conference*, and vol. III: Statements made by Heads of State or Government at the Summit Segment of the Conference.

[81] Ibid., vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex III.

[82] See A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1.

[83] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[84] A/47/598 and Add.1.

[85] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/45/46), annex I.

[86] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/46/48), vol. I, annex I.

[87] See resolution 47/190, para. 8.

[88] See A/47/598, para. 59.

[89] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June–6 July 1984* (Rome, 1984).

[90] A/CONF.151/15, annex.

[91] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[92] A/47/530.

[93] See TD/364, part one, sect. A, para. 70.

[94] A/47/396.

[95] The "enhanced terms" are the terms offered by the Paris Club for the poorest, most indebted developing countries.

[96] See A/47/375-S/24429; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24429.

[97] A/47/419 and Add.1-3.

[98] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/47/31).

[99] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee*, 15th meeting, and corrigendum.

[100] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session*, Paris, 18-27 May 1992 (139 EX/Decisions).

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47/77. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,[4] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, *Recalling further* the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*,[6]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration[7] and an operational Programme of Action[7] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 46/85 of 16 December 1991,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining all the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General[8] within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening, where necessary, national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[9]

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[10] unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Urges* all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by ongoing adjustment of the methods used to combat them;

3. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the latter part of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

5. *Notes and commends* the efforts made to coordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and encourages the Coordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, to enable its early entry into force;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

10. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

11. *Considers once again* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

12. *Regrets* that most of the activities scheduled for the period 1992-1993 have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate financial resources for efficient action against racism and racial discrimination;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to activities of a programme of action for a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, aiming at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/47 of 30 November 1987, 44/52 of 8 December 1989 and 45/105 of 14 Decem-

ber 1990, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[10] in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa;

18. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the activities scheduled for the period 1990-1993 which have not yet been carried out;

19. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

20. *Notes with regret* that, since its establishment, contributions to the Fund have been scarce despite repeated appeals by the Secretary-General;

21. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

22. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[8] on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and the launching of a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, and requests him to prepare a draft programme of action for the third decade and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the elements of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that have not yet been implemented;

23. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to recommend activities to be undertaken during the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination;

24. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of highest priority at its forty-eighth session.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/78. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted since 1973, the most recent of which is resolution 45/89 of 14 December 1990,

Expressing its satisfaction once again at the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

Bearing in mind the decision taken at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on 15 January 1992[11] to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph as paragraph 7 of article 8, by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention would henceforth receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;[12]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for action beyond the Decade;

4. *Requests* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Requests* the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/79. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially its most brutal forms, such as apartheid,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made to the States parties by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the meetings of

States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the current financial crisis of the Committee,

Welcoming the decision taken at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on 15 January 1992[11] to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph as paragraph 7 of article 8, by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention would henceforth receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly, and aware of the need to consider that decision during its forty-seventh session,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee,[13]

1. *Commends* the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its work with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[3] and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;[14]

2. *Welcomes* the innovatory procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the implementation of the Convention in States whose reports are overdue and for formulating concluding observations on State party reports;

3. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the Convention still have not fulfilled their financial obligations;

4. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation may lead to a further delay in the discharge of the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-first session;[15]

6. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1993 before 1 February 1993, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

7. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/80. "Ethnic cleansing" and racial hatred

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

Reaffirming its conviction that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming also its conviction that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour, religion or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial and ethnic barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society, and aware of the need to strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of racial hatred,

Alarmed by the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the international community to eradicate them, there are still in many parts of the world manifestations of racial discrimination that are encouraged by a philosophy of racial superiority or hatred,

Deeply alarmed by policies and practices of "ethnic cleansing", which foster hatred and violence, wherever they occur,

Noting the importance of respecting the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, in which it states that the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing" constitutes a grave and serious violation of international humanitarian law,

1. *Condemns unreservedly* "ethnic cleansing" and acts of violence arising from racial hatred;

2. *Strongly rejects* policies and ideologies aimed at promoting racial hatred and "ethnic cleansing" in any form;

3. *Reaffirms* that "ethnic cleansing" and racial hatred are totally incompatible with universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Reiterates its conviction* that those who commit or order the commission of acts of "ethnic cleansing" are individually responsible and should be brought to justice;

5. *Demands* that all those who commit or order the commission of acts of "ethnic cleansing" put an end to them immediately;

6. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in eliminating all forms of "ethnic cleansing" and racial hatred.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/81. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987, 43/97 of 8 December 1988, 44/69 of 8 December 1989, 45/90 of 14 December 1990 and 46/84 of 16 December 1991, *Mindful* that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid[4] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2]

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Condemning the abhorrent policy and system of apartheid and the repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,

Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is apartheid,

Deeply concerned at the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the Government of South Africa, particularly in the military field, as an encouragement of its odious policy of apartheid,

Convinced that universal ratification of or accession to the Convention and the immediate implementation of its provisions will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;[17]

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the Government of South Africa with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

5. *Appeals once again* to those States which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/82. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa[18] and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[19] as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa,[20] and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[10] adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992, and Council resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 which, *inter alia*, provides the basis for action by the Secretary-General in South Africa in order to assist the people of South Africa in ending the violence in that country,

Recalling the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991,[21]

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a threat to regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[22] acts of assassination of members and leaders of national liberation movements in South Africa are still continuing,

Recalling its resolution 46/79 A, adopted by consensus on 13 December 1991, in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed the need for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa that were not yet fulfilled,

Noting with concern that, while significant legal and political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the Government of South Africa, there remain various pieces of security legislation that restrict the possibilities for free and peaceful political activity, and that apartheid remains in place, *Noting also with concern* that political trials and the detention of opponents of apartheid continue in South Africa in total disregard of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned that a number of South African patriots remain on death row,

Welcoming the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[23] at Rome on 4 October 1992, which provides for the termination of the armed conflict in that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[24]

Considering that the continuation of the Israeli oppressive measures and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Calls upon* those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from the constant, deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and the ongoing efforts towards comprehensive peace in the region;

6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to render assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts to promote democracy and economic development;

8. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "tricameral constitution" of 1983 as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of South Africa to take additional steps to implement fully the provisions of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa,[18] and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;[10]

10. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end it through, *inter alia*, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

11. *Calls upon* all signatories to the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions and calls upon all other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

12. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed groups with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements;

13. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa repeal the security legislation that remains in force, which inhibits free and peaceful political activity;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to act speedily to implement Security Council resolution 772 (1992) in its entirety, including those parts pertaining to the investigation of criminal conduct and the monitoring of all armed formations in the country;

15. *Demands* the full application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the Government of South Africa and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

16. *Expresses its deep concern* about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime, in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration, encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the Black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;

17. *Strongly urges* the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/87 of 16 December 1991, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

18. *Pays tribute* to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Angola;

19. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa pay compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

20. *Demands also* that the Government of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

21. *Calls upon* the international community to extend its generous support to the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[23] and at assisting the Government of Mozambique in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy and in the promotion of an effective programme of national reconstruction in that country;

22. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;

23. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

24. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

25. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through anti-apartheid organizations and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

26. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

27. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

28. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

29. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

30. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/83. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[25] thirty-seventh,[26] thirty-eighth,[27] thirty-ninth,[28] fortieth,[29] forty-first,[30] forty-second,[31] forty-third,[32] forty-fourth,[33] forty-fifth,[34] forty-sixth,[35] forty-seventh[36] and forty-eighth[37] sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990 and 46/88 of 16 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,[38]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/84. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/34 of 4 December 1989 on the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and its resolutions 45/132 of 14 December 1990 and 46/89 of 16 December 1991 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[39]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Welcoming again the adoption of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,[40]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;[41]

2. *Condemns* the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of African States and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Notes with serious concern* the use by the Government of South Africa of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements;

5. *Denounces* any State that persists in, permits or tolerates the recruitment of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. *Reaffirms* that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider taking early action to accede to or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;[40]

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the use of mercenaries, especially in view of the additional elements highlighted in his report.[41]

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/85. Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, by which the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[42] were endorsed, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further its resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, in which it decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions,

Noting that the year 1995 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year,

Recognizing that, in implementing the guidelines, priority should be given to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, including the right to education and to work, and to the resolution of other urgent problems faced by young people in the present-day world, such as hunger, drug abuse, diseases, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and the deterioration of the environment,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[43] which entered into force on 2 September 1990, the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990,[44]

Noting the holding of the Youth Forum of the United Nations System, at Vienna from 27 to 29 May 1991,

Noting also the fifth anniversary of the youth employment programme HOPE '87, and welcoming with appreciation its increasing activities and close collaboration with the United Nations, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and with the Council of Europe in bringing about employment opportunities for young people, especially in developing countries,

Taking note of the proposals of the ad hoc open-ended working group established by the Commission for Social Development to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, with regard to achieving the equitability of young persons with disabilities, made at its second session, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 May 1992,[45]

1. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;[42]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and monitor, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, malnutrition, poverty, housing, culture, youth employment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, education, leisure-time activities, drug abuse and the environment;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to enable young people to obtain a modern education on such subjects as environmental and human rights issues;

4. *Calls once again upon* the United Nations Postal Administration to produce commemorative United Nations stamps in 1995 to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year;

5. *Emphasizes* the need for a review and appraisal of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the guidelines and, on the basis of the evaluation, for preparation of a world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond, with a target orientation and within a specific time-frame;

6. *Invites* all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action or a national calendar of events, for 1993-1995, based on an analytical national evaluation of the situation and needs of youth;

7. *Calls once again upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17;

8. *Invites* the regional commissions, as appropriate, together with regional youth and youth-serving organizations, to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the regions since 1985 and to propose draft regional youth programmes of action to the year 2000 and beyond;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals to be submitted by Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental youth organizations and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

10. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, re-

gional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations and, especially, to contribute to the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to the formulation of a world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond;

11. *Again invites* Governments, whenever possible, to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of youth-related issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

12. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Youth Fund, in order to enable it to continue its mandated role and to contribute effectively to the needs of developing countries in the field of youth;

13. *Decides* to consider the question of policies and programmes involving youth under the item entitled "Social development" at its forty-ninth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/86. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of older persons in development

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the challenges the ageing of populations poses to all countries,

Noting with appreciation the activities of the global information campaign for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the many observances of the International Day for the Elderly,

Noting with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations, older persons and experts in developing a practical strategy on ageing in the form of a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001,

Welcoming the convening of the XVth International Congress of Gerontology at Budapest, from 4 to 9 July 1993,

Welcoming with appreciation the participation of older persons in development programmes and projects,

Aware of the plight of older persons, particularly those in developing countries and those in difficult circumstances,

Aware also of the heavy obligations on families that provide care to older persons and the need for comprehensive community care programmes,

Aware further of the increasing concern of development agencies for securing the human and financial resources needed for adjusting policies and programmes to population ageing,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the global targets on ageing for the year 2001: a practical strategy[46] and on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;[47]

2. *Adopts* the global targets on ageing for the year 2001[48] as a practical strategy on ageing, and urges Member States to support that strategy and to consult the guide for setting national targets on ageing;[49]

3. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the lead and coordinating agency for the global targets, to update the target strategies periodically on the basis of achievements and new opportunities and to refine indicators for measuring progress in cooperation with the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and others;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to assist Member States in their regions in setting regional targets on ageing for the year 2001, bearing in mind the global targets and the diverse national needs in their regions;

5. *Invites* the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to examine technical, organizational and financial means of strengthening the inter-agency consultative process, including the biennial meetings on ageing, and to suggest measures for the consideration of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to give all possible support, in the form of both regular and extrabudgetary resources, to the Ageing Unit of the Centre, to enable it to fulfil its mandate as lead agency for the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

7. *Welcomes* the support of the United Nations Population Fund, the Government of Sweden and two non-governmental organizations for the research project of the Centre entitled "Developmental Implications of Demographic Change: Global Population Ageing" and invites continuing support for this project as the basis of a global research component at the Centre;

8. *Invites* Member States to second national experts and junior professional officers to the Ageing Unit of the Centre to support selected target strategies;

9. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to convene an ad hoc informal working group at its thirty-third session for the third review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for proposing measures in support of setting national targets on ageing in the decade ahead;

10. *Invites* interested Member States and organizations to support the Centre in establishing and maintaining a data bank on ageing policies and programmes so that the data gathered in the quadrennial reviews can be systematized and made available to Member States and others on a continuing basis;

11. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the major contribution of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to the global information campaign, and requests it to continue its work on ageing during the coming decade;

12. *Also acknowledges with appreciation* the initiative, expertise and dedication of the non-governmental community, and invites the Centre to explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental advisory committee, funded by voluntary contributions, to assist the Secretariat in promoting the United Nations Principles for Older Persons[50] and in implementing the Plan of Action and the target strategies;

13. *Commends* the International Institute on Ageing on its training programme and related activities, and invites

national, regional and international organizations to cooperate closely with the Institute;

14. *Urges* the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing;

15. *Invites* interested Member States and others to explore the feasibility of establishing a training institute on ageing for Latin America and the Caribbean;

16. *Also invites* Member States generously to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in order to enable it to continue serving as an operational tool of the United Nations programme on ageing;

17. *Invites* Member States, corporations and foundations to support the Banyan Fund Association: A World Fund for Ageing;

18. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme and other development agencies to include a component on ageing in their regular programmes;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/87. International cooperation in combating organized crime

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the rapid growth and geographical extension of organized crime in its various forms, both nationally and internationally, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Acknowledging the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders adopted resolutions entitled "Organized crime" and "Prevention and control of organized crime",[51]

Recalling further its resolutions 44/71 and 44/72 of 8 December 1989, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/70 of 24 May 1989, and taking note of Council resolution 1992/23 of 30 July 1992,

Bearing in mind that the Eighth Congress explored possibilities and ways of strengthening further international cooperation in combating organized crime and adopted the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime,[52] and model treaties relating to this question,[53]

Welcoming with appreciation the results achieved at the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles, France, from 21 to 23 November 1991,[54]

Acknowledging with appreciation the work done by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice during its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992,[55]

Noting that the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to Deal with Transnational Crime, held at Smolenice, Czechoslovakia, from 27 to 31 May 1991, and the International Seminar on Organized Crime, held at Suzdal, Russian Federation, from 21 to 25 October 1991, formulated important recommendations in this area,[56]

Noting also that the meeting convened by the Resource Committee on Transnational Crime of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 23 to 28 March 1992, resulted in a proposed outline for an international conference on money laundering and control,[57]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided that the topic "Action against national and transnational economic, organized and environmental crime: national experiences and international cooperation" could be included in the provisional agenda of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Reaffirming that priority must be given to the struggle against all activities of organized crime, including the illicit arms trade and traffic in narcotic drugs, cultural property theft, money laundering, the infiltration of legitimate business and the corruption of public officials,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that respect,

1. *Urges* Member States to give favourable consideration to the implementation of the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime[52] at both national and international levels;

2. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist in increasing awareness to ensure a broad base of public participation and support for action against organized crime;

3. *Also invites* Member States to make available to the Secretary-General, on request, the provisions of their legislation relating to money laundering, the tracing, seizing and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime and the monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other measures so that they may be available to Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in those fields;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations expressed at international forums and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Also requests* the Commission to organize the ongoing review and analysis of the incidence of transnational organized criminal activity and the dissemination of information thereon;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to

cooperate closely with the United Nations in organizing practice-oriented workshops, research projects and training programmes to deal with specific aspects of organized criminal activities.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/88. Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 37/52 and 37/53 of 3 December 1982 and 46/96 of 16 December 1991, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276 of 30 July 1992 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/48 of 3 March 1992,[37]

Noting the progress achieved during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, including increased awareness and expanded knowledge of disability issues, the increased role played by persons with disabilities and by organizations, and the development of disability legislation,

Aware of the major obstacles to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[58] foremost among these being an inadequate allocation of resources,

Mindful of the need for persons with disabilities to be afforded the means to take their place as full-fledged citizens in all fields of society,

Deeply concerned by the increasing numbers of persons with disabilities as a consequence of poverty and disease, wars and civil strife and demographic and environmental factors, including natural disasters and catastrophic accidents,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the focal point for disability issues within the United Nations system,

Recognizing that the ongoing process of elaborating standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons represents one of the important initiatives of the Decade,

Noting the proposed action towards a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond, resulting from the meeting of experts held at Vancouver, Canada, in April 1992,[59]

Welcoming the initiative of the Government of Canada in convening the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities, held at Montreal, Canada, on 8 and 9 October 1992,

Having carefully considered the various reports and statements made during its plenary meetings on 12 and 13 October 1992, devoted to marking the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,[60]

Welcoming Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, in which the Council recommended the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons under a new name, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, and under new terms of reference,[61]

Having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General[62] concerning the second round of monitoring of the implementation of the World Programme of Action and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and value of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, which provides a firm and innovative framework for disability-related issues;

2. *Reiterates* the responsibility of Governments for removing or facilitating the removal of barriers and obstacles to the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, and supports their efforts in developing national policies to reach specific objectives;

3. *Urges* Governments to show their commitment to improving the situation of persons with disabilities, *inter alia*, by:

(*a*) Establishing an appropriate governmental mechanism to be responsible for policy relating to persons with disabilities and overall coordination;

(*b*) Addressing disability issues within integrated social development policies linked to other socio-economic issues and providing preventive and rehabilitative measures and an equalization of opportunities, with the ultimate objective of facilitating the full integration of persons with disabilities into society;

(*c*) Where appropriate, creating new or strengthening existing high-level national coordinating committees or other similar bodies in accordance with the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies,[63] adopted at Beijing;

(*d*) Supporting the development of organizations of persons with disabilities and using the body of knowledge accumulated by persons with disabilities or their representatives in decision-making processes;

(*e*) Integrating, where possible, disability components into technical assistance and technical cooperation programmes;

4. *Welcomes* the proclamation by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002;[64]

5. *Also welcomes* the decision of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities, held at Montreal, Canada, to establish a Working Group of Ministers and the continuing discussion on the question;

6. *Further welcomes* the initiative of the United States of America to act as host, in cooperation with the United Nations, to an international conference on disability in the autumn of 1993;

7. *Urges* the optimum use of existing United Nations mechanisms and bodies, including regional commissions, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of persons with disabilities, in the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the United Nations programme on disability, in line with the restructuring and streamlining efforts of the United Nations system and in order to make the most cost-effective use of resources;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to turn the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness raising to action, to give higher priority and visibility to disability issues within the work programme of the United Nations system, to provide it, through the use of existing resources, with an adequate allocation of funding to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations as

a catalyst for change, as a standard-setting organization, as a forum for the exchange of views and as a promoter of technical cooperation activities, by:

(*a*) Integrating disability issues into the policies, programmes and projects of the specialized agencies on a broader scale and with a higher priority;

(*b*) Concentrating action and assistance in countries and regions that are most needy and paying special attention to especially vulnerable groups;

(*c*) Considering the creation of a panel of eminent persons, including persons with disabilities, to advise the Secretary-General on disability matters;

(*d*) Initiating model pilot projects, in partnership with all interested parties, to assist Member States in formulating comprehensive and coherent disability policies and feasible action plans, taking into account diverse sociocultural factors and varying levels of economic development;

(*e*) Finalizing the revision of the translation into the official languages of the United Nations of the World Programme of Action, in particular the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person";

(*f*) Reviewing the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme to include an evaluation of the way a society treats its disabled citizens as a factor of the quality of life in that society;

(*g*) Continuing United Nations inter-agency meetings established as a result of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and focusing such meetings on the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

(*h*) Asking the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the relevant United Nations organizations, to continue its important work of collecting statistical data about disability matters and to publish updated disability statistics;

9. *Urges* the Commission for Social Development to expedite the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

10. *Encourages* the consideration during major forthcoming events, including the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994, the International Year of the Family to be observed in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development to be held in 1995, of disability issues relevant to the subject-matter of those events;

11. *Decides* to continue, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/96 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and encourages the Secretary-General to explore diversified funding arrangements to support and strengthen the Fund involving not only Member States, but also the private sector, with due regard to the need for greater transparency in the management of the Fund;

12. *Appeals* to Member States to highlight the observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December every year with a view to furthering the integration into society of persons with disabilities;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/89. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991,

Recognizing that criminality is a major concern of all nations and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime, improving the functioning of the criminal justice system and law enforcement, and increasing respect for individual rights,

Conscious of the vital role of regional cooperation in the fight against crime and of the potential contribution of interregional and regional institutes in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the efforts made thus far by the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in fulfilling its mandate through, *inter alia*, the organization of training programmes and regional seminars,

Aware of the financial difficulties that the Institute continues to face as a result of the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of the least developed countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Recognizing the urgent need to promote and intensify international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and the fact that such cooperation can be effective only if it is executed with the direct participation of the receiving States, with due respect for their needs and priorities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;[65]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and intergovernmental organizations that have supported the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify financial and other support to the Institute, in order to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly in the fields of training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in support of the Institute, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/90. The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, in particular paragraph 4 thereof, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/25 of 30 July 1992,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends,[66]

Recognizing the importance of the policy-oriented research being undertaken by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat concerning the relevance of cooperatives to the achievement of the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[67] in the execution of which it acts as a focal point within the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that 1995 will mark the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance,

Taking note with satisfaction of the important recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General[68] directed towards ensuring the best possible means of dealing with the issue of cooperatives in the light of their broad significance in contributing to the solution of major economic and social problems,

Welcoming the recommendation contained in paragraph 4 (*a*) of the report of the Secretary-General, and bearing in mind the substantial support shown by Governments and by the international cooperative movement for the idea of observing an international day of cooperatives,

Expressing its appreciation to government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, the specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, for their valuable contribution,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends;[66]

2. *Proclaims* the first Saturday of July 1995 to be International Day of Cooperatives, marking the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance, and decides to consider the possibility of observing an international day of cooperatives in future years;

3. *Encourages* Governments to consider fully the potential of cooperatives for contributing to the solution of economic, social and environmental problems in formulating national development strategies;

4. *Encourages* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to redouble its efforts of support and coordination in order to achieve the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;

5. *Invites* government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, the specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to maintain and increase their programmes of support to the international cooperative movement, within existing resources;

6. *Also invites*, as the Economic and Social Council already did in its resolution 1668 (LII) of 1 June 1972, the specialized agencies that have a substantial interest in cooperatives, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and other organizations, particularly the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as well as other relevant international organizations of cooperatives that are not yet members of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to become members at an early date in order to ensure its effectiveness by their contribution of appropriate resources;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to maintain and increase the support provided by the United Nations to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, indicating in his report the progress made towards that goal.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/91. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the high costs of crime, particularly in its new and transnational forms, and by the dangers posed to individual and collective security and to the welfare of countries and peoples by the rising incidence of crime,

Emphasizing the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime, and for strengthened regional and international cooperation to combat crime in all its forms and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that many States suffer from extreme shortages of human and financial resources, which prevents them from responding adequately to problems related to crime,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by many States at the bilateral level to provide assistance and know-how in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind that effective international action in crime prevention and criminal justice requires effective cooperation and improved coordination of all related activities carried out at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

Recalling its previous resolutions in which it expressed its concern about the increasing needs of Member States and the capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to meet them,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles, France, from 21 to 23 November 1991,[54] which were adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and which included the statement of principles and programme of action contained in the annex to the resolution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992, by which the Council decided to establish the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Commission, recommended by the Ministerial Meeting and entrusted to it by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the need for an appropriate Secretariat support structure capable of performing the new functions mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152 and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Concerned about the disparity between the scope of the required work and the limited resources available, including resources for practical measures, to assist Member States, upon their request, in dealing with their most urgent needs in preventing and combating crime problems,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the results of its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992;[55]

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1992/23 and 1992/24 of 30 July 1992;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[69] on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[65] and on the strengthening of international cooperation in combating organized crime;[70]

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme has a special contribution to make in a world seeking to surmount serious problems of violence and crime;

5. *Recalls* the priority themes established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 to guide the work of the Commission in the development of a detailed programme and the budget allocations for the period 1992-1996, as follows:

(*a*) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

(*b*) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality;

(*c*) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support the operational activities and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, within existing resources from the regular budget of the Organization commensurate to its high priority and importance, and independently of resources available through voluntary contributions;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in this field;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to take all measures necessary to effect the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat into a division, as recommended in and in accordance with resolution 46/152;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for assisting the Commission in performing its functions as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and for ensuring the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

10. *Invites* the relevant funding agencies of the United Nations to consider including crime prevention and criminal justice activities in their funding programmes, bearing in mind their established priorities, at a level of priority commensurate to the increasing needs of Member States in the field, and to cooperate closely with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in planning and implementing those activities;

11. *Invites* Governments to lend their full support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/92. Convening of a world summit for social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/139 of 17 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991 and taking note of Council resolution 1992/27 of 30 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[71] on the consultations requested by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/230,

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, by which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which includes as one of its principal themes the need to strengthen the mutually reinforcing relationship between economic growth and human welfare,

Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, by which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[67]

Welcoming the support expressed for the convening of a world summit for social development at the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[72] *Conscious* that increased international cooperation for economic and social development would significantly contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced of the need for the enhancement of the social component of sustainable development to achieve economic growth with social justice,

Reaffirming the right and responsibility of each State to determine freely its own priorities, policies and objectives for social development in accordance with its constitutional and legal systems and social conditions,

Conscious of the need to address ways and means for the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as interrelated goals,

Acknowledging the need for an integrated approach in the fields of social and economic development in the United Nations system in order to deploy more effectively the widespread experience of the system in those areas,

Stressing that poverty, unemployment and social integration are closely interrelated in all societies and have a particularly profound impact on developing countries,

Convinced that a world summit for social development should contribute to efforts by all countries to foster sustainable development and to promote policies against poverty and unemployment in all societies,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their efforts in carrying out a comprehensive process of consultations on this matter;

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[71] concerning the positive outcome of the consultations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development;

3. *Decides* to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government early in 1995;[73]

4. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Denmark to act as host to the Summit;

5. *Decides* that the Summit shall have the following objectives:

(*a*) To further the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as stated in Article 55, to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development", and "solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems", with particular focus on social development aspects;

(*b*) To express a shared world-wide commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and of international cooperation as a major priority of international relations;

(*c*) To stimulate international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, through governmental, private and non-governmental initiatives, in order to assist in the implementation of nationally appropriate, effective and efficient social policies and to formulate strategies which will enable all citizens to be actively engaged in those policies;

(*d*) To formulate strategies on goals, policies and priority actions that could be adopted at the national, regional and international levels to address, in the different development realities, core issues of shared universal concern in the field of social development, giving particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries;

(*e*) To create international awareness of and address the modalities to attain the necessary balance between economic efficiency and social justice in a growth-oriented, equitable and sustainable development environment, in accordance with nationally defined priorities;

(*f*) To address, in creative ways, the interaction between the social function of the State, market responses to social demands and the imperatives of sustainable development;

(*g*) To identify common problems of socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups and promote the integration of those groups into society, highlighting the need for societies to equalize opportunities for all members;

(*h*) To promote programmes to ensure legal protection, foster effective social welfare programmes and enhance education and training for different groups in all societies, including the marginalized and disadvantaged groups;

(*i*) To assist in ensuring a more effective delivery of social services for the more disadvantaged sectors of society;

(*j*) To highlight the need to mobilize resources for social development at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(*k*) To make appropriate recommendations regarding more effective action by the United Nations system in the sphere of social development, in particular, measures and policies for the revitalization of the Commission for Social Development;

6. *Decides*, taking into account the objectives set out in the present resolution, that the core issues affecting all societies to be addressed by the Summit are:

(*a*) The enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups;

(*b*) Alleviation and reduction of poverty;

(*c*) Expansion of productive employment;

7. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

8. *Decides also* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session for one week in April 1993 and, at the level of personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives specifically designated by Governments, three substantive sessions in 1994 of no more than ten working days each, at the Headquarters of the United Nations;

9. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Bureau, of which the host country, Denmark, shall be an ex officio member;

10. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(*a*) Consider reports submitted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on matters relating to the World Summit for Social Development;

(*b*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Summit, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(*c*) Prepare the draft decisions for the Summit and submit them to the Summit for consideration and adoption;

(*d*) Adopt other appropriate decisions relevant to the successful preparations for, outcome of and follow-up to the Summit;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc secretariat unit, including personnel of the relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to assist in the preparatory process and the substantive work of the Preparatory Committee;

12. *Recommends* that the Commission for Social Development give consideration to the agenda of the Summit at its thirty-third session, in 1993, and to the question of holding an extraordinary session dedicated solely to the question of the Summit before the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee in 1994;

13. *Recommends also* that the Economic and Social Council, at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993, consider the theme, "World Summit for Social Development";

14. *Requests* the regional commissions to include in their programme of work for 1993 the question of the World Summit for Social Development, with particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions, and to formulate proposals thereon and prepare an integrated report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. *Requests* the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to contribute fully to the preparations for the Summit;

16. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Committee take full account, as appropriate, of the preparations for and the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994 and of the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995;

17. *Requests* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute in accordance with established practice to the Summit and the preparatory process, as appropriate;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the resources required for initiating the preparatory process of the Summit in 1993, including through redeployment;

19. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund and to mobilize voluntary contributions from public and private sources for the financing of the additional activities required by the preparations for and the holding of the Summit;

20. *Decides* that the resources of the trust fund should be utilized to finance the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and the preparatory process;

21. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the Summit.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/93. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[74] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

Noting with concern that the goal of a 30 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by the end of 1990 was not achieved,

Recalling the goal set in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990, 45/239 C of 21 December 1990 and 46/100 of 16 December 1991 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling also the goal set in resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Deeply concerned that there are now no women at the under-secretary-general level and only one at the assistant secretary-general level in the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General, especially during the continuing restructuring phase, is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat as contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[75]

Welcoming also the action programme[76] outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, designed to overcome the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement the action programme outlined in his report, designed to overcome the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly;

2. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in

senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C and 46/100 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

3. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to use the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process and the establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development[77] to promote more women into senior-level positions;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries and other countries that have a low representation of women;

5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to the implementation of the action programme and the recommendations in the report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[75] is maintained and strengthened during the course of the programme for the period 1991-1995;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report is given to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session, and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/94. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/17 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of the decisions adopted at the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, on 4 February 1992,[78]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[74] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and de facto equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, on the ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth[79] and eleventh[80] sessions,

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

Noting also the importance of the monitoring function of the Committee, as demonstrated most recently in its general recommendation No. 19 on violence against women, adopted at its eleventh session,[81]

Concerned about the increased workload of the Committee,

Convinced of the need to adopt measures to enable the Committee to deal in a thorough and timely manner with reports submitted by States parties,

Recalling that, under article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention, the Secretary-General is required to provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee,

Recalling its resolutions 44/73 of 8 December 1989 and 45/124 of 14 December 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly supported the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee,

Strongly supporting general recommendation No. 19 of the Committee on violence against women, and calling upon States parties to prepare their periodic reports in accordance with this and other general recommendations of the Committee,

Noting with satisfaction that the inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women has completed its consideration of the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women,

Welcoming other general recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on its tenth and eleventh sessions,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increasing number of States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and supports the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draw attention to those reservations which are incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[82] on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note also* of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth[79] and eleventh[80] sessions;

6. *Invites* States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines provided by the Committee, and to cooperate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second and subsequent periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

8. *Welcomes also*, in accordance with general recommendation No. 11 of the Committee,[81] the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties for government officials and training and information seminars for States considering acceding to the Convention, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations to support such initiatives;

9. *Recognizes* the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to provide secretariat staff, including legal staff members expert in human rights treaty implementation, and technical resources for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions;

11. *Strongly supports* the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee, in particular to assist in preparatory research;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Committee, its decisions and recommendations, the Convention and the concept of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to that end;

13. *Supports* the request of the Committee for additional meeting time and requests that the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Committee should be of three weeks' duration;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate support to the Committee, and also requests that sufficient resources from within the existing regular budget be provided for that purpose to enable the Committee to deal in a thorough and timely manner with reports submitted by States parties;

15. *Decides* that, at its forty-ninth session, it will review whether the backlog of the Committee in considering reports has been reduced;

16. *Recommends* that meetings of the Committee should be scheduled, whenever possible, to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, in the same year;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to make the report available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/95. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[74] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 46/98 of 16 December 1991,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since the adoption of its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available to the programme on the advancement of women of the Secretariat are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Welcoming the completion of work on the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women by the inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1992-1993,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[82]

2. *Reaffirms* paragraph 2 of section I of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies

would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, inadequate use of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. *Urges* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. *Calls again upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for self-reliance of women and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, health and education", and urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Requests* the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-seventh and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work of forthcoming major international conferences such as the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit on Social Development to be held in 1995, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. *Also requests* the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for integration of these women into the development process when considering the priority theme relating to development;

8. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council decision 1992/272 of 30 July 1992 concerning the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, in which the Council took note of Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/8 of 20 March 1992,[85] and expresses its appreciation to the Government of China for its offer to act as host for the Conference, to be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account section A, paragraph 6, of Commission resolution 36/8 when appointing the Secretary-General of the Conference;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate staff from the secretariats of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women participate in the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights, as well as in the Conference itself, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

11. *Recommends* the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission and urges Member States to improve and broaden collection of gender-disaggregated statistical information and make it available to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system with a view to having prepared, in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*;[86]

12. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

13. *Emphasizes once again* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

14. *Urges* the Commission to complete its work on the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women and to submit it for information to the World Conference on Human Rights;

15. *Strongly urges* that particular attention be given by the relevant United Nations organizations and Governments to the special needs of women with disabilities, to elderly women and also to women in vulnerable situations such as migrant and refugee women and children;

16. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in section B of Commission resolution 36/8 that regional preparatory conferences should include in their agendas the issue of women in public life, as well as the request that the Secretary-General include information on women in public life in the preparation of the priority theme, "Peace: women in international decision-making", for the Commission at its thirty-ninth session in 1995;

17. *Welcomes* the recommendations on women, environment and development in all programme areas, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 24 of Agenda 21, entitled "Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development";[87]

18. *Urges* organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to ensure active participation of women in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development, and requests Governments to consider nominating women as representatives to the Commission on Sustainable Development;[77]

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Devel-*

opment,[88] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

21. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

24. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

25. *Recommends* that the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, should consider at its next session the relevance of the resolutions drafted at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in 1985, in order to avoid duplication of work, keeping in mind that those resolutions were neither adopted by the Conference nor considered by the General Assembly;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the state of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women under the item entitled "Advancement of women";

28. *Decides* to consider the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000 at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/96. Violence against migrant women workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 and contained in the annex to that resolution,

Noting the large numbers of women from developing countries who venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families, while acknowledging the primary duty of States to work for conditions that provide employment to their citizens,

Recognizing that poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic situations in their home countries lead people, including women, to seek employment in other countries,

Recognizing also that it is the duty of sending countries to protect and promote the interests of their citizens who seek or receive employment in other countries, to provide them with appropriate training/education, and to apprise them of their rights and obligations in the countries of employment,

Aware of the moral obligation of receiving or host countries to ensure the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within their boundaries, including migrant workers and in particular women migrant workers, who are doubly vulnerable because of their gender and because they are foreigners,

Noting with concern the mounting reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against the person of women migrant workers by some of their employers in some host countries,

Stressing that acts of violence directed against women impair or nullify the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to protect them from gender-based violence,

1. *Expresses grave concern* over the plight of migrant women workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse;

2. *Calls upon* all countries, particularly the sending and receiving countries, to cooperate with each other in taking appropriate steps to ensure that the rights of women migrant workers are protected;

3. *Urges* all States to adopt appropriate measures to provide support services to women victims of violence and to provide resources for their physical and psychological rehabilitation;

4. *Calls upon* relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to inform the

Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the present resolution;

5. *Envisages* the inclusion of the subject of violence against women migrant workers in the agenda of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing in 1995;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the time constraints and pending the completion of a written report, to make a preliminary oral report, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/97. Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[89] for improving international cooperation in that field and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[90] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[91] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[92]

Reaffirming also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action[93] adopted at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances entered into force on 11 November 1990 and that, so far, sixty-three States have ratified or adhered to that Convention,

Commending the work done by the Secretariat to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations, thereby helping to make its provisions more widely known,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[94] submitted pursuant to resolution 45/146;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible, in order to make its provisions more universally effective;

3. *Also urges* States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and the scope of the Convention;

4. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them;

5. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

6. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that request it, in the adjustment of their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as in the training of personnel responsible for applying the new laws;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the programme of regional legal workshops initiated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist States in identifying limitations in their legal capacity to implement the relevant international conventions fully and in developing appropriate measures and arrangements to overcome such limitations;

8. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to promote and support public information activities relating to the Convention;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/98. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/101 of 16 December 1991,

Conscious that the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action[93] at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was an important step in the harmonization of the efforts of all to combat this scourge of mankind,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Convinced that the intensification of international cooperation and concerted action among States is the fundamental basis for confronting the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing that the international fight against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations,

1. *Reaffirms* that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. *Reaffirms* that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to continue to give due consideration to the principles set out in the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking under the item entitled "International drug control".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/99. Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are increasing every day, and that these illicit activities are claiming a growing number of victims,

Considering that, despite the continued and vigorous fight that is being waged by countries at the local, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels and some encouraging developments, the global situation with respect to drug abuse and illicit trafficking continues to worsen,

Convinced that, given the magnitude and global nature of the drug problem, international cooperation in conformity with the international drug control treaties, the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session,[93] the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[95] and other relevant consensus documents is fundamental to confronting this scourge,

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that policies of alternative economic development can make a contribution in addressing this problem,

Acknowledging the responsibility of Governments in alleviating poverty, reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotics and narcotics production and enforcing legal measures against narcotics,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/147 of 18 December 1990 and 46/101 of 16 December 1991 concerning respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable for establishing a basis for international cooperation in the war on drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control,

Reaffirming further the multifaceted nature of the problem and the principle of shared responsibility for drug abuse control contained in the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,[96]

Convinced of the necessity of further strengthening international cooperation and redoubling efforts to broaden the areas appropriate for this cooperation, taking into account experience gained and the need to renew commitment and establish goals to guide the decisions aimed at eradicating this scourge,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Bearing in mind the commitment made in the Political Declaration adopted at its seventeenth special session[93] to keep under constant review the activities set out in the Global Programme of Action,

1. *Decides* to hold four plenary meetings, at a high level at its forty-eighth session, to examine urgently the status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to:

(*a*) Evaluating the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action and making recommendations on improving cooperation in the field of drug abuse control, taking into account the priority given to this issue by the international community;

(*b*) Identifying those policies on which there has not been satisfactory progress in order to expand and increase the effectiveness of this cooperation and to establish measurable goals and renew commitments;

(*c*) Promoting the universal ratification of or accession to the international drug control treaties, particularly the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[89]

(*d*) Encouraging the adoption and implementation of legislative and administrative measures necessary to ensure that national judicial systems are compatible with the spirit and the intent of the treaties and to encourage States that are not yet parties, to the extent that they are able, to apply provisionally the provisions of the treaties;

(*e*) Encouraging the pursuit of trade liberalization measures which will enhance the trading opportunities of all countries affected by the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(*f*) Considering ways to strengthen and enhance international cooperation in programmes of alternative rural development;

(*g*) Strengthening international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present, at the next regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, an evaluative report containing recommendations on measures to be taken with regard to paragraph 1 above;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, its comments regarding the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at the high-level plenary meetings of its forty-eighth session.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/100. Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/16 of 1 November 1989, 44/141 of 15 December 1989, 45/148 of 18 December 1990, 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 46/102 of 16 December 1991,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work at the international level as well as individually to deal with this scourge, which has a strong potential to undermine development, economic and political stability and democratic institutions,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations, its relevant bodies and the specialized agencies in supporting concerted action in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling that in its resolution 44/141 it requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to coordinate at the inter-agency level the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control and that the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 a report[97] on the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control as an instrument to facilitate coordination, complementarity and non-duplication in drug control activities within the United Nations system,

Affirming the proposals as laid out in the System-Wide Action Plan, and recognizing that further efforts are needed to implement and update it,

Recalling that in its resolution 44/141 it also requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination to make the necessary adjustments to the System-Wide Action Plan annually and requested that the executive heads of United Nations bodies report annually on the progress made in implementing the Action Plan and that the Administrative Committee on Coordination include the information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly,

Expressing concern that there has been limited progress by the agencies of the United Nations system in incorporating within their programmes and activities action aimed at dealing with drug-related problems in the manner envisioned in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Recalling and emphasizing the continuing importance of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,[93]

Emphasizing the continuing importance and validity of the Declaration[96] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[95] adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,[98]

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and calls upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement, individually and in cooperation with other States, the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

2. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations agencies, particularly those associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, to establish agency-specific implementation plans to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan, and to submit a report to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993 on progress made in establishing such agency-specific plans, for inclusion in an annex to the System-Wide Action Plan;

3. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to facilitate its implementation by designating an agenda item under which the Action Plan may be considered at their next regular meeting;

4. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to give due attention in its work to the coordination of drug control activities and, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to update the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 and of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, keeping in mind the need to revise and update the Action Plan as necessary, *inter alia*, by:

(*a*) The addition of an annex containing agency-specific implementing plans, as noted in paragraph 2 above;

(*b*) The inclusion of a reference to the important role of the international financial institutions, as noted in chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and the ability of such institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry;

6. *Also requests* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to review and update, as necessary, the System-Wide Action Plan on a biennial basis, taking into account the need to simplify and streamline its presentation;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, giving special attention to the System-Wide Action Plan;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/101. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, in which it requested that the restructuring process of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme be completed as soon as possible so that the Programme could fulfil its mandate with enhanced effectiveness and efficiency,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,[93]

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be considered within the broader economic and social context,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, and endorsing paragraph 1 (*c*) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991,

Recognizing that international cooperation against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Noting that in the consideration of the programme budget proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1992-1993 full account should be taken of the measures proposed pursuant to resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 13 (XXXV), adopted at its thirty-fifth session,[99]

Commending the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the activities undertaken so far in the performance of the functions entrusted to it,

Considering the need for an evaluation of the problems, achievements and challenges related to drug control programmes, with a view to strengthening international cooperation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 46/104,[100] and welcomes the drug control efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to date;

2. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, which calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to monitor its activities;

3. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give special emphasis to the implementation of those issues from the Global Programme of Action identified as priorities by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 2 (XXXIV), adopted at its thirty-fourth session;[101]

4. *Stresses* the importance of the smooth functioning of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the achievement of the best possible results in the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take, as a matter of urgency, all necessary measures to complete the organizational and administrative structure of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system, and in this context actively to seek cooperation and support for a global approach from other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes and national institutions;

7. *Strongly urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing the voluntary contributions to the Programme, with a view to expanding and strengthening its operational activities and technical cooperation, in particular with developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/102. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems and the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States, *Reaffirming* the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also that the Declaration[96] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[95] adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session[93] and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,[98] together with the international drug control treaties, provide a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within this comprehensive framework,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the effectiveness of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East in addressing specific drug law enforcement problems of the various regions,

Emphasizing the need for an analysis of transit routes used by drug traffickers, which are constantly changing and expanding to include a growing number of countries and regions in all parts of the world, particularly those that are vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism in various parts of the world,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating its condemnation of criminal activities that involve children in the use, production and illicit distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and emphasizing the need for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other competent agencies to give high priority to measures designed to address this problem,

Noting the increasing number of States acceding to or ratifying the international drug control treaties, including those that have become States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[89]

Reaffirming that all efforts to combat problems related to the consumption, production and manufacture of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the flow of money related to these activities should be accompanied by effective measures to promote the economic and social development of affected States,

Recalling its resolution 46/103 of 16 December 1991, in which it reiterated its invitation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs,[102] together with the comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up activity,

Noting the action taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on this issue, including its decision to study the issue again at its thirty-seventh session,

I

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[103]

2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms, and urges continued and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the cultural identity of States;

3. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[95] the Global Programme of Action[93] and relevant consensus documents;

4. *Supports* the focus on national and regional strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to keep in mind that these should be complemented with effective interregional strategies;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and monitor the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, under the theme, "A global response to a global challenge", including the successful launching by the Programme of the goodwill ambassadors initiative, and invites Governments to cooperate with the Programme in further developing this initiative;

6. *Takes note* of the recommendation that Governments should establish national focal points or coordinating mechanisms for the Decade;[104]

7. *Recommends* that Governments cooperate fully with the Coordinator for the Decade to enhance and facilitate the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade, to be submitted to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with relevant agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, to study the involvement of children in drug-related criminal activities and the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by children, with a view to recommending measures that may be taken to address this problem;

9. *Welcomes* the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[90] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[91] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[92] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[89]

10. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to include in its report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the

United Nations Convention against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of 1988 a section on experience gained to date in implementing the Convention, which should contain recommendations and strategies for its further implementation;

11. *Recommends* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme invite the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in its activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering, to ensure complementarity of their efforts and to avoid duplication;

12. *Encourages* all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

13. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the functioning and impact of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and with its decision, that the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should continue to meet annually;

14. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in its report on illicit traffic in drugs to analyse world-wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

15. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected and that solutions to these problems must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

16. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical cooperation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development and alternative development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

17. *Takes note* of the initiative of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to study the concept of swapping debt for alternative development in the area of international drug abuse control and the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider this matter at its thirty-sixth session on the basis of a report of the Executive Director of the Programme;[105]

18. *Encourages* Governments to nominate experts for the roster to be maintained by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to ensure that the Programme may draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes;

19. *Stresses* the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

20. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for the effective manner in which it has implemented its additional responsibilities, under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concerning the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

21. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session on the economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking;[106]

22. *Expresses its satisfaction* with efforts being made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the project to determine possible improvements to the international system for the collection of data on illicit traffic and money-laundering, as well as the programme of technical cooperation with developing countries in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force, and requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session on the progress being made in these areas;

23. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute will complete its world-wide research study on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in 1993;

24. *Recommends* to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, when it studies the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking at its thirty-seventh session, to consider including this issue as an item on its agenda;

25. *Appeals* to States and the international donor community to increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand its programmes further;

II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION AGAINST ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, DEMAND, TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[107] concerning the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;[93]

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to implementing the mandates contained in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;[95]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the framework established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to monitor implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

4. *Calls upon* States to take all possible steps to promote and implement individually and in cooperation with other States the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its relevant bodies, the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "International drug control".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/103. International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988, 44/139 of 15 December 1989, 45/141 of 14 December 1990 and 46/107 of 16 December 1991,

Recalling that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting in August 1987,[108] as indicated in the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees, of 9 September 1988,[109]

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989[110] and the Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,[111] especially the framework contained in the Concerted Plan of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the concerted efforts being made by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to find lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in implementing the aims and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as an integral part of efforts to achieve a stable and lasting peace and democratization of the region,

Welcoming the peace agreements achieved in the peace process in El Salvador, whereby efforts are being made to consult with all national sectors, the peace dialogue in Guatemala and the progress being made in Nicaragua in the implementation of its national reconciliation policy and in assistance to the uprooted populations, which continues to encourage movements of voluntary repatriation and settlement of internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the substantial support that, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,[112] held at San Salvador, on 7 and 8 April 1992,

Convinced that peace, liberty, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problems of uprooted populations in the region,

1. *Takes note* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General[113] and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[114] and of the second status report on the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action of the International Conference on Central American Refugees;

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San José on 2 and 3 April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 17 to 19 June 1991, at Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August 1991, at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991, at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992 and at Managua on 29 September and 28 October 1992;

3. *Urges* the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans;

4. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process;

7. *Supports* the Governments of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico in urgently seeking more precise details about the support to be provided by the United Nations Development Programme in the immediate future, once the emergency stage has been completed, with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and once the transition towards a process of sustained development of the target populations has been initiated, within the framework of the Conference;

8. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urges the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieves its aims;

9. *Appeals* to the international community, particularly to the donor community, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made thus far in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region;

10. *Supports* the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico are giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced

women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values;

11. *Resolves* to give its full support to the Declaration of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992[112] and the communiqués of the meetings of the Follow-up Committee held at Managua on 29 September and 28 October 1992;

12. *Supports* the initiative of the Governments of the countries of Central America, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process until May 1994, in the light of the new needs that have emerged following the changes in the region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/104. Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/108 of 7 December 1987, in which it decided to review, not later than at its forty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1993,

Recognizing the need for concerted international action on behalf of the increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Considering the outstanding work that has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons as well as in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with various essential humanitarian tasks entrusted to it,

1. *Decides* to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1994;

2. *Decides also* to review, not later than at its fifty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1998.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/105. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of her Office,[115] as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-third session,[116] and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 10 November 1992,[117]

Recalling its resolution 46/106 of 16 December 1991,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the international protection function of the High Commissioner and the need for States to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential responsibility,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and fourteen States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[118] and/or the 1967 Protocol[119] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out her humanitarian tasks,

Noting with concern that the number of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner, as well as of other persons to whom her Office is asked to extend assistance and protection, has continued to increase and that their protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many situations as a result of non-admission, expulsion, *refoulement* and unjustified detention, as well as other threats to their physical security, dignity and well-being, and lack of respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Commending the continued efforts of the High Commissioner to improve the situation of refugee women and children, who represent the majority of refugee populations and who, in many cases, are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection, as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist the High Commissioner in her efforts to find durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees based on new approaches that take into account the current size and characteristics of these problems and are built on respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights and internationally agreed protection principles and concerns,

Welcoming the commitment of the High Commissioner, bearing in mind her mandate and responsibilities, to explore and undertake activities aimed at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows, as well as to strengthen emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and the concerted pursuit of voluntary repatriation,

Commending those States, particularly the least developed among them, which, despite severe economic and development challenges of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance, and through promotion of durable solutions,

Commending the High Commissioner and her staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying special tribute to those staff members who have lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to cooperate fully with the Office in fulfilling this function, in particular by acceding to and

fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. *Recognizes* the increasing magnitude and complexity of present refugee problems, the risk of further refugee outflows in certain countries or regions and the challenges confronting refugee protection;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to keep issues related to refugees, displaced persons, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda, especially the question of solution-oriented approaches to deal with such contemporary problems and their causes;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular by returning or expelling refugees contrary to the fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to ensure fair and efficient determination procedures for asylum-seekers and to continue to give humane treatment and to grant asylum to refugees;

5. *Expresses deep concern* regarding persistent problems in some countries or regions, which seriously jeopardize the security or well-being of refugees, including incidents of *refoulement*, expulsion, physical attacks and detention under unacceptable conditions, and calls upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection as well as humane treatment of asylum-seekers in accordance with internationally recognized human rights norms;

6. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the progress made in the implementation of the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women[120] and calls upon States, the High Commissioner and other parties concerned to cooperate in eliminating all forms of discrimination, sexual exploitation and violence against female refugees and asylum-seekers and in promoting their active involvement in decisions affecting their lives and communities;

7. *Welcomes* the appointment of a Senior Coordinator for Refugee Children, and reiterates the importance of promoting measures to ensure the protection and well-being of refugee children, in particular unaccompanied minors, in coordination with States and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Welcomes also* the proposal of the High Commissioner to appoint an environmental coordinator responsible for developing guidelines and taking other measures for incorporating environmental considerations into the programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner, especially in the least developed countries, in view of the impact on the environment of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems, including voluntary repatriation, integration in the country of asylum and resettlement in third countries, as appropriate, and urges all States and relevant organizations to support the High Commissioner in her efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons, primarily through the preferred solution of voluntary repatriation;

10. *Underlines strongly* State responsibility, particularly as it relates to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return, in accordance with international practice, of their nationals who are not refugees;

11. *Notes* the significant organized voluntary repatriation movements that have taken place in 1992, and calls upon all States and relevant organizations to support the High Commissioner in continuing and further reinforcing her efforts to promote conditions conducive to voluntary return in safety and dignity;

12. *Urges* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to involve international, national and intergovernmental development agencies, as well as non-governmental agencies, in the planning phases for voluntary repatriation, so as to ensure that basic reintegration assistance is complemented by broader development initiatives focused on the areas of return;

13. *Supports* the strengthened efforts by the High Commissioner to explore protection and assistance strategies that aim at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows and at addressing their root causes, and urges her to pursue such efforts, bearing in mind fundamental protection principles and her mandate, in close coordination with the Governments concerned and within an inter-agency, intergovernmental and non-governmental framework as appropriate;

14. *Welcomes*, in this context, efforts by the High Commissioner, on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations and with the consent of the concerned State, to undertake activities in favour of internally displaced persons, taking into account the complementarities of the mandates and expertise of other relevant organizations;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the promotion of refugee law as an element of emergency preparedness, as well as to facilitate prevention of and solutions to refugee problems, and calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen the training and promotion activities of her Office;

16. *Strongly deplores* ethnic and other forms of intolerance as one of the major causes of forced migratory movements, and urges States to take all necessary steps to ensure respect for human rights, especially the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

17. *Notes* the relationship between situations giving rise to refugee flows and lack of respect for human rights, and encourages the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to increase cooperation with the Commission on Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and relevant organizations;

18. *Expresses concern* regarding xenophobia and racist attitudes in segments of the population in a number of countries receiving refugees and asylum-seekers, which expose them to considerable danger, and, therefore, calls upon States and the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to work actively to promote broader understanding throughout national communities of the plight of refugees and asylum-seekers;

19. *Welcomes* the progress made by the High Commissioner in her efforts to enhance the capacity of her Office to respond to emergencies, and encourages her to continue to work closely with the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, as well as with United Nations organizations and governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental bodies, to assure a coordinated and effective response to complex, humanitarian emergency situations;

20. *Expresses deep concern* at conditions, in a number of countries or regions, which seriously endanger the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the security of the staff of the High Commissioner and other relief workers, deplores the recent loss of lives among the staff involved in humanitarian operations, and calls upon States to take all necessary measures to ensure the safe and timely access for humanitarian assistance and the security of international and local staff undertaking humanitarian work in their countries;

21. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the generous humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees;

22. *Urges* the international community, including non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to continue to assist the countries referred to in paragraph 21 above and the High Commissioner in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care of refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

23. *Calls upon* all Governments and other donors to contribute to the programmes of the High Commissioner and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/106. New international humanitarian order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983, 40/126 of 13 December 1985, 42/120 of 7 December 1987, 43/129 of 8 December 1988 and 45/101 of 14 December 1990 relating to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order,

Recalling also its resolutions 42/121 of 7 December 1987, 43/130 of 8 December 1988 and 45/102 of 14 December 1990 relating to the promotion of international cooperation in the humanitarian field,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[121] and the comments made by various Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the actions being taken by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system with regard to humanitarian issues, examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, that fall within their respective mandates,

Convinced that solving humanitarian problems requires international cooperation and harmonization of actions taken by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as individuals,

Recognizing with concern the continuing need further to strengthen international responses to growing humanitarian challenges, and to undertake creative humanitarian action at the international, regional and national levels to alleviate human suffering and to promote durable solutions to humanitarian problems,

Recognizing further the need for active follow-up to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Independent Commission and the role being played in this regard by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues, set up for the purpose,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continuing active support to the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order;

2. *Urges* Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues;

3. *Invites* Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them in order to identify opportunities for future action;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international cooperation in the humanitarian field;

5. *Reiterates* that international cooperation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among countries and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

6. *Invites* the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Independent Commission;

7. *Encourages* the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to the international humanitarian activities required to promote a new humanitarian order;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report on the progress made by them to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. *Decides* to review at its forty-ninth session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/107. Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/108 of 16 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[122] and that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[115]

Bearing in mind that most of the affected countries are least developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons, *Welcoming* the prospects for voluntary repatriation and durable solutions across the continent,

Recognizing the need for States to create conditions conducive to the prevention of flows of refugees and displaced persons and to voluntary repatriation,

Bearing in mind that the majority of refugees and displaced persons are women and children,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of the countries concerned to do their utmost to facilitate the provision of assistance to the affected populations and to take the necessary measures in this regard,

Realizing the importance of assisting the host countries, in particular those countries which have been hosting refugees for a longer time, to remedy environmental deterioration and the negative impact on public services and the development process,

Recognizing the mandate of the High Commissioner to protect and assist refugees and returnees and the catalytic role she plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in addressing the broader issues of development relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations, in particular the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, deploring acts of aggression against personnel of humanitarian organizations, particularly those that have led to the loss of life, and stressing the need to guarantee the safety of the personnel of those organizations,

Deeply concerned about the critical humanitarian situation in African countries, in particular in the Horn of Africa, caused by drought, conflict and population movements,

Welcoming regional efforts to resolve refugees problems, such as the Declaration adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992,[123]

Taking into account the revised appeal of the Secretary-General for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa,

Deeply concerned by the massive presence of refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti, which represents more than 20 per cent of the total population of the country, and by their uninterrupted influx due to the tragic situation in Somalia,

Deeply concerned also by the serious consequences of the presence of refugees and externally displaced persons for the already difficult economic and social situation in Djibouti, which is suffering from prolonged drought and the negative impact of the critical situation in the Horn of Africa,

Recognizing that more than half of the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti are located in Djibouti City in most serious difficulties and without direct international assistance, exerting an intolerable pressure on the limited resources of the country and the social infrastructure and causing, in particular, serious problems of security,

Also recognizing the need for cooperation between the Government of Djibouti and the High Commissioner and relevant organizations to find alternative solutions for the problem of refugees in Djibouti City and to be able to mobilize the necessary external assistance to meet their specific needs,

Aware that the refugee population in the refugee camps throughout Djibouti is in a precarious situation, facing the threat of famine, malnutrition and disease, and that it needs adequate external assistance for the provision of foodstuff, medical assistance and the necessary infrastructure for shelter,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers in Ethiopia and the enormous burden that this has placed on the infrastructure and meagre resources of the country,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences that this has entailed for Ethiopia's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought and rebuild the economy of the country,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for immediate and adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and victims of natural disasters,

Deeply concerned about the burden that has been placed on the Government and people of Kenya because of the continuing influx of refugees from neighbouring countries that have been stricken by strife and famine,

Recognizing the great contribution and sacrifices that the Government of Kenya has made and continues to make in dealing with this situation while facing deteriorating conditions caused by the impact of the long drought that has affected its own population,

Emphasizing the importance and necessity of continuing assistance to the refugees and diplaced persons in Kenya, estimated at over half a million, until such time as this situation changes,

Deeply concerned about the tragic impact that the civil war in Somalia continues to have on the lives of its people, affecting four to five million people who are either refugees in neighbouring countries or are internally displaced and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,

Aware that the voluntary repatriation of large numbers of Somali refugees in neighbouring countries and elsewhere, as well as the return of internally displaced persons to their homes of origin, would require a planned and integrated international assistance programme designed to cover their basic needs, ensure adequate reception arrangements and facilitate their smooth integration into their respective communities,

Convinced that it is necessary that humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees, returnees and displaced persons be mobilized urgently and delivered without delay in view of the deteriorating situation of the displaced persons and returnees and the mounting pressure the refugees continue to place on the host countries,

Recognizing that the Sudan has been hosting large numbers of refugees over an extended period of time,

Aware of the economic difficulties facing the Government of the Sudan, and the need for adequate assistance for the refugees and displaced persons in the Sudan and the rehabilitation of the areas in which they are located,

Encouraging the Government of the Sudan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the efforts they have undertaken towards voluntary repatriation of large numbers of refugees to their homelands,

Deeply concerned about the plight of Sudanese refugee children, particularly the problem of unaccompanied minors, and emphasizing the need for their protection, well-being and reunification with their families,

Considering that the repatriation and reintegration of returnees and the relocation of displaced persons are hindered by natural disasters and that the process poses serious humanitarian, social and economic problems to the Government of Chad,

Cognizant of the appeal to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad to alleviate its problems and improve its abilities to implement the programme of repatriation, reintegration and relocation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the continuing mediatory efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to find a peaceful solution to the Liberian crisis, and the important decision incorporated in both the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991[124] and the Final Communiqué of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States of 29 July 1992 aimed at a final settlement of the conflict,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons,[125] particularly the need to continue emergency relief operations since the security situation is not yet propitious for the conduct of large-scale voluntary repatriation,

Taking into account the special emergency appeal for displaced persons in Liberia made by the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia,

Deeply concerned about the influx of internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees to Monrovia and the enormous burden this has placed on the infrastructure and fragile economy of the country,

Also deeply concerned that, despite the efforts made to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the refugees, returnees and displaced persons, the situation still remains precarious and has serious implications for the long-term national development of Liberia, as well as for those West African countries hosting Liberian refugees,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to Malawi to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social, economic and environmental impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the long-term development process and environmental effects,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the 1991 inter-agency mission to Malawi, particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and on the long-term national development needs of the country,

Convinced that, because of the serious economic situation and, in particular, because of the devastating drought in southern Africa, there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming with appreciation the activities of the High Commissioner for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees, and hoping that the obstacles to the return of all refugees and exiles in conditions of safety and dignity will be removed without delay,

Recognizing the need to integrate refugee-related development projects in local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[122] and that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[115]

2. *Commends* the Governments concerned for their sacrifices, for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. *Expresses the hope* that additional resources will be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters;

7. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to the special needs of refugee women and children;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and United Nations humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, including those refugees in urban areas;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and

intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/108. Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987, 43/138 of 8 December 1988, 44/158 of 15 December 1989 and 45/152 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,[31] 1987/25 of 10 March 1987,[32] 1988/28 of 7 March 1988,[33] 1989/16 of 2 March 1989[34] and 1990/19 of 23 February 1990,[35]

Recalling further its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide annexed thereto,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses and privations to mankind throughout its history,

Expressing its conviction that strict observance of the provisions of the Convention by all countries is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[126]

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for international cooperation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that more than one hundred States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Urges* those States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and to ratify it or accede to it without further delay;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/109. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[127]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[128]

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Alarmed at the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[129]

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals who have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, preferably on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that pledged a contribution to the Fund at the 1992 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

7. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund by carrying out its decisions on an increasing number of projects;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/110. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[130] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[43]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Aware of the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and the marked increase in migratory movements that has occurred, especially in certain parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Also recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/114 of 17 December 1991, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;[131]

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

4. *Invites* the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention;

6. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/111. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/111 of 17 December 1991, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts of the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, also reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(*b*) Securing sufficient financial resources to overcome existing difficulties with the effective functioning of treaty bodies;

(*c*) Addressing questions of reporting obligations and financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights,

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[132] and the endorsement of the recommendations aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/111 and the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1992/15 of 21 February 1992,[37]

Taking particular note of the conclusions and recommendations of the third and fourth meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990,[133] and from 12 to 16 October 1992,[134] respectively,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[135] on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies,

Recalling the study[136] on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert, and aware of the need to update the study,

Welcoming the decision taken at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 15 January 1992[11] to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph, as paragraph 7 of article 8, by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention shall henceforth receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the decision taken at the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, on 9 September 1992,[137] to delete paragraph 7 of article 17 and paragraph 5 of article 18 of the Convention, to insert a new paragraph, as paragraph 4 of article 18,[138] by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly, and to recommend that the Assembly take action for the implementation of the proposed amendment at its forty-seventh session,

Welcoming the reports of the Secretary-General[139] examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, and supports the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which was presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session, and, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies,[134] requests that the report of the independent expert be updated for submission to the Commission at its fiftieth session and that an interim report be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and be made available to the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies;

4. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

5. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(*a*) Endorses the request of the Commission to the Secretary-General to report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources with regard to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Calls upon* all States parties to meet fully and without delay their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

8. *Emphasizes* that any administrative and budgetary measures shall be taken without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their current and outstanding financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

9. *Endorses* the amendments to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[3] and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[12f] and requests the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To take the appropriate measures to provide for the financing of the committees established under those conventions from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning with the budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

(*b*) To take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees meet as scheduled until the amendments enter into force;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to finance the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from the resources available from the regular budget of the United Nations;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the views expressed at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights and the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report examining the conclusions and recommendations of the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held in October 1992;[134]

12. *Decides* to give priority consideration at its forty-eighth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/112. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 46/112 of 17 December 1991 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/75 of 5 March 1992,[37]

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child[140] on its first session, held at Geneva from 30 September to 18 October 1991, and the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, held in New York on 11 November 1992,

Reaffirming that the rights of children require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being,

Recalling the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[44] and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[44] adopted at the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, and stressing the necessity to ensure the follow-up of the Summit at the national and international levels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention,[141]

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States have to date become signatories and parties to the Convention, thereby demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

2. *Recalls with deep satisfaction* the entry into force of the Convention on 2 September 1990 as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 26 January 1990;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from within existing resources, all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention and its implementation, with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention, as well as the full realization of its principles and provisions;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strict compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention that have made reservations to review the compatibility of their reservations with article 51 of the Convention and other relevant rules of international law;

8. *Recognizes* the important role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

9. *Welcomes* the constructive and useful results achieved by the Committee on the Rights of the Child during its first session, including the adoption of the general guidelines regarding the form and contents of initial reports to be submitted by States parties;[142]

10. *Approves* the recommendation contained in the resolution adopted by consensus at the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11 November 1992,[143] in which the States parties reaffirmed the recommendation made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions annually, each of up to three weeks' duration, as may be decided by the Committee in the light of its anticipated workload, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group that would meet for one week approximately two months in advance of each session for a preliminary review of reports from States parties;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendation mentioned in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities, within the overall existing budget framework, for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

13. *Requests* bodies and organizations of the United Nations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on the Convention, promote understanding of it and assist Governments in its implementation;

14. *Invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention to adults and children alike and promoting understanding of it;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention;

16. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/113. Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to that resolution, and called upon all Governments to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention, most recently its resolution 45/142 of 14 December 1990, and its decisions 46/428 and 46/430 of 17 December 1991, as well as the Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the subject, most recently resolution 1992/25 of 28 February 1992,[37]

Taking note of the decision taken at the Conference of States Parties to the Convention, on 9 September 1992,[137] to delete paragraph 7 of article 17 and paragraph 5 of article 18 of the Convention and to insert a new paragraph, as paragraph 4 of article 18,[138] by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[145] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[146]

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[147]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Taking note of the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/32 of 28 February 1992,[37] to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the first session of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee against Torture;[148]

2. *Notes* the status of submission of reports by States parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[149]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and urges States parties that have not yet paid their assessed contributions to fulfil their obligations forthwith;

5. *Welcomes* the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of reports by States parties, as well as its practice of formulating concluding observations after the consideration of such reports;

6. *Welcomes also* the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

9. *Invites* all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States parties which have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

11. *Decides* to consider the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee against Torture at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/114. Report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea,[150]

Recalling that the authorities directly concerned have registered their commitment to respect the results of the referendum in Eritrea,[151] *Taking into account* that the authorities directly concerned have requested the involvement of the United Nations to verify the referendum in Eritrea,[151]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[150] and of the recommendations contained therein for the establishment of a United Nations observer mission to verify the referendum scheduled to take place in Eritrea in April 1993;

2. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea, which will have terms of reference as provided for in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, and to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative for the referendum, who will head the Observer Mission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, as soon as possible, for the deployment of the Observer Mission so that it may commence its verification functions;

4. *Calls upon* the authorities directly concerned to extend their fullest cooperation to the Observer Mission in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task, as requested by the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/115. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Convinced that respect for human rights is an inalienable component of maintaining and promoting good-neighbourly relations between States,

Taking into account the complaint of alleged violations of human rights with respect to the Russian-speaking population in Estonia and Latvia,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations made by the United Nations fact-finding mission that visited Riga in October 1992 at the invitation of the Government of Latvia,[152]

1. *Notes with concern* the existence of certain problems that involve large groups of population in Estonia and Latvia;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation that the Government of Latvia has extended to the United Nations fact-finding mission;

3. *Also welcomes* the invitation of the Government of Estonia to receive a similar United Nations fact-finding mission and its intention to extend to it its cooperation;

4. *Calls upon* the States concerned to intensify their efforts on the bilateral level aimed at resolving concerns with regard to the situation of the Russian-speaking population on the basis of generally accepted norms of international law in the field of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the progress in the field of human rights in Estonia and Latvia and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

47/122. World Conference on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2]

Recognizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of another,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, and its resolution 46/116 of 17 December 1991,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991,[36]

Convinced that the holding of a world conference on human rights could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recognizing the urgency of adopting a draft agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights before the final session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on the work of its second[153] and third[154] sessions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, the bodies and organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their contributions to the preparatory process;

3. *Approves* the draft rules of procedure for the World Conference on Human Rights, as recommended by the Preparatory Committee at its second and third sessions, with the exception of rule 15 (*e*);

4. *Decides* that the distribution of the twenty-nine positions of vice-president of the Conference should be in accordance with the established criteria of the General Assembly based on equitable geographical distribution;

5. *Approves* the recommendation made by the Preparatory Committee at its third session regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations in regional meetings related to the preparatory process;[155]

6. *Also approves* the provisional agenda for the Conference, as annexed to the present resolution, on the understanding that participants can raise issues of interest to them under the appropriate agenda item at the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee and at the Conference for possible inclusion in the final text;

7. *Decides*, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee:

(*a*) (i) That the Preparatory Committee shall meet for its fourth session at Geneva, for a period of two weeks in April 1993;

(ii) That the Preparatory Committee shall take up the question of the final outcome of the Conference at its fourth session, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the preparatory work and conclusions of the regional meetings to be held at Tunis, San José and Bangkok;

(iii) That the Secretary-General shall give the Conference and the preparatory process thereto the widest possible publicity and ensure full coordination of public information activities in the area of human rights within the United Nations system;

(*b*) To renew its invitation for contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet the costs of the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the preparatory meetings, including regional meetings, and in the Conference itself, and to request the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts in this regard;

8. *Renews its request* to Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights or development to participate actively in the preparatory process and in the Conference itself;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the outcome of the Conference, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

ANNEX

Provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Election of other officers of the Conference.
5. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
6. Establishment of committees and working groups.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. Commemoration of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.
9. General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the identification of obstacles to further progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome.
10. Consideration of the relationship between development, democracy and the universal enjoyment of all human rights, keeping in view the interrelationship and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.
11. Consideration of contemporary trends in and new challenges to the full realization of all human rights of women and men, including those of persons belonging to vulnerable groups.
12. Recommendations for:
    (*a*) Strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with international human rights instruments;
    (*b*) Ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues;
    (*c*) Enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms;
    (*d*) Securing the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the area of human rights.
13. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference.

47/123. Right to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development,[156] which it proclaimed at its forty-first session,

Recalling its resolutions 45/97 of 14 December 1990 and 46/123 of 17 December 1991, and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1992/13 of 21 February 1992,[37]

Recalling also the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right,[157]

Bearing in mind the principles proclaimed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 14 June 1992,[158]

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights entered a new phase in its consideration of this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

Reaffirming the need for an evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that one of the objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 would be to examine the relationship between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16]

Recalling also that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Having considered the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General[159] prepared pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/15 of 22 February 1991[36] and General Assembly resolution 46/123,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries;

2. *Takes note with interest* of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-eighth session of the Commission as well as any further comments and suggestions that may be submitted on the basis of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 1992/13;

4. *Reiterates* the need for appropriate ways and means, such as an evaluation mechanism, to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Development and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration;

6. *Urges* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

7. *Also urges* the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session of the activities of the organizations, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and replies contained in the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Commission and the General Assembly;

10. *Calls upon* the World Conference on Human Rights and the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to take fully into account the Declaration in examining the relationship between economic and social development, democracy and the enjoyment of human rights and the indivisibility and interdependency of economic, social, cultural and political rights, and the fact that economic and social progress facilitates the growing trend towards democracy and the promotion and protection of human rights;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/124. United Nations year for tolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations affirms in its preamble that to practise tolerance is one of the principles to be applied to attain the ends pursued by the United Nations of preventing war and maintaining peace,

Recalling also that one of the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16]

Taking note with appreciation of resolution 5.6 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the proclamation of 1995 as the United Nations year for tolerance,[160]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/267 of 30 July 1992 and of the note by the Secretary-General,[161]

Bearing in mind its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in seeking to have 1995 proclaimed the United Nations year for tolerance;

2. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in cooperation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the United Nations year for tolerance and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider at its next session the question of proclaiming 1995 the United Nations year for tolerance and to transmit a recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in accordance with General Conference resolution 5.6, a declaration on tolerance;

5. *Decides* to consider the question at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/125. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolutions 45/167 and 45/168 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 45/167, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/52 of 3 March 1992 on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,[37]

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights concerning advisory services in the field of human rights, including its most recent resolution on that subject, 1992/80 of 5 March 1992,[37]

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/50 of 7 March 1989,[34] 1990/71 of 7 March 1990,[35] 1991/28 of 5 March 1991[36] and taking note of Commission resolution 1992/40 of 28 February 1992[37] concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[162]

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

Bearing in mind that regional instruments should complement the universally accepted human rights standards and that the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies noted during their third meeting, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990, that certain inconsistencies between provisions of international instruments and those of regional instruments might raise difficulties with regard to their implementation,[133]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[162]

2. *Welcomes* the continuing cooperation and assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in the further strengthening of the existing regional arrangements and regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in regard to advisory services and technical assistance, public information and education, with a view to exchanging any information and experience in the field of human rights;

3. *Welcomes also* in that respect the close cooperation given by the Centre for Human Rights in the organization of regional and subregional training courses or workshops in the field of human rights, including, most recently, those that took place at Barcelona, Brasilia, Cairo, Caracas, Paris, San Remo, Santiago, Teheran, Valetta and Windhoek, aiming at creating greater understanding of the promotion and protection of human rights issues in the regions and at improving procedures and examining the various systems for the promotion and protection of the universally accepted human rights standards;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and renews its appeal to all Governments to consider making use of the possibilities offered by the United Nations, under this programme, of organizing information and/or training courses at the national level for government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international bodies;

5. *Invites* States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as foreseen in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[163] to continue to strengthen exchanges between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations dealing with human rights, and welcomes, in this connection, the fact that the Centre for Human Rights will continue to organize national, regional and subregional workshops and training courses for government officials engaged in the administration of justice and in the implementation of the international human rights instruments and that more countries in all regions of the world are expected to develop forms of cooperation and assistance with the Centre, in keeping with their specific needs;

7. *Invites* the organizers of regional meetings convened in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 to promote further ratification of and accession to United Nations human rights treaties and the implementation of universally accepted human rights standards;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the persons chairing or representing the United Nations human rights treaty bodies concerning a possible meeting, during the World Conference on Human Rights, of the persons chairing or representing the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and those chairing or representing each of the principal regional organizations and institutions in the field of human rights,[164] and requests the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights to consider the holding of such a meeting;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-ninth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/126. Plight of street children

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child[43] as a major contribution to the protection of the rights of all children,

Recalling also the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[44] adopted at the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990, the World Declaration on Education for All[165] adopted by the World Conference on Education for All on 9 March 1990 and chapter 25 of Agenda 21[87] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on 14 June 1992,

Reaffirming that children are a particularly vulnerable section of society whose rights require special protection and that children living under especially difficult circumstances, such as street children, deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation,

Profoundly concerned that the killing of street children and violence against them threaten the most fundamental right of all, the right to life,

Recognizing that all children have the right to health, shelter and education, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom from violence and harassment,

Deeply concerned about the growing number of street children worldwide and the squalid conditions in which these children are often forced to live,

Recognizing the responsibility of Governments to investigate all cases of offences against children and to punish offenders,

Recognizing also that legislation *per se* is not enough to prevent violation of human rights, including those of street children, and that Governments should implement their laws and complement legislative measures with effective action, *inter alia*, in the fields of law enforcement and the administration of justice,

Welcoming the efforts made by countries to address the question of street children,

Welcoming also the publicity given to and the increased awareness of, the plight of street children, and the achievements of non-governmental organizations in promoting the rights of these children and in providing practical assistance to improve their situation, and expressing its appreciation for their continued efforts,

Welcoming further the valuable work of the United Nations Children's Fund and its National Committees in reducing the suffering of street children,

Noting with appreciation the important work carried out in this field by the United Nations, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Bearing in mind the diverse causes of the emergence and marginalization of street children, including poverty, rural-to-urban migration, unemployment, broken families, intolerance and exploitation, and that such causes are often aggravated and their solution made more difficult by serious socio-economic difficulties,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of children in every country,

Recognizing that the prevention and solution of certain aspects of this phenomenon could also be facilitated in the context of economic and social development,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the growing number of incidents worldwide and at reports of street children being involved in and affected by serious crime, drug abuse, violence and prostitution;

2. *Urges* Governments to continue actively to seek comprehensive solutions to tackle the problems of street children and to take measures to restore their full participation in society and to provide, *inter alia*, adequate nutrition, shelter, health care and education;

3. *Strongly urges* Governments to respect fundamental human rights, particularly the right to life, and to take urgent measures to prevent the killing of street children and to combat violence and torture against street children;

4. *Emphasizes* that strict compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[43] constitutes a significant step towards solving the problems of street children;

5. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to support, through effective international cooperation, the efforts of States to improve the situation of street children, and encourages States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear this problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention;

7. *Invites* the Committee on the Rights of the Child to consider the possibility of a general comment on street children;

8. *Recommends* that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other relevant treaty-monitoring bodies bear this growing problem in mind when examining reports from States parties;

9. *Invites* Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate among themselves and to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of street children by, among other measures, supporting development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children;

10. *Calls upon* special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children;

11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to examine this problem at its forty-ninth session;

12. *Decides* to consider the question further at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/127. Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989, 45/180 of 21 December 1990 and 46/118 and 46/111 of 17 December 1991,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 of 6 March 1989,[34] 1990/25 of 27 February 1990,[35] 1991/23 of 5 March 1991[36] and 1992/53 of 3 March 1992,[37] as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/47 of 25 May 1990 and 1991/36 of 31 May 1991,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/54 of 7 March 1989[34] and 1991/22 of 5 March 1991[36] on the coordinating role of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat within the United Nations system,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization for 1992, stated that the "Charter of the United Nations places the promotion of human rights as one of our priority objectives along with promoting development and preserving international peace and security",[166] an approach which he also applied in his proposals for the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/80 of 5 March 1992 on advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights,[37] and recognizing the growing importance of advisory services for the promotion and strengthening of human rights, as demonstrated by the increasing number of requests from Governments for support and technical assistance in the field of human rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Centre for Human Rights in the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights and the need to provide sufficient human resources to the Centre, particularly in view of the fact that its workload has dramatically increased, while resources have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities,

Noting that the difficult financial situation of the Centre during the biennium 1992-1993 has created considerable obstacles in the implementation of the various procedures and mechanisms, negatively influenced the servicing by the Secretariat of the bodies concerned with human rights and impaired the quality and precision of reporting,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[167] and his previous reports, and noting that additional posts for the Centre have been authorized by the Secretary-General for an initial period of six months and that some of those posts only replace temporary posts that had been abolished,

Noting that, in spite of recent developments, the disparity between mandates themselves and resources available to carry them out has grown further, as a result of additional mandates given to the Centre by intergovernmental and expert bodies, after the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the adoption of that budget,

Noting also that the Assembly, in section XIX of its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, requested the Secretary-General, with regard to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the level of general temporary assistance for section 28 of the programme budget, to ensure that adequate resources were available during the biennium 1992-1993,

Noting further that the Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its thirty-second session, held from 11 to 22 May 1992, reaffirmed its previous recommendations on the strengthening of the programmes and activities of the Centre,[168] in the context of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[169]

Noting that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in revising estimates for the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, took note of the redeployment of five posts to the Centre,[170] which will be used to respond to the mandate established by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, held on 13 and 14 August 1992,[171]

1. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and importance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as the coordinating unit within the United Nations system of bodies dealing with the promotion and the protection of human rights;

2. *Takes note* of the statement by the Secretary-General, as reflected in his report concerning the implications of organizational changes in the Secretariat, that he would propose using the remaining vacant posts now available in the Secretariat "in the light of new initiatives and emerging mandates and priorities";[172]

3. *Emphasizes* that, in the review of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, adequate staffing, temporary assistance and other resources should be allocated to the Centre so as to enable it to respond to its increasing workload and its needs in order that it may carry out all the functions assigned to it, including those relating to the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights and the Conference itself;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are accorded to the Centre to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/128. Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in those endeavours,

Taking note of the recommendation of the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to the effect that an expert group from outside the Secretariat should be constituted to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing information programme of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat,[173]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[174]

2. *Reaffirms* the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind, and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audiovisual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, priority being given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. *Urges* the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, in national and local languages, in cooperation with regional, national and local organizations, as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that recent periodic reports of States parties to treaty-monitoring bodies and the summary records of discussions on the reports in the treaty bodies are available in the United Nations information centres of the countries that have submitted them;

5. *Welcomes* the information relative to the situation of documentation on human rights at each United Nations information centre contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and reiterates the need to ensure, within available resources, the collection of basic United Nations information and reference material on human rights and fundamental freedoms at each of those centres and for the centres to disseminate human rights materials in all countries within their designated areas of activity;

6. *Encourages* all Member States to make special efforts, particularly in view of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993, to provide, facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and major conventions on human rights, as well as information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under those instruments can be exercised;

7. *Urges* all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

8. *Notes* the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in cooperation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities;

10. *Calls upon* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to coordinate the substantive activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the Campaign;

11. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to coordinate the public information activities of the Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote coordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

12. *Stresses* the need for close cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the aims established for the Campaign and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with regard to education for human rights;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of non-governmental organizations for, *inter alia*, the dissemination of human rights materials, with a view to increasing universal awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session, to consider the recommendation made by the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies that an expert group, from outside the Secretariat, should be appointed to review comprehensively the existing information programme of the Centre for Human Rights, with a view to developing a new information strategy that integrates the needs of the various sections within the human rights programme, including treaty bodies;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/129. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 46/131 of 17 December 1991, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/17 of 21 February 1992,[37] in which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate, was extended for three years, and taking note also of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/226 of 20 July 1992,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Alarmed that serious instances, including acts of violence, of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief occur in many parts of the world, as evidenced in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro,[179]

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief;

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide adequate guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Recognizes* that legislation alone is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief;

4. *Urges* all States therefore to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, intolerance and acts of violence and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. *Urges* States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

6. *Calls upon* all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

7. *Also calls upon* all States in accordance with their national legislation to exert utmost efforts to ensure that religious places and shrines are fully respected and protected;

8. *Considers it desirable* to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres and by other interested bodies;

10. *Encourages* the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively;

12. *Recommends* that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, with regard to, *inter alia*, the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

13. *Encourages* the Human Rights Committee to give priority to its announced intention to prepare a general comment on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in the dissemination of its text in national and local languages;

16. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

18. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/130. Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Also recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Further recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Recalling its resolutions in this regard, in particular resolution 46/130 of 17 December 1991,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation;

3. *Also reaffirms* that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Further reaffirms* that there is no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

6. *Strongly appeals* to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

7. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

8. *Reiterates* that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the situation in South Africa;

9. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without interference;

10. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to continue giving priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/131. Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Bearing in mind also that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/163 of 18 December 1990 and 46/129 of 17 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977, 37/200 of 18 December 1982, 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/39 of 28 February 1992,[37]

Taking note of the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in the annex to its resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991,[36] that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, being guided by a spirit of consensus, should make suggestions aimed at ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues in United Nations human rights forums,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[144] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[144] and other

relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Affirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Requests* all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the content of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Underlines*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard on the basis of the present resolution and of Commission resolution 1992/39;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to request from all Member States information and comments on the present resolution for timely transmission to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, regional conferences and the World Conference itself for consideration and so that relevant proposals, including ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, can be formulated;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with the documentation relevant to the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to consider this matter at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/132. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 46/125 of 17 December 1991 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the practice of enforced disappearances in the world,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Concerned by the growing number of reports concerning harassment, ill-treatment and intimidation of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of persons who have disappeared,

Noting with satisfaction the proclamation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,[176]

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other relevant United Nations resolutions, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate enforced disappearances, duly taking into account the provisions of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/30 of 28 February 1992,[37]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and thanks those Governments that are cooperating with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1992/30 to extend for three years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[25] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting, and requests the Working Group to continue to fulfil its mandate in a rigorous and constructive fashion;

3. *Invites* Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end;

4. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those that have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to cooperate fully with it, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them so that, while respecting its working methods based on discretion, it may perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned seriously to consider inviting the Working Group to visit their countries, thus enabling it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *Extends its warm thanks* to those Governments which have cooperated with the Working Group and to those Governments which have invited the Working Group to visit their countries, requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations and invites them to inform the Working Group of any follow-up measures taken;

7. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of persons who have disappeared against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

8. *Calls upon* all Governments to take steps to ensure that, when a state of emergency is introduced, the protection of human rights is ensured, particularly as regards the prevention of enforced disappearances;

9. *Reminds* all Governments of the need to ensure that their competent authorities conduct prompt and impartial inquiries when there is reason to believe that an enforced disappearance has occurred in territory under their jurisdiction;

10. *Requests* the Working Group, pursuant to its mandate, to take into account the provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance;

11. *Also requests* the Working Group to give the necessary attention to cases of children who have disappeared and of children of persons who have disappeared;

12. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group and to the follow-up of its recommendations when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-ninth session;

13. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities;

14. *Decides* to consider the question of enforced disappearances at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/133. Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind the obligation of States under the Charter, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply concerned that in many countries, often in a persistent manner, enforced disappearances occur, in the sense that persons are arrested, detained or abducted against their will or otherwise deprived of their liberty by officials of different branches or levels of Government, or by organized groups or private individuals acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government, followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the persons concerned or a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty, which places such persons outside the protection of the law,

Considering that enforced disappearance undermines the deepest values of any society committed to respect for the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that the systematic practice of such acts is of the nature of a crime against humanity,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, in which it expressed concern about the reports from various parts of the world relating to enforced or involuntary disappearances, as well as about the anguish and sorrow caused by those disappearances, and called upon Governments to hold law enforcement and security forces legally responsible for excesses which might lead to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons,

Recalling also the protection afforded to victims of armed conflicts by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[177] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[178]

Having regard in particular to the relevant articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] which protect the right to life, the right to liberty and security of the person, the right not to be subjected to torture and the right to recognition as a person before the law,

Having regard also to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[128] which provides that States parties shall take effective measures to prevent and punish acts of torture,

Bearing in mind the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[145] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[179] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[180] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[181]

Affirming that, in order to prevent enforced disappearances, it is necessary to ensure strict compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment contained in the annex to its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, and with the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/162 of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind that, while the acts which comprise enforced disappearance constitute a violation of the prohibitions found in the aforementioned international instruments, it is none the less important to devise an instrument which characterizes all acts of enforced disappearance of persons as very serious offences and sets forth standards designed to punish and prevent their commission,

Proclaims the present Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as a body of principles for all States and urges that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known and respected:

Article 1

1. Any act of enforced disappearance is an offence to human dignity. It is condemned as a denial of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and as a grave and flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and reaffirmed and developed in international instruments in this field.

2. Any act of enforced disappearance places the persons subjected thereto outside the protection of the law and inflicts severe suffering on them and their families. It constitutes a violation of the rules of international law guaranteeing, *inter alia*, the right to recognition as a person before the law, the right to liberty and security of the person and

the right not to be subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It also violates or constitutes a grave threat to the right to life.

Article 2

1. No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances.

2. States shall act at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to contribute by all means to the prevention and eradication of enforced disappearance.

Article 3

Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 4

1. All acts of enforced disappearance shall be offences under criminal law punishable by appropriate penalties which shall take into account their extreme seriousness.

2. Mitigating circumstances may be established in national legislation for persons who, having participated in enforced disappearances, are instrumental in bringing the victims forward alive or in providing voluntarily information which would contribute to clarifying cases of enforced disappearance.

Article 5

In addition to such criminal penalties as are applicable, enforced disappearances render their perpetrators and the State or State authorities which organize, acquiesce in or tolerate such disappearances liable under civil law, without prejudice to the international responsibility of the State concerned in accordance with the principles of international law.

Article 6

1. No order or instruction of any public authority, civilian, military or other, may be invoked to justify an enforced disappearance. Any person receiving such an order or instruction shall have the right and duty not to obey it.

2. Each State shall ensure that orders or instructions directing, authorizing or encouraging any enforced disappearance are prohibited.

3. Training of law enforcement officials shall emphasize the provisions in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article.

Article 7

No circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances.

Article 8

1. No State shall expel, return (*refouler*) or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds to believe that he would be in danger of enforced disappearance.

2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

Article 9

1. The right to a prompt and effective judicial remedy as a means of determining the whereabouts or state of health of persons deprived of their liberty and/or identifying the authority ordering or carrying out the deprivation of liberty is required to prevent enforced disappearances under all circumstances, including those referred to in article 7 above.

2. In such proceedings, competent national authorities shall have access to all places where persons deprived of their liberty are being held and to each part of those places, as well as to any place in which there are grounds to believe that such persons may be found.

3. Any other competent authority entitled under the law of the State or by any international legal instrument to which the State is a party may also have access to such places.

Article 10

1. Any person deprived of liberty shall be held in an officially recognized place of detention and, in conformity with national law, be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention.

2. Accurate information on the detention of such persons and their place or places of detention, including transfers, shall be made promptly available to their family members, their counsel or to any other persons having a legitimate interest in the information unless a wish to the contrary has been manifested by the persons concerned.

3. An official up-to-date register of all persons deprived of their liberty shall be maintained in every place of detention. Additionally, each State shall take steps to maintain similar centralized registers. The information contained in these registers shall be made available to the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph, to any judicial or other competent and independent national authority and to any other competent authority entitled under the law of the State concerned or any international legal instrument to which a State concerned is a party, seeking to trace the whereabouts of a detained person.

Article 11

All persons deprived of liberty must be released in a manner permitting reliable verification that they have actually been released and, further, have been released in conditions in which their physical integrity and ability fully to exercise their rights are assured.

Article 12

1. Each State shall establish rules under its national law indicating those officials authorized to order deprivation of liberty, establishing the conditions under which such orders may be given, and stipulating penalties for officials

who, without legal justification, refuse to provide information on any detention.

2. Each State shall likewise ensure strict supervision, including a clear chain of command, of all law enforcement officials responsible for apprehensions, arrests, detentions, custody, transfers and imprisonment, and of other officials authorized by law to use force and firearms.

Article 13

1. Each State shall ensure that any person having knowledge or a legitimate interest who alleges that a person has been subjected to enforced disappearance has the right to complain to a competent and independent State authority and to have that complaint promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated by that authority. Whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that an enforced disappearance has been committed, the State shall promptly refer the matter to that authority for such an investigation, even if there has been no formal complaint. No measure shall be taken to curtail or impede the investigation.

2. Each State shall ensure that the competent authority shall have the necessary powers and resources to conduct the investigation effectively, including powers to compel attendance of witnesses and production of relevant documents and to make immediate on-site visits.

3. Steps shall be taken to ensure that all involved in the investigation, including the complainant, counsel, witnesses and those conducting the investigation, are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal.

4. The findings of such an investigation shall be made available upon request to all persons concerned, unless doing so would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

5. Steps shall be taken to ensure that any ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal or any other form of interference on the occasion of the lodging of a complaint or during the investigation procedure is appropriately punished.

6. An investigation, in accordance with the procedures described above, should be able to be conducted for as long as the fate of the victim of enforced disappearance remains unclarified.

Article 14

Any person alleged to have perpetrated an act of enforced disappearance in a particular State shall, when the facts disclosed by an official investigation so warrant, be brought before the competent civil authorities of that State for the purpose of prosecution and trial unless he has been extradited to another State wishing to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant international agreements in force. All States should take any lawful and appropriate action available to them to bring to justice all persons presumed responsible for an act of enforced disappearance, who are found to be within their jurisdiction or under their control.

Article 15

The fact that there are grounds to believe that a person has participated in acts of an extremely serious nature such as those referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, above, regardless of the motives, shall be taken into account when the competent authorities of the State decide whether or not to grant asylum.

Article 16

1. Persons alleged to have committed any of the acts referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, above, shall be suspended from any official duties during the investigation referred to in article 13 above.

2. They shall be tried only by the competent ordinary courts in each State, and not by any other special tribunal, in particular military courts.

3. No privileges, immunities or special exemptions shall be admitted in such trials, without prejudice to the provisions contained in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.[143]

4. The persons presumed responsible for such acts shall be guaranteed fair treatment in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international agreements in force at all stages of the investigation and eventual prosecution and trial.

Article 17

1. Acts constituting enforced disappearance shall be considered a continuing offence as long as the perpetrators continue to conceal the fate and the whereabouts of persons who have disappeared and these facts remain unclarified.

2. When the remedies provided for in article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[144] are no longer effective, the statute of limitations relating to acts of enforced disappearance shall be suspended until these remedies are re-established.

3. Statutes of limitations, where they exist, relating to acts of enforced disappearance shall be substantial and commensurate with the extreme seriousness of the offence.

Article 18

1. Persons who have or are alleged to have committed offences referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, above, shall not benefit from any special amnesty law or similar measures that might have the effect of exempting them from any criminal proceedings or sanction.

2. In the exercise of the right of pardon, the extreme seriousness of acts of enforced disappearance shall be taken into account.

Article 19

The victims of acts of enforced disappearance and their family shall obtain redress and shall have the right to adequate compensation, including the means for as complete a rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of enforced disappearance, their dependants shall also be entitled to compensation.

Article 20

1. States shall prevent and suppress the abduction of children of parents subjected to enforced disappearance and of children born during their mother's enforced disappearance, and shall devote their efforts to the search for and identification of such children and to the restitution of the children to their families of origin.

2. Considering the need to protect the best interests of children referred to in the preceding paragraph, there shall

be an opportunity, in States which recognize a system of adoption, for a review of the adoption of such children and, in particular, for annulment of any adoption which originated in enforced disappearance. Such adoption should, however, continue to be in force if consent is given, at the time of the review, by the child's closest relatives.

3. The abduction of children of parents subjected to enforced disappearance or of children born during their mother's enforced disappearance, and the act of altering or suppressing documents attesting to their true identity, shall constitute an extremely serious offence, which shall be punished as such.

4. For these purposes, States shall, where appropriate, conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Article 21

The provisions of the present Declaration are without prejudice to the provisions enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in any other international instrument, and shall not be construed as restricting or derogating from any of those provisions.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/134. Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[144] and other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 44/148 of 15 December 1989 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989, and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/14 of 22 February 1991,[36] in which the Commission drew the attention of the General Assembly to the contradiction between the existence of situations of extreme poverty and exclusion from society, which must be overcome, and the duty to guarantee the full enjoyment of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which it proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the main concerns of which are the search for a significant reduction of extreme poverty and the joint responsibility of all countries,

Recognizing that extreme poverty is a violation of human dignity and might, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty continues to spread in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and seriously affects the most vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and groups, who are thus hindered in the exercise of their human rights and their fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the need for a complete and in-depth study of extreme poverty, based on the experience and the thoughts of the poorest,

Taking note with satisfaction, in that regard, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/11 of 21 February 1992[37] and resolution 1992/27 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[183] in which the Subcommission designated Mr. Leandro Despouy as Special Rapporteur on this question,

Recognizing that the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights are interrelated goals,

Recognizing also that the grave suffering of the vast majority of human beings who live in conditions of extreme poverty requires the immediate attention of the international community and the adoption of specific measures to eliminate extreme poverty and exclusion from society,

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/11, requested the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of extreme poverty and, in particular, of the following aspects: the effects of extreme poverty on the enjoyment and exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of those experiencing it; the efforts of the poorest to achieve the exercise of those rights and to participate fully in the development of the society in which they live; the conditions in which the poorest may effectively convey their experience and their thoughts and become partners in the realization of human rights; and the means of ensuring a better understanding of the experience and thoughts of the poorest and of the persons working with them;

3. *Again calls upon* States, the specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and other international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, to give the necessary attention to this problem;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the specific measures taken by the United Nations Children's Fund to mitigate the effects of extreme poverty on children and the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the search for some means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions;

5. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/135. Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that one of the main purposes of the United Nations, as proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, *Noting* the importance of the even more effective implementation of international human rights instruments with regard to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Welcoming the increased attention given by human rights treaty bodies to the non-discrimination and protection of minorities,

Aware of the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[144] concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Considering that the United Nations has an increasingly important role to play regarding the protection of minorities,

Bearing in mind the work done so far within the United Nations system, in particular through the relevant mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in promoting and protecting the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Recognizing the important achievements in this regard in regional, subregional and bilateral frameworks, which can provide a useful source of inspiration for future United Nations activities,

Stressing the need to ensure for all, without discrimination of any kind, full enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and emphasizing the importance of the draft Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities in that regard,

Recalling its resolution 46/115 of 17 December 1991 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/16 of 21 February 1992,[37] by which the Commission approved the text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/4 of 20 July 1992, in which the Council recommended it to the General Assembly for adoption and further action,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General,[184]

1. *Adopts* the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the distribution of the Declaration as widely as possible and to include the text of the Declaration in the next edition of *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

3. *Invites* United Nations agencies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Declaration and to promoting understanding thereof;

4. *Invites* the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations, including treaty bodies, as well as representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to give due regard to the Declaration within their mandates;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider appropriate ways for the effective promotion of the Declaration and to make proposals thereon;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

ANNEX

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that one of the basic aims of the United Nations, as proclaimed in the Charter, is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Desiring to promote the realization of the principles contained in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[185] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[144] the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,[186] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[43] as well as other relevant international instruments that have been adopted at the universal or regional level and those concluded between individual States Members of the United Nations,

Inspired by the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Considering that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to the political and social stability of States in which they live,

Emphasizing that the constant promotion and realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as an integral part of the development of society as a whole and within a democratic framework based on the rule of law, would contribute to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among peoples and States,

Considering that the United Nations has an important role to play regarding the protection of minorities,

Bearing in mind the work done so far within the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the bodies established pursuant to the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and other relevant international human rights instruments in promoting and protecting the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Taking into account the important work which is done by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in protecting minorities and in promoting and protecting the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Recognizing the need to ensure even more effective implementation of international human rights instruments with regard to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Proclaims this Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities:

Article 1

1. States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity.

2. States shall adopt appropriate legislative and other measures to achieve those ends.

Article 2

1. Persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (hereinafter referred to as persons belonging to minorities) have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely and without interference or any form of discrimination.

2. Persons belonging to minorities have the right to participate effectively in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life.

3. Persons belonging to minorities have the right to participate effectively in decisions on the national and, where appropriate, regional level concerning the minority to which they belong or the regions in which they live, in a manner not incompatible with national legislation.

4. Persons belonging to minorities have the right to establish and maintain their own associations.

5. Persons belonging to minorities have the right to establish and maintain, without any discrimination, free and peaceful contacts with other members of their group and with persons belonging to other minorities, as well as contacts across frontiers with citizens of other States to whom they are related by national or ethnic, religious or linguistic ties.

Article 3

1. Persons belonging to minorities may exercise their rights, including those set forth in the present Declaration, individually as well as in community with other members of their group, without any discrimination.

2. No disadvantage shall result for any person belonging to a minority as the consequence of the exercise or non-exercise of the rights set forth in the present Declaration.

Article 4

1. States shall take measures where required to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law.

2. States shall take measures to create favourable conditions to enable persons belonging to minorities to express their characteristics and to develop their culture, language, religion, traditions and customs, except where specific practices are in violation of national law and contrary to international standards.

3. States should take appropriate measures so that, wherever possible, persons belonging to minorities may have adequate opportunities to learn their mother tongue or to have instruction in their mother tongue.

4. States should, where appropriate, take measures in the field of education, in order to encourage knowledge of the history, traditions, language and culture of the minorities existing within their territory. Persons belonging to minorities should have adequate opportunities to gain knowledge of the society as a whole.

5. States should consider appropriate measures so that persons belonging to minorities may participate fully in the economic progress and development in their country.

Article 5

1. National policies and programmes shall be planned and implemented with due regard for the legitimate interests of persons belonging to minorities.

2. Programmes of cooperation and assistance among States should be planned and implemented with due regard for the legitimate interests of persons belonging to minorities.

Article 6

States should cooperate on questions relating to persons belonging to minorities, *inter alia*, exchanging information and experiences, in order to promote mutual understanding and confidence.

Article 7

States should cooperate in order to promote respect for the rights set forth in the present Declaration.

Article 8

1. Nothing in the present Declaration shall prevent the fulfilment of international obligations of States in relation to persons belonging to minorities. In particular, States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations and commitments they have assumed under international treaties and agreements to which they are parties.

2. The exercise of the rights set forth in the present Declaration shall not prejudice the enjoyment by all persons of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. Measures taken by States to ensure the effective enjoyment of the rights set forth in the present Declaration shall not *prima facie* be considered contrary to the principle of equality contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

4. Nothing in the present Declaration may be construed as permitting any activity contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, including sovereign equality, territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Article 9

The specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system shall contribute to the full realization of the rights and principles set forth in the present Declaration, within their respective fields of competence.

47/136. Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary and arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985, 41/144 of 4 December 1986, 42/141 of 7 December 1987, 43/151 of 8 December 1988, 44/159 of 15 December 1989 and 45/162 of 18 December 1990,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extralegal executions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[187]

Welcoming the close cooperation established between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control[188] with regard to questions relating to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions which continue to take place throughout the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

4. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council decision 1992/242 of 20 July 1992, in which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights[189] to appoint a special rapporteur for three years to consider questions related to summary or arbitrary executions and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

5. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those that have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred, and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

7. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions[190] with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

8. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officers in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

9. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

11. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appears not to have been respected;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

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47/137. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Noting with concern that many of the principles enunciated in resolution 32/130 have not yet been taken into consideration by the international community with all the necessary dynamism and objectivity,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development, contained in the annex to its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the right to development, and also its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided that one of the objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 would be to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy those rights,

Taking into account the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[72]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Expressing its particular concern about the progressive worsening of living conditions in the developing world and the negative impact thereof on the full enjoyment of human rights, and especially about the very serious economic situation of the African continent and the disastrous effects of the heavy burden of the external debt for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeply convinced that today more than ever, economic and social development and human rights are complementary elements leading to the same goal, that is, the maintenance of peace and justice among nations as the foundation for the ideals of freedom and well-being to which mankind aspires,

Reiterating that cooperation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international cooperation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the provisions and ideas set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international cooperation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Reaffirms* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

5. *Considers* that the issues mentioned in paragraph 4 above should be approached with due attention in the preparatory work for the World Conference on Human Rights so as to evaluate during the Conference the obstacles to achieving progress in the field of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

7. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

8. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

9. *Considers it necessary* for all Member States to promote international cooperation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

10. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, entailing a restructuring of existing international economic relations;

12. *Decides* that the approaches to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

13. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/138. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/146 of 15 December 1989, 45/150 of 18 December 1990, and especially 46/137 of 17 December 1991, as well as the annex to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[34]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[191]

Acknowledging the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance prepared by the Secretariat,[192]

Noting the increase in requests for electoral assistance by Member States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General[193] to designate a focal point for electoral verification and electoral assistance;

3. *Takes note* of the decision of the Secretary-General[193] to establish the Electoral Assistance Unit within the Secretariat;

4. *Commends* the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the Organization, requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lies with Governments, and also requests the Electoral Assistance Unit to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, the responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation and the establishment by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of a separate fund, the Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to Electoral Processes, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the Funds;

6. *Stresses the importance* of coordination by the focal point within the United Nations system, commends the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for the advisory services and technical assistance it provides and the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme for the technical assistance they are providing to requesting Member States, and requests the focal point to continue to collaborate closely with the Centre for Human Rights as well as with the Department of Economic and Social Development and the United Nations Development Programme and inform them of requests presented in the area of electoral assistance;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Unit with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the Organization and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its regular mandate;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to reinforce the Centre for Human Rights through the redeployment of resources and personnel in order to enable it to answer, in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Unit, the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services in the area of electoral assistance;

9. *Recommends* that the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance be considered as provisional, and requests the Secretary-General to evaluate the guidelines in the light of experience over the next two years;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of resolution 46/137 and the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on the validity of the guidelines in the light of experience;

11. *Decides* that the question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections shall be biennialized as of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/139. Situation of human rights in Cuba

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to fulfil the commitments they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Taking particular note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/61 of 3 March 1992,[37] in which the Commission recognized with deep appreciation the efforts of the then Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Cuba,

Noting the appointment of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on Cuba,

Noting as well concern about ongoing reports of serious violations of human rights in Cuba, as outlined in the interim report on the situation of human rights in Cuba[194] presented to the General Assembly by the Special Rapporteur,

Recalling the failure of the Government of Cuba to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights with regard to its resolution 1991/68 of 6 March 1991[36] by refusing to permit the Special Representative to visit Cuba, and noting its response, as cited in appendix I to the interim report of the Special Rapporteur, in which it expresses its decision not to "implement so much as a single comma of resolution 1992/61",

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report on the situation of human rights in Cuba;[194]

2. *Expresses its full support* for the work of the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Cuba to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur by permitting him full and free access so that he may establish contact with the Government and the citizens of Cuba in order to fulfil the mandate entrusted to him;

4. *Regrets profoundly* the numerous uncontested reports of violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms that are described in the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[195] and in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Cuba to adopt measures proposed by the Special Rapporteur to cease the persecution and punishment of citizens for reasons related to freedom of expression and peaceful association, to permit legalization of independent groups, to respect guarantees of due process, to permit access to the prisons by national independent groups and international humanitarian agencies, to review sentences for crimes of a political nature and to cease retaliatory measures towards those seeking permission to leave the country;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/140. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[144] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[144]

Convinced that the Peace Agreement reached on 16 January 1992 at Chapultepec, Mexico,[196] between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional reflects the country's profound aspiration for peace and justice, and that scrupulous compliance with the Agreement will not only permit an end to the armed conflict through political means but also lay the bases for major political, legal, economic and social changes, which must involve all sectors of the country in the establishment of a democratic and united society,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/62 of 3 March 1992,[37] appointed an independent expert to provide assistance in human rights matters to the Government of El Salvador, consider the human rights situation in the country and the effects of the implementation of the Peace Agreement on the effective enjoyment of human rights and investigate the manner in which both parties are applying the recommendations contained in the final report of the Special Representative[197] and those made by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the commissions established during the negotiating process,

Taking into account the provisional report prepared by the Independent Expert,[198] as well as the other reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Noting with satisfaction that despite the delays and difficulties that have arisen in the process of implementing the Peace Agreement, both parties have scrupulously observed the cease-fire and, through the mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives, have adopted agreements which, if implemented within the new time-limits, will lead to the final cessation of the armed conflict on 15 December 1992,[199]

Taking into account that after 15 December 1992 the parties will have to fulfil, on the agreed dates, a number of commitments made in the Peace Agreement which are necessary for the reunification of Salvadorian society, the stability of the country and the effective enjoyment of human rights,

Bearing in mind that the overall process of implementation of the Peace Agreement requires supervision by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in order to help ensure the scrupulous fulfilment of commitments in accordance with the agreed timetable,

Considering that the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as the Government of the United States of America, reiterated on 12 November 1992 their determination to continue to support the work of the Secretary-General until the full and comprehensive implementation of the Peace Agreement is achieved in El Salvador,

Aware that the international community must follow closely and continue to support all efforts to consolidate peace, ensure respect for human rights and undertake the reconstruction of El Salvador,

Bearing in mind that the creation of the Office of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights and of the National Civil Police, as well as the reform of the judicial system, are necessary for putting in place a sound structure for the effective protection of human rights, and that these measures have not proceeded as stipulated in the Peace Agreement,

Considering that a commitment was made to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission, the Commission on the Truth and the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Observing that the cessation of the armed conflict has itself eliminated an important source of violations of human dignity, but has not been sufficient to prevent the persistence of human rights violations, which, unless punished and eliminated as soon as possible, could cause a recurrence of situations of increased human rights violations since the resources available to civil society with which to combat them are still weak,

1. *Commends* the Independent Expert for his report[198] and the members of the Ad Hoc Commission, the Commission on the Truth and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for their work in favour of human rights and the consolidation of peace in El Salvador;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the steps taken to implement the vital Peace Agreement reached on 16 January 1992 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and at the flexibility shown by both parties in overcoming obstacles and differences and in maintaining the close linkage between the implementation of the various commitments assumed by them, in order to ensure the full and scrupulous implementation of the Agreement;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, have agreed to implement the Peace Agreement which will permit the holding, on 15 December 1992,[199] of a national reconciliation ceremony, which should put a final end to the armed conflict, and to step up their commitment to fulfil the remaining agreements in order to guarantee the consolidation of peace;

4. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to fulfil scrupulously all their commitments within the agreed time-limits and, with a heightened sense of responsibility and in a spirit of *détente* and reconciliation, to ensure that as of 15 December 1992 normal living conditions prevail throughout the country, especially in the zones most affected by the armed conflict;

5. *Also urges* all sectors of Salvadorian society to show moderation and act constructively in order to dispel the animosities aroused by the armed conflict and to support the mandate which the President of El Salvador has to carry out in order to achieve the goals of peace, national reconciliation and democratization, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

6. *Expresses its gratitude* for the effective and timely mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives, and extends to them its support so that they can continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement;

7. *Welcomes* the fact that the Governments which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Government of the United States of America will continue to support the work of the Secretary-General until the full and comprehensive implementation of the Peace Agreement, which reflects the determination and the desire of the Salvadorian people to live in peace, democracy and prosperity;

8. *Encourages* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission, the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and, in due course, the Commission on the Truth;

9. *Endorses* all the recommendations made by the Independent Expert in his report, especially those aimed at strengthening the Office of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights, setting up and developing the National Civil Police in accordance with the model resulting from the Peace Agreement and carrying out the agreed reform of the judicial system;

10. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States to contribute to the consolidation of peace in El Salvador by supporting full compliance with the Peace Agreement and generously financing their implementation and the implementation of the National Reconstruction Plan;

11. *Decides* to keep the situation of human rights in El Salvador under consideration during its forty-eighth session, in the light of the course of events in the country.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/141. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and accepted humanitarian rules, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[177] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[178]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its resolution 46/136 of 17 December 1991 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission of Human Rights resolution 1992/68 of 4 March 1992,[37] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, and of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/240 of 20 July 1992, in which the Council approved the decision of the Commission,

Noting that, following the demise of the former Afghan Government, a transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan was established on the basis of the Peshawar Accord concluded by resistance parties on 24 April 1992,[200]

Noting with deep concern that in spite of the efforts and initiatives taken by the Government of Afghanistan towards ensuring complete peace and stability, a situation of armed confrontation, which is affecting mainly the civilian population, continues to exist in parts of the territory of Afghanistan, and in particular in Kabul, and much remains to be done for the treatment of prisoners in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

Concerned that the prevailing uncertainty in the country over political and legal order may affect the situation of members of ethnic and religious minorities,

Noting with concern reports of violations of rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] such as the right to life, liberty, personal security and freedom of opinion, expression and association,

Concerned that neither the International Committee of the Red Cross nor the Special Rapporteur was able to visit prisoners who were associated with the former Government,

Welcoming the fact that over one million refugees have returned to Afghanistan since April 1992, and hoping that conditions in Afghanistan will allow those still in exile to return as soon as possible,

Aware that peace and security in Afghanistan are prerequisites for the successful repatriation of more than four million refugees, in particular the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a freely and democratically elected government, the end of armed confrontation in Kabul and in some provinces, the clearance of the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the restoration of an effective authority in the whole country and the reconstruction of the economy,

Welcoming the declaration of general amnesty issued by the Islamic State of Afghanistan, which should be applied in a strictly non-discriminatory manner,

Commending the activity carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Afghan authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in favour of the people of Afghanistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan[201] and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation that authorities in Afghanistan have extended to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in view of the circumstances prevailing in the country;

2. *Also welcomes* the cooperation that the authorities in Afghanistan have extended, in particular to the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and to international organizations, such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Urges* all the Afghan parties to increase their efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution, which is the only way to bring about peace and the full restoration of human rights in Afghanistan, based on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people, including free and fair elections, the cessation of armed confrontation and the creation of conditions that will permit the free return, as soon as possible, of the more than four million refugees to their homeland in safety and

dignity, whenever they wish, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

4. *Recognizes* that the promotion and protection of human rights should be an essential element in the achievement of a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Afghanistan, and calls upon all Afghan parties to respect human rights;

5. *Urges* all the Afghan parties to respect accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all prisoners from acts of reprisal and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, to transmit to the International Committee of the Red Cross the names of all prisoners, to expedite the exchange of prisoners wherever they may be held and to grant to the Committee unrestricted access to all parts of the country and the right to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

6. *Calls upon* all States and parties concerned to make all efforts for the realization of its decision 47/428 of 16 December 1992 entitled "Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan", and calls upon them to make all efforts for the release, as soon as possible, of all prisoners of war as provided for under article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,[202] considering that the hostilities in which the former Soviet Union was involved have legally and effectively ended;

7. *Requests* that the International Committee of the Red Cross be given full access to all prisoners by the warring factions;

8. *Calls upon* the authorities in Afghanistan to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to all detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[181] adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to apply to all suspected/convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (*d*) and 5 to 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[144]

9. *Expresses its concern* at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

10. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully, especially on the subject of mine detection and clearance, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity;

11. *Also urgently appeals* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to continue to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

12. *Urges* all Afghan parties to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of the United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

13. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to extend their full cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

15. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-eighth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/142. The situation in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16] and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of resolution AHG/Res.213 (XXVIII) on the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among African States, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,[203] and recalling declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVI) adopted at the twenty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 July 1990,[204]

Noting with deep concern reports of grave human rights violations in the Sudan, particularly summary executions, detentions without trial, forced displacement of persons and torture, described in part in the reports submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session by the Special Rapporteurs on the question of torture and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,[205]

Noting the announcement by the Government of the Sudan of its intention to constitute an independent judicial inquiry commission to investigate the killings of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign government relief organizations,

Deeply concerned that access by the civilian population to humanitarian assistance is being impeded, which poses a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity,

Alarmed by the large number of internally displaced persons and victims of discrimination in the Sudan, including members of minorities who have been forcibly displaced in violation of their human rights and who are in need of relief assistance and of protection,

Alarmed also by the mass exodus of refugees into neighbouring countries, and conscious of the burden that this places on those countries, but expressing its appreciation for the continuing efforts to assist them, thereby easing the burden on host countries, *Emphasizing* that it is essential to put an end to the serious deterioration of the human rights situation in the Sudan,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations to provide humanitarian relief to those Sudanese in need,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the serious human rights violations in the Sudan, including summary executions, detentions without due process, forced displacement of persons and torture;

2. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan to respect fully human rights, and calls upon all parties to cooperate in order to ensure such respect;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to comply with applicable international human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to which the Sudan is a party, and to ensure that all individuals in its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including members of all religious and ethnic groups, enjoy the rights recognized in those instruments;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the hostilities to respect fully the applicable provisions of international humanitarian law including article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[177] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[178] to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population and to protect all civilians from violations, including arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the humanitarian organizations for their work in helping displaced persons and drought and conflict victims in the Sudan, and calls upon all parties to protect humanitarian relief workers;

6. *Calls upon* the Special Rapporteur on Summary or Arbitrary Executions to address the killing of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign government relief organizations;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to ensure a full, thorough and prompt investigation of the killings of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign government relief organizations by the independent judicial inquiry commission, to bring to justice those responsible for the killings and to provide just compensation to the families of the victims;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to permit international agencies, humanitarian organizations and donor Governments to deliver humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and to cooperate with the recent initiatives of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to deliver humanitarian assistance to all persons in need;

9. *Recommends* that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invites the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan;

10. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/143. Human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991 and 46/138 of 17 December 1991,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16]

Aware of its responsibility for the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and resolved to keep a close watch on human rights violations wherever they may occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States are required to promote and protect human rights and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/77 of 5 March 1992[37] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special rapporteur with a mandate to prepare a report on the situation of human rights in Haiti based on the information which the special rapporteur deemed relevant, especially information supplied by the Organization of American States, with a view to submitting an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session,

Deeply concerned about the grave events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which abruptly and violently interrupted the democratic process in that country and have resulted in the loss of human lives and the violation of human rights,

Concerned also at the mass exodus of Haitian nationals from the country because of the deteriorating political and economic situation since 29 September 1991,

Deeply alarmed by the persistence and worsening of serious violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, forced disappearances, torture and rape, arbitrary arrests and detentions and denial of freedom of expression, assembly and association,

Welcoming the measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to express support for the Organization of American States, in particular through the participation of his Personal Representative in the mission of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States that visited Haiti from 18 to 21 August 1992,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, for his report on the situation of human rights in Haiti[206] and supports the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Once again condemns* the overthrow of the constitutionally elected President, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the use of violence and military coercion and the subsequent deterioration of the situation of human rights in Haiti;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* about the substantial worsening of the human rights situation in Haiti during the year 1992 and the resulting increase in violations of the human rights embodied in the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights,[144] the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[144] the American Convention on Human Rights: "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"[207] and other international human rights instruments;

4. *Condemns* the recurrence of the flagrant human rights violations committed under the illegal government that took power following the coup of 29 September 1991, in particular summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, searches without warrant, rape, restrictions on freedom of movement, expression, assembly and association and the repression of popular demonstrations calling for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

5. *Calls the attention* of the international community to the fate of the Haitian nationals who are fleeing the country not only, as pointed out by the Special Rapporteur in his report, because of the serious deterioration in economic and social conditions, but also because of indiscriminate political persecution and repression;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the work it is doing in favour of the Haitian nationals fleeing the country and invites Member States to continue to give financial and material support to its efforts;

7. *Calls upon* the States Members of the United Nations and of other international organizations to increase their humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti, to support all efforts to resolve the problems of displaced persons and to encourage the strengthening of institutional coordination among the specialized agencies and between the United Nations and the Organization of American States;

8. *Decides* to keep the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti under review during its forty-eighth session and to consider it further in the light of the information supplied by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/144. Situation in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/132 of 17 December 1991,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[16] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and that article 21, paragraph 3, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992,[37] in which the Commission, *inter alia*, decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission at its forty-ninth session,

Noting the measures taken by the Government of Myanmar, including its accession to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[177] for the protection of victims of war, the release of a number of political prisoners, the lifting of the curfew, the revocation of certain martial laws and the reopening of the universities, in response to the concerns expressed by the international community, including the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitments to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990,

Gravely concerned also at the continued seriousness of the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including reports of torture and arbitrary execution, continued detention of a large number of persons for political reasons, the existence of important restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms and the imposition of oppressive measures directed in particular at ethnic and religious minorities,

Noting that the human rights situation in Myanmar has consequently resulted in massive flows of refugees to neighbouring countries,

Deeply concerned at the continuing problem of large numbers of refugees from Myanmar in neighbouring countries, including the almost 265,000 Myanmar Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his preliminary report[208] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to extend its full and unreserved cooperation to the Special Rapporteur and to ensure that he has free access to any person in Myanmar whom he deems it appropriate to meet for the conduct of his mandate;

3. *Expresses its grave concern* about the continued seriousness of the human rights situation in Myanmar;

4. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy, fully respecting the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990;

5. *Also urges* the Government of Myanmar to take every appropriate measure to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to the democratically elected representatives;

6. *Further urges* the Government of Myanmar to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the protection of the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities;

7. *Notes* the release of a number of political leaders from detention;

8. *Deeply regrets*, however, that many political leaders are still deprived of their freedom and their fundamental rights;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to release unconditionally the Nobel Peace Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, who is now in her fourth year of detention without

trial, and other political leaders and remaining political prisoners;

10. *Also calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to respect fully the obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, in particular the obligations under article 3 common to the Conventions and to make use of such services as may be offered by impartial humanitarian bodies;

11. *Requests* the Government of Myanmar to invite the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Myanmar in order for it to carry out its humanitarian tasks;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to create the necessary conditions to ensure an end to the flows of refugees to neighbouring countries and to facilitate their speedy repatriation and to cooperate fully with the relevant United Nations organs on this matter;

13. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/145. Situation of human rights in Iraq

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Mindful that Iraq is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights and to other human rights instruments,

Recalling its resolution 46/134 of 17 December 1991, in which it expressed its deep concern about the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, in which the Council demanded an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population and insisted that Iraq should cooperate with humanitarian organizations and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens were respected,

Recalling in particular Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991,[36] in which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, based on all information the Special Rapporteur might deem relevant, including information provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by the Government of Iraq,

Bearing in mind the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights condemning the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, including its most recent, resolution 1992/71 of 5 March 1992,[37] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him in pursuing his mandate to visit again the northern area of Iraq in particular, and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 and 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992,

Deeply concerned by the massive and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, such as summary and arbitrary executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, enforced or involuntary disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detentions, and lack of due process and the rule of law and of freedom of thought, expression, association and access to food and health care,

Deeply concerned also by the fact that chemical weapons have been used on the Iraqi civilian population, by the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians and by the destruction of Iraqi towns and villages, as well as by the fact that tens of thousands of displaced Kurds had to take refuge in camps and shelters in the north of Iraq,

Deeply concerned further by the current severe and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq against the civilian population in southern Iraq, in particular the Shiah communities in the southern marshes,

Expressing concern in particular that there has been no improvement in the human rights situation in Iraq, and welcoming, therefore, the proposal of the Special Rapporteur for the deployment of a team of human rights monitors in Iraq,[209]

Noting that despite the formal cooperation extended to the Special Rapporteur, the Government of Iraq needs to improve that cooperation, in particular by giving full replies to the inquiries of the Special Rapporteur about acts it is committing that are incompatible with the international human rights instruments that are binding on Iraq,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights[210] and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its strong condemnation* of the massive violations of human rights of the gravest nature, for which the Government of Iraq is responsible and to which the Special Rapporteur has referred in his recent reports, in particular:

(*a*) Summary and arbitrary executions, orchestrated mass executions and burials, extrajudicial killings, including political killings, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shiah centres and in the southern marshes;

(*b*) The widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms, including the torture of children;

(*c*) Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practised arbitrary arrest and detention, including of women and children, and consistent and routine failure to respect due process and the rule of law;

(*d*) Suppression of freedom of thought, expression and association, and violations of property rights;

3. *Deplores* the refusal of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) and its failure to provide the Iraqi population with access to adequate food and health care;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to release immediately all persons arbitrarily arrested and detained, including Kuwaitis and nationals of other States;

5. *Calls once again upon* Iraq, as a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[144] as well as to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] to abide by its freely undertaken obligations under the Covenants and under other international instruments on human rights, and particularly to respect and ensure the rights of all individuals irrespective of their origin within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the work of the United Nations in providing humanitarian relief to the people of Iraq, and calls upon Iraq immediately and fully to implement the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 22 October 1992 between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq and to cooperate with the United Nations programmes, including ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers;

7. *Expresses special alarm* at the repressive policies and practices directed against the Kurds, which continue to have an impact on the lives of the Iraqi people as a whole;

8. *Also expresses special alarm* at the resurgence of grave violations of human rights against Shiah communities, especially in southern Iraq, which is the result of a policy directed against the marsh Arabs in particular;

9. *Further expresses special alarm* at all internal embargoes, which prevent the equitable enjoyment of basic foodstuffs and medical supplies, and calls upon Iraq, which has sole responsibility in this regard, to remove them;

10. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Special Rapporteur for a system of human rights monitors which would constitute an independent and reliable source of information, and invites the Commission on Human Rights to follow up this proposal at its forty-ninth session;

11. *Urges once more* the Government of Iraq to set up an independent commission of inquiry to look into the fate of tens of thousands of persons who have disappeared;

12. *Regrets* the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide satisfactory and convincing replies concerning the violations of human rights brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur, and calls upon it to reply without delay in a comprehensive and detailed manner;

13. *Urges*, therefore, the Government of Iraq to accord its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to make the appropriate recommendations to improve the human rights situation in Iraq;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to carry out his mandate;

15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/146. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in the field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/67 of 4 March 1992,[37]

Regretting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after having allowed the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights to pay three visits to that country, has discontinued its cooperation with the Special Representative,

Noting the observation of the Special Representative that international supervision of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be maintained,

Noting that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1992/15 of 27 August 1992,[211] condemned the continuing grave violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights[212] and the observations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

3. *Expresses its concern* more specifically at the main criticisms of the Special Representative of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, namely, the high number of executions, the practice of torture, the standard of the administration of justice, the absence of guarantees of due legal process, the treatment of the Baha'i community and restrictions of freedom of expression, thought and opinion and of the press;

4. *Expresses its grave concern* at the fact that, contrary to the earlier recommendation of the Special Representative, the application of the death penalty has been excessive;

5. *Regrets* that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not permitted the Special Representative to visit the country and failed to reply to allegations of human rights violations transmitted to it by the Special Representative in time for the reply to be reflected in the interim report;

6. *Regrets also* that, as the Special Representative concluded, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not given adequate follow-up to many of the recommendations contained in the previous reports;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to intensify its efforts to investigate and rectify the human rights issues raised by the Special Representative in his observations, in particular as regards the administration of justice and due process of law;

8. *Also calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with international instruments on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144] to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including religious groups, enjoy the rights recognized in these instruments;

9. *Endorses* the view of the Special Representative that the international monitoring of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be continued;

10. *Encourages* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to resume cooperation with the Special Representative;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

12. *Decides* to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

47/147. Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[16] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[185] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[128] and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[177] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[178]

Deeply concerned about the human tragedy in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and at the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights occurring in most of that territory, particularly in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Serbian control,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992 and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, in which, *inter alia*, the Council demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia should immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, and pursuant to which the Secretary-General has established a Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information relating to violations of humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Recalling its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, in which it demanded an end to the fighting, condemned the massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law occurring in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", rejected recognition of the acquisition of territory by force and demanded the safe, unconditional and honourable repatriation of refugees and deportees to their homes,

Bearing in mind its resolution 47/80 of 16 December 1992 in which it condemned unreservedly "ethnic cleansing", and reiterated its conviction that those who committed or ordered the commission of acts of "ethnic cleansing" were individually responsible and should be brought to justice,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights, at its first special session, devoted to the consideration of the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, adopted resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992,[171] in which it condemned in the strongest terms all violations of human rights within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, called upon all parties to cease those violations immediately and to take all necessary steps to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and humanitarian law and requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur, as well as those of the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, who accompanied him on one or both of his missions,

Welcoming the decision by the Commission on Human Rights to meet again in special session to consider the reports of the Special Rapporteur,[213]

Encouraging the continuing efforts made in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to find a peaceful solution to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, including the proposals made by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference for a constitution for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina designed to protect human rights on the basis of fundamental human rights instruments,

Welcoming the consideration by the Human Rights Committee of the special reports from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the human rights situation in those parts of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, with respect to their obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[144]

Noting with concern the comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee following consideration of those special reports at its meeting held on 6 November 1992,

Welcoming the effort by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to prevent further human rights violations and its missions dispatched to the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including missions of long duration to Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak, where the human rights situation remains a cause of great concern,

Gravely concerned about the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and in particular at the continuing, odious practice of "ethnic cleansing", which is the direct cause of the vast majority of human rights violations there and whose principal victims are the Muslim population threatened with virtual extermination,

Alarmed that, although the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a religious conflict, it has been characterized by the systematic destruction and profanation of mosques, churches and other places of worship, as well as other sites of cultural heritage, in particular in areas currently or previously under Serbian control,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for his reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;[214]

2. *Expresses its grave concern* at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and

Montenegro) and at his conclusion that most of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, is the scene of massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave violations of humanitarian law;

3. *Condemns* in the strongest possible terms the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing" and recognizes that the Serbian leadership in territories under its control in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Yugoslav People's Army and the political leadership of the Republic of Serbia bear primary responsibility for this reprehensible practice, which flagrantly violates the most fundamental principles of human rights;

4. *Condemns also* the specific violations identified by the Special Rapporteur, most of which are caused by "ethnic cleansing", and which include killings, torture, beatings, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses, and other acts or threats of violence aimed at forcing individuals to leave their homes, as well as reports of violations of human rights in connection with detention;

5. *Condemns further* the indiscriminate shelling of cities and civilian areas, the systematic terrorization and murder of non-combatants, the destruction of vital services, the besieging of cities and the use of military force against civilian populations and relief operations by all sides, recognizing that the main responsibility lies with Serbian forces;

6. *Demands* that all parties involved in the former Yugoslavia, and especially those most responsible, cease these violations immediately, take appropriate steps to apprehend and punish those who are guilty of perpetrating or authorizing the violations, including those violations in connection with detention, and take all necessary measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, the International Covenants on Human Rights, and other international human rights instruments;

7. *Reaffirms* that all persons who perpetrate or authorize crimes against humanity and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those breaches and that the international community will exert every effort to bring them to justice, and calls upon all parties to provide all pertinent information to the Commission of Experts in accordance with Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

8. *Expresses deep concern* at the number of disappearances and missing persons in the former Yugoslavia, and calls on all parties to make all possible efforts to account for those missing;

9. *Demands* an immediate end to the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and in particular that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) use its influence with the self-proclaimed Serbian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to bring the practice of "ethnic cleansing" to an immediate end and to reverse the effects of that practice;

10. *Reaffirms* that States are to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents commit on the territory of another State;

11. *Expresses its complete support* for the victims of these violations, reaffirms the right of all persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity, considers invalid all acts made under duress affecting ownership of property and other related questions, and recognizes the right of victims of "ethnic cleansing" to receive reparation for their losses;

12. *Condemns* in particular the violations of human rights and humanitarian law in connection with detention, including killings, torture and the systematic practice of rape, and calls upon all parties in the former Yugoslavia to close immediately all detention centres not in compliance with the Geneva Conventions and to release immediately all persons arbitrarily or illegally detained;

13. *Demands* that the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Special Rapporteur, the missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant international humanitarian organizations be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and other places of detention within the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

14. *Expresses its grave concern* at the report of the Special Rapporteur on the dangerous situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, urges all parties there to engage in a meaningful dialogue under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to act with utmost restraint and to settle disputes in full compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls upon the Serbian authorities to refrain from the use of force, to stop immediately the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and to respect fully the rights of persons belonging to ethnic communities or minorities, in order to prevent the extension of the conflict to other parts of the former Yugoslavia;

15. *Calls upon* the parties to implement immediately all commitments made in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and to work together to ensure the success of the Conference, and welcomes in this regard the acceptance by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the constitutional proposals of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference as a basis for negotiations;[215]

16. *Endorses* the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its second special session[216] addressing the reports of the Special Rapporteur, in particular its call for all States to consider the extent to which the acts committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia constitute genocide, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;[185]

17. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Protection Force and the specialized agencies, and invites Governments and informed intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and in particular to provide him on a continuing basis with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia;

18. *Urges* all States, United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies, the Special Rapporteur and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to make available to the Commission of Experts, pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

19. *Urges* all States and relevant organizations to consider implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, and in particular:

(*a*) Welcomes the call of the Special Rapporteur for the opening of humanitarian relief corridors to prevent the imminent death of tens of thousands of persons in besieged cities;

(*b*) Welcomes the invitation of the Security Council, in its resolution 787 (1992), to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies, to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas and the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur for the creation of such security zones for the protection of displaced persons, while keeping in mind that the international community must not acquiesce in demographic changes caused by "ethnic cleansing";

(*c*) Draws the attention of the Commission of Experts established by Security Council resolution 780 (1992) to the need for an immediate and urgent investigation by qualified experts of a mass grave near Vukovar and other mass grave sites and places where mass killings are reported to have taken place, and requests the Secretary-General, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, to make available all necessary resources for this undertaking and for the other work of the Commission;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective coordination of all United Nations bodies to implement the present resolution, and calls upon those bodies concerned with the situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to coordinate closely with the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with a number of staff based in the territories of the former Yugoslavia adequate to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved, including the United Nations Protection Force;

22. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give all other necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

23. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

92nd plenary meeting
18 December 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. X.B.5.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[4] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[7] Ibid., chap. II.

[8] A/47/432.

[9] Resolution 45/158, annex.

[10] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[11] See CERD/SP/45, annex.

[12] A/47/425.

[13] A/47/481.

[14] Resolution 38/14, annex.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/47/18).

[16] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[17] A/47/426.

[18] A/44/697, annex.

[19] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20870.

[20] A/44/963, annex.

[21] A/46/390, annex II.

[22] See Centre against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[23] S/24635, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635.

[24] Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

[25] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[26] Ibid., *1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[27] Ibid., *1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[28] Ibid., *1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[29] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[30] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[34] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[35] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[36] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[37] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[38] A/47/433.

[39] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[40] Resolution 44/34, annex.

[41] A/47/412, annex.

[42] See A/40/256, annex.

[43] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[44] A/45/625, annex.

[45] See E/CN.5/1993/5, annex, appendix II.

[46] A/47/339.

[47] A/47/369.

[48] A/47/339, sect. III.

[49] Ibid., sect. IV.

[50] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[51] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C, resolutions 15 and 24.

[52] Ibid., resolution 24, annex.

[53] See resolutions 45/116, 45/117 and 45/118.

[54] See A/46/703 and Corr.1.

[55] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10* (E/1992/30).

[56] See Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/23, annexes I and II.

[57] E/CN.15/1992/NGO/4, annex.

[58] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[59] See E/CN.5/1993/4.

[60] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd to 36th meetings (A/47/PV.33-36).

[61] See A/47/214-E/1992/50.

[62] A/47/415 and Corr.1.

[63] A/C.3/46/4, annex I.

[64] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 11* (E/1992/31), chap. IV, resolution 48/3.

[65] A/47/379 and Corr.1.

[66] A/47/216-E/1992/43.

[67] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

[68] A/47/216-E/1992/43, para. 4.

[69] A/47/399 and Corr.1.

[70] A/47/381.

[71] E/1992/80, annex.

[72] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. IV, para. 67; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[73] This decision notwithstanding, Governments may be represented at the ministerial or similarly high level.

[74] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[75] A/47/508.

[76] Ibid., sect. IV.

[77] See resolution 47/191.

[78] See CEDAW/SP/1992/4.

[79] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/46/38).

[80] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/47/38).

[81] Ibid., sect. I.

[82] A/47/368.

[83] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38), sect. V.

[84] A/47/377.

[85] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4* (E/1992/24), chap. I, sect. C.

[86] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3.

[87] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[88] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[89] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

[90] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[91] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[92] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[93] Resolution S-17/2, annex.

[94] A/47/378.

[95] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[96] Ibid., sect. B.

[97] E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[98] A/45/262, annex.

[99] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5* (E/1992/25), chap. XI.

[100] See A/47/471.

[101] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 4* (E/1991/24), chap. XIV, sect. A.

[102] A/C.3/45/8, annex.

[103] A/47/378 and A/47/471.

[104] See A/47/471, para. 13.

[105] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5* (E/1992/25), chap. XI, resolution 2 (XXXV).

[106] Ibid., chap. VI.

[107] A/47/471.

[108] A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[109] A/C.3/43/6, annex.

[110] See A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[111] CIREFCA/CS/90/10.

[112] CIREFCA/CS/92/11.

[113] A/47/364.

[114] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/47/12), paras. 161-164; and ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/47/12/Add.1), para. 28.

[115] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12* (A/47/12).

[116] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/47/12/Add.1).

[117] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 34th meeting, and corrigendum.

[118] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[119] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[120] See the annex to document EC/SCP/67 of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

[121] A/37/145, A/38/450, A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2, A/41/472, A/43/734 and Add.1, A/45/524 and A/47/352.

[122] A/47/529 and Corr.1.

[123] See A/47/182, annex.

[124] See S/24815; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24815.

[125] A/46/432.

[126] A/47/427.

[127] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[128] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[129] A/47/662.

[130] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[131] A/47/429.

[132] See A/44/98, sect. VII.

[133] See A/45/636, annex.

[134] See A/47/628, annex.

[135] A/44/539 and A/46/503.

[136] See A/44/668, annex.

[137] See CAT/SP/SR.4.

[138] As a result of this amendment, the existing paragraph 4 of article 18 will be renumbered as paragraph 5.

[139] A/46/650 and A/47/518.

[140] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/47/41).

[141] A/47/428.

[142] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/47/41), annex III.

[143] A/47/667, annex.

[144] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[145] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[146] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[147] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[148] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/47/44).

[149] Ibid., annex III.

[150] A/47/544.

[151] See A/C.3/47/5.

[152] See A/47/748, annex.

[153] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/47/24).

[154] Ibid., *Supplement No. 24A* (A/47/24/Add.1).

[155] Ibid., annex II, decision PC.3/2.

[156] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[157] E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

[158] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[159] E/CN.4/1992/10.

[160] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-sixth Session*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*.

[161] A/47/445.

[162] A/47/502.

[163] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

[164] See A/47/628, annex, para. 80.

[165] *Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendix 1.

[166] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1), para. 100.

[167] A/47/702.

[168] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16), part one, para. 112.

[169] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1).

[170] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.1.

[171] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2A* (E/1992/22/Add.1/Rev.1), chap. II.

[172] See A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1, para. 23.

[173] See A/47/628, annex, para. 56.

[174] A/47/503.

[175] E/CN.4/1992/52.

[176] See resolution 47/133.

[177] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[178] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[179] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

[180] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[181] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

[182] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

[183] See E/CN.4/1993/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/58, chap. II, sect. A.

[184] A/47/501.

[185] Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

[186] Resolution 36/55.

[187] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. 1, sect. E.

[188] In its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and establish the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

[189] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1992/72.

[190] E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.4/1989/25, E/CN.4/1990/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/CN.4/1991/36 and E/CN.4/1992/30 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[191] A/47/668 and Corr.1.

[192] See A/47/668/Add.1.

[193] See A/47/668 and Corr.1, sect. II.A.

[194] A/47/625, annex.

[195] E/CN.4/1992/27.

[196] A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[197] E/CN.4/1992/32.

[198] A/47/596, annex.

[199] At its 58th meeting, on 4 December 1992, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.57, entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador", and submitted it to the General Assembly for adoption in its report (A/47/678/Add.2) dated 11 December 1992.

[200] A/47/656, annex, appendix I.

[201] A/47/656, annex.

[202] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

[203] See A/47/558, annex II.

[204] See A/45/482, annex II.

[205] E/CN.4/1992/17 and E/CN.4/1992/30 and Corr.1.

[206] A/47/621, annex.

[207] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1144, No. 17955.

[208] A/47/651, annex.

[209] See A/47/367, sect. III.

[210] A/47/367 and Add.1.

[211] See E/CN.4/1993/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/58, chap. I, sect. C.

[212] A/47/617, annex.

[213] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2B* (E/1992/22/Add.2/Rev.1), chap. III.

[214] A/47/418-S/24516, annex; A/47/635-S/24766, annex; and A/47/666-S/24809, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24516; and ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, documents S/24766 and S/24809.

[215] See A/47/605-S/24743; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24743.

[216] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2B* (E/1992/22/Add.2/Rev.1), chap. II.

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE[1]

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47/14. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations[2] and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,[3]

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 46/63 of 11 December 1991, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

61st plenary meeting
16 November 1992

47/15. Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question,[4]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[5]

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that those economic and other activities which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and in colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned that certain countries, transnational corporations and international financial institutions have continued their economic relations with South Africa,

Recognizing the crucial and decisive role that the imposition of international sanctions has played in applying the necessary pressure on the South African regime to undertake significant measures towards the eradication of apartheid,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question;[4]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* its concern over the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence;

5. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the South African regime by certain countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to peace in the region;

7. *Calls upon* all States to maintain the existing measures against the apartheid regime as specified in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, annexed to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests,

in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

12. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

15. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the struggle against apartheid and the mobilization of international public opinion against the policy pursued by the South African apartheid regime and to oppose the relaxation of existing measures against the regime, in order to accelerate the process of constitutional change with the aim of establishing a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa;

16. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

61st plenary meeting
16 November 1992

47/16. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the question by the Secretary-General[6] and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[7]

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question,[8]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[5]

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating therefore that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining colonial Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[9]

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of colonial Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance, *Stressing* the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community, as well as other regional organizations, for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Concerned by the fact that not all Member States have adhered to the measures provided for in the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and have thus continued or re-established relations with South Africa in a number of fields,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance that is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/70 of 11 December 1991 on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question;[8]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on his consultations with the Acting President of the Economic and Social Council,[7] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;[10]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

9. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide, through an inter-agency framework, the assistance necessary to small island Territories to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of factors relating mainly to their size and geographical location;

10. *Further requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations held in New York in June 1990;[9]

11. *Once again requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral as-

sistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence;

12. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

13. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

16. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

17. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid, and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

18. *Stresses*, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

19. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime, and in other measures taken by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity;

20. *Urges* all States, especially those that have economic, financial or other links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa until the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa;

21. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

23. *Commends* the Economic and Social Council for its debate[11] and its resolution 1992/59 of 31 July 1992 on this issue and requests it to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

24. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to implement the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

61st plenary meeting
16 November 1992

47/17. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/66 of 11 December 1991,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[12] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

61st plenary meeting
16 November 1992

47/25. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 46/67 of 11 December 1991,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, relating to the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the two parties,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment on 23 March 1992 of Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,

Taking note with satisfaction of the section on Western Sahara in the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[13]

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[14]

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,[15]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of the settlement plan;

3. *Reiterates its support* for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in conformity with resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991) by which the Security Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

4. *Endorses* the contents of the letter dated 31 August 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General[16] in which the members of the Council informed the Secretary-General that they shared his views on the necessity of the two parties scrupulously abiding by the cease-fire and abstaining from any provocative behaviour endangering the settlement plan, and expressed their hope that both parties would extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative in their efforts to achieve speedy progress in the implementation of the plan and would make extraordinary efforts to ensure the success of the plan;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/26. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia,[14]

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;[17]

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. *Welcomes* measures taken recently and those anticipated to strengthen and diversify the New Caledonian economy in all fields;

5. *Also welcomes* the call by the Committee to Monitor the Matignon Agreement, at its meeting held in Paris on 17 and 18 October 1991,[18] for greater progress in housing, employment, training, education and health care in New Caledonia;

6. *Commends* the decision to establish a Melanesian cultural centre as a contribution to preserving the indigenous culture of New Caledonia;

7. *Takes note* of the recent positive initiatives aimed at protecting New Caledonia's natural environment, notably the "Zoneco" operation designed to map and evaluate marine resources within the economic zone of New Caledonia;

8. *Acknowledges* the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/27. Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

A

GENERAL

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[19]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[20]

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations regional seminars on decolonization held in 1990 in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments contained in the reports of the seminars,[21]

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands;[19]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territories in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV);

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as will enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

7. *Urges* the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and requests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions in those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Also urges* the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

12. *Appeals* to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in future meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

13. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

15. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[20]

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

B

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

I. *American Samoa*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[22] *Noting* the establishment of a new Political Status and Constitutional Review Commission by the Governor and the *Fono*, the legislature of the Territory,

Noting the need to diversify and develop the economy of the Territory through the expansion of the existing small and service-oriented industries as well as through the development of commercial fishing and the tourism industry,

Noting also the devastation caused by hurricane Val in December 1991 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of a new Political Status and Constitutional Review Commission created under executive order by the Governor in August 1992;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the economic and social development of the Territory in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States of America;

3. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting the diversification of the economy and the development of the existing industries, particularly commercial fishing and tourism;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to provide the Territory with the necessary assistance, through a number of its agencies, to reconstruct the many public facilities and thousands of family dwellings destroyed or heavily damaged by hurricane Val;

5. *Notes* that a period of eleven years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

II. *Anguilla*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[23]

Aware of the desire of the people of Anguilla for a higher level of self-government,

Taking note of the statement by the administering Power that it would help the people of Anguilla to become independent when and if that was their constitutionally expressed wish,

Noting the reaction of the political leaders to the abolishment of the death penalty by the administering Power and the statement of the Chief Minister on this question,

Noting the admission of the Territory as an observer in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States in 1991,

Noting that the unemployment rate in the Territory fell from 27 per cent in 1984 to 1.1 per cent in 1989, that salaries and allowances in the public sector have risen substantially since 1984 and that the number of posts has increased by 34 per cent since 1985,

Aware of the inability of Anguilla's educational system to alleviate the problem of scarcity of skilled national personnel, particularly in the fields of economic management and tourism, and that educational reform is of paramount importance to the achievement of the long-term economic goals of the Territory,

Noting further that the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995, estimated at 35 million United States dollars, is expected to be financed by external donors through grants and concessional loans,

Taking into account the main development objectives established by the Territory's Executive Council, namely, the improved management of the economy through a more efficient public sector, the strategic development of human resources through the reform of the educational and training systems and the development of integrated policies of physical infrastructural improvements, as well as the preservation of the natural environment,

Recognizing the contribution of the marine resources of Anguilla to its local economy,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Takes note* of the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla has no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office;

2. *Notes with concern* that the administering Power continues to deny further delegation of competence over the special areas of responsibility of the Governor to ministers of the territorial Government prior to setting a time-frame for independence;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to consult with, and take into account the wishes of, the Government and the people of Anguilla prior to taking any decision likely to impact on their livelihood;

4. *Welcomes* the admission of the Territory as an observer in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and requests the administering Power to facilitate the Territory's participation in other regional and/or international organizations;

5. *Commends* the territorial Government for the virtual full-employment situation prevailing in the Territory, and for the increases in the salaries and number of posts in the public sector over the past years;

6. *Notes with concern* the incapacity of Anguilla's educational system to supply the Territory's labour market with skilled managers, particularly in the areas of economic management and tourism;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power, as well as other Member States and international organizations, to afford or continue to afford the Government of Anguilla training possibilities for its staff in that respect;

8. *Invites* the international donor community to contribute generously to the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995 and to grant the Territory all possible assistance to enable it to reach the main development objectives established by the Executive Council of the Territory;

9. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to provide the Territory with the necessary assistance to mitigate the adverse effects of hurricane Hugo and to facilitate the provision of additional assistance and funds from international organizations and specialized agencies to the Territory;

11. *Notes* that a period of eight years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla.

III. *Bermuda*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[23]

Noting with satisfaction the programme of Economic Stability and Responsible Management undertaken by the Government and the steps taken to offset a decline in revenue from tourism,

Noting a marked increase in unemployment in the Territory,

Noting with concern an increase in the illegal drug trade in the Territory,

Reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. *Expresses the view* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda to decide their own future;

2. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in the implementation of its programme of Economic Stability and Responsible Management with a view to reducing the impact of the recession on the economy of the Territory and the unprecedented increase in unemployment;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

4. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory would not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Further calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

IV. *British Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[23]

Noting the participation of the Territory as an associate member in some regional and international organizations,

Noting also the application of the Territory for membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Taking into account that, according to the annual report of the Caribbean Development Bank for 1990, there has been sustained growth in the economy of the Territory, and noting the measures taken by the territorial Government to develop the agricultural and industrial sectors,

Noting that the Territory might graduate to net-contributor status in the fifth programming cycle of the United Nations Development Programme, thereby requiring the Territory to contribute to the financing of its projects,

Noting also that the Caribbean Development Bank has reported that the scarcity of skilled manpower is the single most important constraint to the realization of the full development potential of the economy of the Territory,

Noting further that the United Nations Children's Fund is considering the continuation beyond 1992 of its five-year Multi-island Programme, which has funded educational projects in the British Virgin Islands,

Recognizing the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering,

1. *Welcomes* the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Caribbean Community;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the Territory to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to provide the Territory with the necessary assistance to mitigate the adverse effects of hurricane Hugo and to facilitate the provision of additional assistance and funds to the Territory from international organizations and specialized agencies;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts by the territorial Government to raise the quality of the labour force and to meet the trained labour requirements of the public service through its development plan for education;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its technical assistance to the British Virgin Islands, bearing in mind the vulnerability of the Territory to external economic factors and the scarcity of skilled workers in the Territory;

6. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the consideration being given by the United Nations Children's Fund to the continuation of its five-year Multi-island Programme aimed at improving education, health and social services in the Territory;

7. *Urges* the regional and international financial institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of the British Virgin Islands in identifying its medium- and long-term needs and to increase their participation in the full recovery of the Territory;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

9. *Notes with regret* that a period of sixteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

V. *Cayman Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[23]

Noting the completion of the constitutional review exercise in the Cayman Islands, as well as the established timetable for the bringing into force of the amended Constitution,

Aware that the general election in the Territory is scheduled for November 1992,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the heavy dependence of the Territory on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by foreign investors,

Noting that an increased proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates and that there is a need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the action taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting further the policy of the territorial Government to control the growth and to upgrade the efficiency of the public service,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and other related frauds, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to expedite the bringing into force of the amended Constitution, in close cooperation with the territorial Government and in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of the Caymanian population, with a view to enabling the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the general election in the Territory is scheduled for November 1992 and requests the administering Power, in close cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue the efforts aimed at ensuring that a free and fair general election is conducted in the Cayman Islands;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands with a view to reducing the dependence of the Territory on imported food supplies;

4. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current programme of securing employment for the local population, in particular at the decision-making level;

5. *Requests* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to provide the assistance necessary to enhance the efficiency of the public service;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and other related crimes, as well as drug trafficking;

7. *Notes with regret* that a period of fifteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory, and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

VI. *Guam*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[22]

Recalling that the second round of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Naval Air Station, Agana, opened in July 1991,

Aware that large tracts of land in the Territory continue to be reserved for the use of the Department of Defense of the administering Power,

Cognizant that the administering Power has undertaken a programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Cognizant also of the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Mindful of discussions between the Guam Commission on Self-Determination and the executive branch of the administering Power on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act, which were recently concluded and will lead to consideration of the measure by the legislative branch of the administering Power,

Recalling that, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam that, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination, including independence, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

3. *Notes* that discussions held since 1990 between the Government of the United States of America and the Guam

Commission on Self-Determination have resulted in qualified agreements on the provisions of the Guam Commonwealth Act, including agreements to disagree on several substantive portions of the Guam proposal, which are to be forwarded to the Congress of the United States for consideration;

4. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to support appropriate measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power that it continue to recognize and respect the cultural and ethnic identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam;

6. *Notes* that a period of thirteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VII. *Montserrat*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[23]

Recalling the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Noting the general elections held in Montserrat on 8 October 1991 and the election of a new Chief Minister,

Noting also that it is the policy of the territorial Government, while considering that independence is inevitable, to pursue a gradual approach to preparing the people of Montserrat for independence,

Noting further that, according to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, the economy of the Territory has continued its recovery,

Taking note of the statement of the Chief Minister at the Fifteenth Annual Miami Conference on the Caribbean, held at Miami from 2 to 6 December 1991, that the offshore financial services industry requires little or no natural resources and could make a substantial contribution to small island countries,

Noting the policy of the territorial Government to replace expatriates with suitably trained and qualified nationals,

Noting also that planned developments in the Territory aimed at enhancing the island's attractiveness as a tourist destination may impact negatively on the environment, in the absence of effective natural resource management,

Recalling that the last United Nations visiting mission to the Territory took place in 1982,

1. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take, as a matter of urgency, the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, to continue to expand their assistance to the Territory in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of Montserrat in accordance with its medium- and long-term development plans, as well as in alleviating the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to facilitate the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and multilateral financial institutions, to the Government of Montserrat;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to assist the Territory in its efforts to implement an ecotourism strategy aimed at developing its natural resources in a manner consistent with environmental considerations;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government, in cooperation with the administering Power, to restore the Territory's offshore financial services industry;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance for the training of local personnel in the skills essential to the development of the Territory and to encourage skilled workers to remain in the Territory;

9. *Notes with regret* that a period of ten years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a visiting mission to Montserrat.

VIII. *Tokelau*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,[24]

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of the political institutions of Tokelau,

Noting also the endeavours of Tokelau to develop its marine and other resources and its efforts to diversify the income-earning ability of its population,

Noting further the concern of the people of the Territory regarding the serious consequences of changes in climatic patterns on the future of Tokelau,

Welcoming the information that Tokelau, while wishing to preserve the benefits of its current relationship with New Zealand, is exploring ways of achieving greater political and administrative autonomy,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United

Nations Development Programme and its preparation of a third country programme for Tokelau for the period 1992-1996,

1. *Encourages* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in such a way as to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

3. *Notes* that the plan to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau is being pursued within the context of the exploration of ways of achieving greater political and administrative autonomy, and invites the administering Power to continue to provide maximum assistance in this regard;

4. *Invites* all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant or to continue to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclonic storms and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements and address the issues of changes in climatic patterns.

IX. *Turks and Caicos Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[23]

Noting the territorial Government's plan to reform the public service to enhance its efficiency,

Noting also the administrative steps taken by the territorial Government to implement its policy of localization of employment,

Noting further the Government's expressed need for 11.5 million United States dollars per year in development assistance to achieve its stated goal of economic independence by the year 1996,

Noting the Government's efforts to set up a Turks and Caicos development corporation,

Noting further that the agricultural sector is small and limited to subsistence farming for the local market and that 90 per cent of the food consumed in the Territory is imported,

Concerned at the continued decline of fisheries and marine production in relative terms in the past year,

Noting the Chief Minister's attendance at the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis, from 2 to 4 July 1991,

1. *Calls upon* the territorial Government to promote alternative employment opportunities for those civil servants whose employment would be terminated as a result of the public service reform and the planned reduction of employees in the service;

2. *Also calls upon* the territorial Government to ensure that the employment of expatriates in the Territory's labour force is not prejudicial to the recruitment of suitably qualified and available islanders;

3. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to explore concrete ways of assisting the Turks and Caicos Government to reach its stated goal of achieving economic independence by 1996;

4. *Urges* the administering Power to study favourably, in cooperation with the territorial Government, the needs of the Territory in this respect with a view to meeting those needs;

5. *Invites* international financial institutions and donor organizations, including the European Investment Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation, to provide the Territory with the necessary assistance for the setting up and/or operation of the Turks and Caicos Development Corporation;

6. *Urges* the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the territorial Government in increasing the efficiency of the agricultural and fisheries sectors;

7. *Also urges* the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to support the efforts of the territorial Government to address the problem of environmental pollution and degradation;

8. *Notes* the admission of the Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of the Caribbean Community and invites other regional and international organizations to consider granting the Territory a similar status should the territorial Government so request;

9. *Notes with regret* that a period of twelve years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

X. *United States Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[22]

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands,[23]

Noting that legislation has been approved in the Virgin Islands Senate and signed into law by the Governor of the Territory to conduct a referendum on political status in 1993,

Noting also that the extension to ninety days of the residency requirement for voting has not addressed the concerns of the representatives of the territorial Government and those of the Commission on Status and Federal Relations regarding eligibility to participate in a referendum on self-determination,

Noting further that legislation has been proposed in the United States Congress to transfer Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992 and that the issue remains under consideration,

Noting the position of the judicial authorities of the United States of America regarding the issue of the West Indian Company's title and rights to the reclamation and development of the submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour,

Noting also the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and observer status in the Caribbean Community, and its inability, for financial reasons, to participate in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization,

Noting further the expressed concerns of the Virgin Islands Government and people of the Territory over the vacancy of the District Court judgeship and their wish for the appointment of Virgin Islanders to other top posts in the judicial system,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and the outstanding request by the territorial Government for a United Nations mission to the Territory to observe the referendum process,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to provide the fullest cooperation and assistance to the territorial Government and the Commission on Status and Federal Relations in their review of the residency requirement for those eligible to participate in a genuine exercise of the right to self-determination in the United States Virgin Islands;

2. *Invites* the administering Power, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the termination of Federal ownership of Water Island at the end of 1992;

3. *Notes* that a nominee has been named for a district court judgeship and that the district court judge on Saint Croix is a Virgin Islander;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the policy of the administering Power and the terms of reference of such organizations;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting and observer mission to the Territory.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. VIII.

[3] A/47/473.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. V.

[5] See A/46/634/Rev.1.

[6] A/47/281 and Add.1.

[7] A/AC.109/L.1785.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. VII.

[9] A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

[10] See E/1992/85.

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Plenary Meetings*, 37th to 39th and 42nd meetings (E/1992/SR.37-39 and 42).

[12] A/47/486.

[13] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. III, para. 46; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. IX.

[15] A/47/506.

[16] S/24504; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24504.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. IX, sect. B.3.

[18] See A/AC.109/1120.

[19] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. X.

[20] See A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

[21] A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/1043.

[22] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fourth Committee*, 7th meeting, and corrigendum.

[23] Ibid., 4th meeting, and corrigendum.

[24] Ibid., 6th meeting, and corrigendum.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE[1]

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47/28. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Also recalling that, under Article 100 of the Charter, each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

Further recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[2] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,[3] the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

Stressing that respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is becoming even more imperative owing to the growing number of assignments entrusted to the organizations of the United Nations system by Member States,

Recalling its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations, with the exception of those who are recruited locally and are assigned to hourly rates,

Also recalling its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, to which is annexed the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully both the laws and regulations of Member States and their duties and responsibilities to the Organization,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and immediate information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee appropriate standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

1. *Takes note with grave concern* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General[4] on behalf of the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and of the developments indicated therein;

2. *Strongly deplores* the unprecedented and still increasing number of fatalities which have occurred among United Nations personnel, including those engaged in peace-keeping operations;

3. *Deplores* the continuing existence of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy;

4. *Condemns and deplores* the disregard for Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations displayed by some Member States;

5. *Reaffirms* in its entirety its resolution 45/240 of 21 December 1990;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of providing access of United Nations medical teams to detained staff, and requests Member States to facilitate medical care deemed necessary by such teams;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel, as well as those engaged in peace-keeping and humanitarian operations;

8. *Reminds* host countries of their responsibility for the safety of peace-keeping and all United Nations personnel on their territory;

9. *Strongly affirms* that disregard for the privileges and immunities of officials has always constituted one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the missions and programmes assigned to the organizations of the United Nations system by Member States;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to continue their efforts to ensure respect for the privileges and immunities of officials, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, reports thereon to the General Assembly.

72nd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/41. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia[5] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[6]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Operation in Somalia, requested the Secretary-General to deploy military observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu and agreed, in principle, to the deployment of a United Nations security force under the overall direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to provide security and to escort deliveries of humanitarian supplies,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, approved the establishment of four operational zones in Somalia as part of the consolidated Operation in Somalia and Council resolution 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, authorized the increase in the strength of the Operation in Somalia,

Recognizing that the costs of the Operation in Somalia are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Operation in Somalia, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation in Somalia with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[6]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish firm internal control on all financial transactions, including

detailed and up-to-date recording and close monitoring by certifying officers and supervisory staff in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Operation in Somalia in full and on time;

4. *Affirms* that it is important that the question of the duration of the mandate of the Operation in Somalia should be resolved as soon as possible;

5. *Notes*, in this context, the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the situation in Somalia within the next six months;

6. *Decides*, at this stage, to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 42 of the report of the Advisory Committee, a total amount of 109,652,000 United States dollars gross (107,912,800 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 17,410,000 dollars authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Somalia in accordance with paragraph 23 of his report;[6]

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 6,953,100 dollars gross (6,741,600 dollars net) for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1992 and the amount of 102,698,900 dollars gross (101,171,200 dollars net) for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[7]

8. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 211,500 dollars for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1992 and 1,527,700 dollars for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 approved for the Operation in Somalia;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Operation in Somalia, if necessary and pending the appropriation by the General Assembly, at a rate not to exceed 14 million dollars gross (13.7 million dollars net) per month for the initial months beginning 1 May 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the operation beyond 30 April 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period beyond 30 April 1993, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Operation in Somalia in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[8]

11. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 10 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

12. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in Somalia in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation in Somalia are administered under the authority of his Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandates, and to include in his report on the financial performance of the Operation in Somalia information on the arrangement made in this regard;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia".

76th plenary meeting
1 December 1992

47/201. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 46/446 of 20 December 1991 and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/237 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the periods 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991[9] and 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[10] the work programmes of the Unit for the same periods[11] and the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit,[12]

Having considered also the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Joint Inspection Unit, submitted in accordance with decision 46/446,[13]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit for the periods 1990-1991 and 1991-1992, its work programmes for the same periods and the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Joint Inspection Unit;

3. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, in drawing up its work programme for 1993 and its preliminary work programme for 1994-1995, to make proposals to reflect the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to submit the work programme to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

4. *Decides*, in accordance with its resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991, to resume consideration of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and that of the Advisory Com-

mittee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its forty-eighth session.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/202. Pattern of conferences

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[14]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and 46/190 of 20 December 1991,

1. *Approves* the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1993 as submitted and amended by the Committee on Conferences;[15]

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1993 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. *Urges* all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to seek the technical advice of the Office of Conference Services on the availability of conference-servicing facilities and resources in the process of the determination and adjustment of the dates and periodicity of their sessions in order to enhance planning and optimize utilization of conference-servicing resources;

4. *Urges* all United Nations organs to utilize conference-servicing resources allocated to them in the most efficient and cost-effective manner and to maximize the accuracy with which they forecast the number of fully serviced meetings;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat to bring the relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines on the use of conference-servicing resources, and information on the notional costs per hour of meeting time, to the attention of all organs;

6. *Urges* all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to comply with the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 11 of its resolution 46/190 to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization of their conference-servicing resources;

7. *Renews its request* contained in paragraph 12 of its resolution 46/190 to the Chairmen of those subsidiary bodies to report the results of the consultations mentioned in paragraph 6 above to the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences, and requests the Committee on Conferences to carry out a comprehensive analysis of replies received;

8. *Urges* the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the required consultations mentioned in paragraph 6 above, to evaluate and report on the measures taken, including the convening of meetings in a timely manner, rationalizing their meeting requirements, improving the scheduling of informal consultations, the possibility of biennializing agenda items, and monitoring the timely issuance and availability of documentation;

9. *Invites* the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to evaluate their meeting and documentation requirements, with a view to rationalizing them, and to report on progress made thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Committee on Conferences;

10. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to request its Chairman to consult on its behalf with the Chairmen of organs concerned, where the utilization factor is lower than the established benchmark figure for the last three years, and requests the Committee on Conferences to report the results of the consultations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

11. *Decides* that the consultations should be held with a view to making appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources and rationalizing the duration and frequency of conference-servicing time allocated, taking into account the high costs of conference servicing and the demands placed upon the Organization;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate availability and compliance indices on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Conferences with, in addition to the utilization rate, qualitative indicators and information about the way conference time is used in order to enable the Committee to make recommendations on conference time allocated to different bodies;

14. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to finalize its analysis of the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, to report on its conclusions and to submit its recommendations, as appropriate, including a revision of the benchmark figure requested in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 46/190, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. *Demands* that all subsidiary organs of the General Assembly comply with the provisions of section I, paragraph 7, of its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985;

16. *Reaffirms* that the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General should take account, in drawing up the calendar of conferences and meetings, of the principles contained in section I, paragraph 10, of resolution 40/243;

17. *Reaffirms also* that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a revised consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences convened under United Nations auspices towards the end of each of its sessions.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, including resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982 and 45/238 B of 21 December 1990,

Recognizing the sovereign right of Member States to request circulation of communications as official documents,

Emphasizing the importance of the timely availability of pre-session documentation,

Noting that summary records for some bodies entitled to such records have been discontinued for some time,

Taking into account annex VI, section III, to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

Noting with concern that some United Nations bodies may not be able to consider agenda items for which pre-session documents are submitted after those sessions have begun,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for circulation of communications and to submit their communications in the most appropriate, brief, complete and concise form possible and in a timely manner;

2. *Requests* Member States to exercise restraint in requesting documentation and in the submission of their reports;

3. *Encourages* those subsidiary organs that comply with the desirable thirty-two-page limit to continue that welcome practice;

4. *Urges* those subsidiary organs that have been unable to comply with the desirable thirty-two-page limit, in particular those provided with summary records, to make efforts to reduce the length of future reports;

5. *Encourages* those bodies that receive summary records and whose reports exceed the thirty-two-page limit to consider relinquishing their entitlement to summary records;

6. *Urges* those bodies that receive summary records to consider relinquishing their entitlement when drafting is being undertaken in formal session and duly recorded in the report;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings in all official languages, unless there is a specific decision by the body concerned regarding the timing of issuance of pre-session documentation;

8. *Urges* the substantive departments of the Secretariat to comply with the rule which requires them to submit pre-session documents to the Office of Conference Services at least ten weeks before the beginning of sessions, in order to permit processing in time in all official languages;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the measures mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, to review all of the factors involved in the timely issuance of pre-session documentation, including the quality and timeliness of submission to the Office of Conference Services, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to bring to the attention of all organs and the substantive offices concerned the relevant General Assembly resolutions, rules and regulations on control and limitation of documentation, including the guidelines for drafting reports contained in General Assembly resolution 37/14 C and information on the notional cost per page of documentation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review current mailing lists with the aim of pruning and updating them and eliminating waste;

12. *Urges* subsidiary organs to review their agendas with a view to enabling the Secretariat to comply with the six-week rule, *inter alia*, through combining agenda items and limiting requests for pre-session documentation, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the subsidiary organs of this appeal and to report orally to the Committee on Conferences on the measures taken to this effect;

13. *Appeals* to intergovernmental bodies to make active use of the report on the state of preparation of pre-session documentation when reviewing the organizational arrangements for substantive sessions;

14. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the criteria for, status of and guidelines on the provision of written meeting records, and requests the Committee, taking into account the costs of conference servicing, to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session with concrete recommendations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide summary records in a timely manner, particularly for the meetings of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, and in this regard urges him to improve the overall efficiency of conference services within existing resources;

16. *Decides* that, at its forty-ninth session, there shall be a comprehensive review of, *inter alia*, the need for and usefulness and timely issuance of verbatim and summary records, on the basis of a report submitted by the Secretary-General through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

17. *Requests* the Secretariat to issue the verbatim records of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly in final form only, on the understanding that those records would be issued promptly and that consolidated corrigenda would be issued at appropriate intervals;

18. *Also requests* the Secretariat to pursue the possibility of issuing the verbatim records of the Security Council in a similar manner, on the understanding that those records would be issued as promptly as the provisional ones are issued at present.

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C

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the Office of Conference Services submitted in accordance with resolution 46/190 of 20 December 1991,[16] which was considered by the Committee on Conferences to be a good description of the existing problems facing the Office but which lacked far-reaching proposals,

Reaffirming that the provision of appropriate, high-quality conference services to the United Nations is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization, *Concurring* with the conclusion of the Committee on Conferences that the ultimate aim for all organizational aspects of conference servicing would be to develop further a system of global planning and coordination—in order to ensure the most cost-effective management of the meeting and documentation resources—while maintaining the requisite high quality of services,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the review of the Office of Conference Services, to continue to monitor various factors affecting the performance of the Office, taking into account paragraph 100 of the report of the Committee on Conferences[14] and the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and to provide recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the context of the review mentioned in paragraph 1 above, a comprehensive review taking into account the reports of external consultants and all the recommendations of the Management Advisory Service, including the cost/benefit aspects of new technologies and the financial implications of the recommendations;

(*b*) To undertake a follow-up to the review of the Office of Conference Services by the Management Advisory Service and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(*c*) To submit, if necessary, recommendations on possible restructuring of the Office of Conference Services to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Urges* the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference as set out in resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[17] as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, with a view to ensuring the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources, via, *inter alia*, minimizing wastage and the rationalization of meeting programmes and documentation requirements.

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D

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the use of languages in the United Nations,

Also recalling its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987 on the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations,

Renews its request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services as specified in its relevant resolutions and with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations.

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47/203. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/192 and 46/220 of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1992 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[18] chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[19] the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund,[20] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[21]

I

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD OF THE BIENNIALIZATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

Bearing in mind its resolution 46/220 on the biennialization of the programme of work of the Fifth Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to reschedule the next actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to be as of 31 December 1993, instead of as of 31 December 1992, with subsequent valuations being carried out every two years;

2. *Takes note also* of the additional responsibilities delegated by the Board to its Standing Committee to be carried out in odd-numbered years, as set out in paragraph 14 of the report of the Board;[18]

3. *Takes note further* of the observations of the Board on the rescheduling of the dates for the next comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the Professional and higher categories, and of the review of the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service in the Fund;

II

ACTUARIAL MATTERS

1. *Takes note* of the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in section III.B of its report[18] on the methodology and assumptions to be used in the actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1993;

2. *Requests* the Board to consider the form in which it presents the results of actuarial valuations, taking into account the views of the Committee of Actuaries and the Board of Auditors;

3. *Takes note* of the observations of the Board in section III.B of its report on matters related to the application of the transfer agreements between the Fund and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic;

4. *Concurs* in the agreement with the Inter-American

Development Bank, approved by the Board under article 13 of the Regulations of the Fund, with a view to securing the continuity of pension rights between the Bank and the Fund, as set out in annex IV to the report of the Board;

III

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION AND CONSEQUENT PENSIONS OF STAFF IN THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES

Recalling that in section III of its resolution 45/242 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, in full cooperation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, in respect of the comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories,

Also recalling section II of its resolution 46/192,

Further recalling its concurrence with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[22] that the Commission and the Board should aim to eliminate current anomalies in the system without creating new ones,

Recognizing that the Statute of the Commission and the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund define the complementary and essential roles of the Commission and the Board in reviewing issues related to pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions, which are indispensable components of the conditions of service in the United Nations common system, and that pensionable remuneration has a decisive impact on the levels of contributions to be paid into the Fund by member organizations and by participants,

Noting that, based on a pilot study of six locations, the Commission and the Board had concluded that the approach of determining pensionable remuneration and/or pensions by reference to the local practices of employers used in General Service salary surveys should not be pursued further,

Also noting that

(*a*) The Commission and the Board had concluded that the methodology for determining General Service pensionable remuneration should relate the pensionable remuneration to the net base salaries received while in service,

(*b*) Regrettably, the Board had not been able to achieve agreement on the modalities for applying such an approach, as reflected in the table in paragraph 76 of the report of the Board[18] and in annex VIII to the report, containing respectively, the positions of the three groups in the Board, together with the proposal of the Chairman of the Board, and the statements of the three groups on the Chairman's proposal,

(*c*) The Commission, in paragraphs 99 and 100 of its report,[19] had reached conclusions on certain aspects of the methodology, indicated its intention to consider other outstanding aspects in 1993 and concluded that the implementation date for the revised methodology should be 1 January 1994,

Reiterating that the future work of the Board and the Commission should focus on the elimination or significant reduction of the "income inversion anomaly", as described and discussed in paragraphs 73 and 74 of the report of the Board, and in paragraphs 88 to 92 of the report of the Commission,

Reiterating also its appreciation of the complexities and the importance of the issues involved for all parties concerned,

Taking note of the fact that the Board has not yet had an opportunity to consider the conclusions of the Commission, in paragraphs 99 and 100 of the report of the Commission, on certain aspects of the methodology, in the light of the views of the Commission contained in paragraphs 88 to 98 of its report,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the International Civil Service Commission that the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of staff in the General Service and related categories should relate the levels of pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions to salaries while in service;

2. *Endorses also* the approach in paragraph 1 above for future work on the various aspects of the matter, as reflected in the proposal of the Chairman of the Board in paragraphs 76 and 77 of the report of the Board, and in the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission in its report;

3. *Endorses further* the conclusions reached by the Commission on those aspects of the methodology discussed in its report;

4. *Requests* the Commission, in close cooperation with the Board, as appropriate, to finalize the comprehensive review in 1993, and to submit recommendations on all aspects of the methodology to determine pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions, including the effective date of implementation and transitional measures to protect acquired rights, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Also requests* the Commission to recommend consequential amendments to the staff regulations of the member organizations and the Board to consider amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which may be required in order to implement the revised methodology, in their respective reports to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

IV

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS OF UNGRADED OFFICIALS

Recalling section III, paragraph 9, of its resolution 46/192, in which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to recommend guidelines for determining the pension arrangements for ungraded officials who do not become participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund so as to ensure system-wide comparability, as well as appropriate monitoring procedures, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the governing bodies of the other organizations of the United Nations common system,

Also recalling that, in paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to consider amendments to the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and to extend the provisions placing a limit on the highest levels of pensions to cover all participants in the Fund, including ungraded officials,

1. *Decides* to convey to the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund its view that their ungraded officials should become participants in the Fund so as to ensure system-wide comparability and that, if a governing body decides to make arrangements outside the Fund, only the option currently available in the International Civil Aviation Organization, as described in paragraph 64 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[19] would be appropriate;

2. *Concurs* with the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to defer, until its next regular session, in 1994, consideration of an amendment to article 54 of the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials, in order to allow time for the governing bodies of all member organizations of the Fund to take up the matters referred to them by the General Assembly in section III, paragraphs 5 and 6, of its resolution 46/192;

3. *Approves*, with effect from 1 April 1993, an amendment to article 28 (*d*) of the Regulations of the Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, to extend the ceiling on pensions to ungraded officials, as well as to other participants who are not currently covered by article 28 (*d*) of the Regulations but whose pensionable remuneration is greater than that at the D-2 level, top step, in the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54 of the Regulations;

V

CHANGES IN THE PENSION ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

Recalling section IV, paragraph 3, of its resolution 46/192, in which it approved the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board had recommended in 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the observations of the Board on the additional studies related to that modification, including, in particular, a change in the "120 per cent cap" provision, reviews of the special index for pensioners, the applicability to staff in the General Service and related categories of the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system, as well as of the observations on the intention of the Board to make recommendations on these matters to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994;

2. *Reiterates its request* in section IV, paragraph 6, of its resolution 46/192 that the Board continue to consider economy measures, including, in particular, a change in the "120 per cent cap" provision under the two-track pension adjustment system;

3. *Approves*, effective 1 April 1993, modification of the schedule for special adjustments for small pensions under section E of the pension adjustment system, as recommended by the Board in paragraph 104 of its report,[18] and the consequential changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annex II to the present resolution;

VI

OTHER MATTERS

1. *Concurs* with the decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, set out in paragraphs 124 and 125 of its report,[18] to consider again, at its next regular session, in 1994, amendments to article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to incorporate therein provisions governing the longevity/merit steps granted by some organizations to their staff, as well as a definition of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Field Service category;

2. *Takes note* of the other matters dealt with in the report of the Board;

VII

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund[20] and welcomes, in particular, the commitment to global investment as indicated in paragraph 46 of the report of the Board[18] and takes into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;[23]

2. *Reiterates its request* to Member States that do not now grant tax exemptions for the investments of the Fund to make every possible effort to permit such exemptions as soon as possible.

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ANNEX I

Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 28

RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Replace paragraph (*d*) by the following:

"(*d*) (i) However, except as provided in (ii) below, the benefit otherwise payable at the standard annual rate in accordance with the applicable provisions of (*b*) or (*c*) above to a participant at a level above D-2, top step, of the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54, shall not exceed, as at the time of the participant's separation, the greater of:

"(A) 60 per cent of his pensionable remuneration on the date of separation; or

"(B) The maximum benefit payable under the same provisions of (*b*) or (*c*) above to a participant at the level D-2 (top step for the preceding five years of the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54, as adjusted), with 35 years of contributory service, separating on the same date as the participant;

"(ii) However, for a participant separating at the level of Under-Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General or their equivalent level to whom the provisions of (i) above are applicable, the benefit payable shall not be less than the benefit that would have been payable to him at the standard annual rate if he had separated from service on 31 March 1986; for participants separating at other levels above D-2, top step, in the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54, to whom the provisions of (i) above are applicable, the benefit payable shall not be less than the benefit that would have been payable to the participant at the standard annual rate if he/she had separated from service on 31 March 1993; for participants who entered or re-entered the Fund at an ungraded level before 1 April 1993, the provisions of (i) above shall not be applicable."

ANNEX II

Changes in the pension adjustment system

E. SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR SMALL PENSIONS

Replace paragraph 7 by the following:

"7. Whenever the standard annual rate of a retirement or disability benefit under the Fund's Regulations, before any commutation, is less than the highest dollar amount in the applicable tables below, the benefit shall be subject to a special adjustment as follows:

"*Annual amount of pension (US dollars)*	*Special adjustment (Percentage)*
"*Separations before 1 April 1993*	
4 000	0
3 800	3
3 600	7
3 400	12
3 200	17
3 000	22
2 800	28
2 600	34
2 400	40
2 200 or less	46
"*Separations on or after 1 April 1993*	
6 500	0
6 250	3
6 000	6
5 750	9
5 500	12
5 250	15
5 000	18
4 750	21
4 500	25
4 250	28
4 000	31
3 750	34
3 500	37
3 250	40
3 000	43
2 750 or less	46".

47/204. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[24] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[25]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 790 (1992) of 25 November 1992,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 46/193 of 20 December 1991,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraphs 24 and 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recognizing that, as a consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that a voluntary contribution has been made to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force by a Government,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 21,384,000 United States dollars gross (20,835,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the General Assembly in paragraph 14 of its resolution 46/193 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1992, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 18,206,500 dollars gross (17,718,000 dollars net) for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993, inclusive;

3. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 18,206,500 dollars gross (17,718,000 dollars net) for the above-mentioned period among Mem-

ber States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by Assembly resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/243 of 21 December 1990 and 46/193, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[7]

4. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 7,500 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993, inclusive;

5. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 481,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993, inclusive;

6. *Decides further* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 911,000 dollars gross (841,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992, inclusive;

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,034,000 dollars gross (2,953,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1993, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 790 (1992), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

8. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the surplus balance as at 31 December 1991 covering the period from 1 December 1990 to 30 November 1991 in the amount of 4,520,635 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the Suspense Account established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978, until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

9. *Decides also* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[8]

10. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 9 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

11. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

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47/205. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[26] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[25]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 768 (1992) of 30 July 1992,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 46/194 of 20 December 1991,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 46/194,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Force on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the implementation of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Force,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 the amount of 148,708,000 United States dollars gross (145,677,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the Assembly in paragraphs 2 and 3 of its resolution 46/194 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993, inclusive;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 12,190,000 dollars gross (11,931,500 dollars net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 768 (1992);

3. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 2 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by Assembly resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/244 of 21 December 1990 and 46/194, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[7]

4. *Decides also* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Force in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[8]

5. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 4 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

6. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 6,851,976 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

8. *Renews its invitation* to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991, and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979;

9. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/206. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group[27] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[28]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Military Observer Group, the latest of which was resolution 685 (1991) of 31 January 1991,

Recalling its resolution 42/233 of 17 August 1988 on the financing of the Military Observer Group and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 45/245 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Military Observer Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Military Observer Group, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Military Observer Group by certain Governments,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[28]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment in full of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

3. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 42/233 the amount of 2,384,000 United States dollars gross (2,178,000 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 45/245 and apportioned in accordance with paragraphs 11 to 13 thereof for the operation of the Military Observer Group for the period from 1 to 28 February 1991;

4. *Decides also* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 2,384,000 dollars gross (2,178,000 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 to 28 February 1991;

5. *Decides further* that 19,596,389 dollars of the unutilized balance in the Special Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group shall be credited to Member States;

6. *Decides* to transfer the balance remaining in the Special Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group to the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund.[29]

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22 December 1992

47/207. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,[30] the report of the Board of Auditors on the audit of the Special Account for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group[31] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to twelve months, as well as Council resolutions 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Recalling its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 on the financing of the Group and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 45/265 of 17 May 1991,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Group, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Group,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the Group,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[32]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in full;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the financing by two Member States through voluntary contributions of the shortfall of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the repatriation of Namibians, and decides that the corresponding amount in the Special Account for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group shall be transferred to the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund;[29]

4. *Decides* that 2,006,977 United States dollars, representing the unencumbered balance of appropriations (1,952,629 dollars) and the additional voluntary contributions in cash (54,348 dollars), in the Special Account shall be credited to Member States;

5. *Decides also* to transfer any additional amount remaining in the Special Account after liquidation of obligations owed to Member States to the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund.

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22 December 1992

47/208. Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission[33] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[34]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, by which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and to review the question of its termination or continuation every six months,

Recalling its resolutions 45/260 of 3 May 1991 and 46/197 of 20 December 1991 on the financing of the Observation Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observation Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observation Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Observation Mission by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observation Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations

contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[34]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in full and on time;

3. *Decides* that the authorization provided by its resolution 46/197 for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1992, inclusive, shall be extended to include the period up to and including 31 October 1992;

4. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 45/260 an amount of 28.5 million United States dollars gross (27,698,200 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the Assembly in paragraph 14 of its resolution 46/197 for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 April to 31 October 1992;

5. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 20 million dollars gross (19,192,400 dollars net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993, inclusive, subject to the review by the Security Council of the mandate of the Mission in respect of the period beyond 8 April 1993;

6. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 20 million dollars gross (19,192,400 dollars net) for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/260 and 46/197, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[7]

7. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 807,600 dollars for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993, inclusive, approved for the Observation Mission;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Observation Mission at a rate not to exceed 3.3 million dollars gross (3.1 million dollars net) per month for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993, inclusive, subject to the review by the Security Council of the mandate of the Mission in respect of the period beyond 8 April 1993, and subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period beyond 30 April 1993, the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Observation Mission in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[8]

10. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 9 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

11. *Decides* to retain the unencumbered balance in the Special Account for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

12. *Decides also* that the special financial period of the Observation Mission shall be for twelve months, beginning 1 November of one year and ending on 31 October of the next, effective as from 1 November 1992, subject to the continuation of the Mission by the Security Council;

13. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/209. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/18 of 20 November 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 46/198 B and 46/222 A of 14 February 1992 and 46/222 B of 22 May 1992,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia, and Council resolution 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, by which the Council approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to expand the mandate of the Advance Mission,[35] especially with regard to the provision of assistance in mine clearing by Cambodians,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, by which the Council expressed its full support for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict (Paris agreements), signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[36] and Council resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General of 19 February 1992,[37] for a period not to exceed eighteen months,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 766 (1992) of 21 July 1992, by which the Council approved the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to implement the Paris agreements despite the difficulties,

Taking note also of Security Council resolutions 783 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and 792 (1992) of 30 November 1992, by which the Council confirmed that the electoral process should be carried out in accordance with the timetable laid down in the implementation plan and thus that the election for a constituent assembly would be held no later than May 1993,

Taking further note of Security Council resolution 792

(1992), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit any recommendations for the holding of a presidential election to the Council for decision,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[38] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[39]

Noting that the revised budgetary estimates for the Advance Mission and for the Transitional Authority as contained in the report of the Secretary-General[38] amount to 1,603,018,000 United States dollars gross (1,578,847,500 dollars net) for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 July 1993, a reduction of 118,578,700 dollars gross (120,665,100 dollars net) from the initial cost estimates contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General,[40]

Noting also that the duration of the mandate of the Advance Mission extended from the signature of the Paris agreements until the establishment of the Transitional Authority by the Security Council, at which time the Advance Mission was absorbed into the Transitional Authority,

Recognizing that the costs of the Advance Mission and of the Transitional Authority are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Transitional Authority with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority by certain Governments,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;[39]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia in full and on time;

3. *Decides*, at this stage, to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 62 of the report of the Advisory Committee, an amount of 483,961,200 dollars gross (470,808,500 dollars net) for the continued operation of the Transitional Authority for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993, in addition to the amount of 839,576,200 dollars gross (833,171,300 dollars net) already appropriated for the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority;

4. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 483,961,200 dollars gross (470,808,500 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[7]

5. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 13,152,700 dollars approved for the Transitional Authority;

6. *Decides* that the unencumbered balance of 162,345,800 dollars gross (160,941,000 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States as provided for in paragraph 4 above;

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Transitional Authority at a rate not to exceed 241,841,300 dollars gross (235,823,600 dollars net) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Transitional Authority in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[8]

9. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 8 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

10. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Transitional Authority in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Transitional Authority is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a detailed performance report on the budget of the Transitional Authority, including the planned disposal of the assets of the operation;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia".

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22 December 1992

47/210. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force[41] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[42]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, in which the Council endorsed the sending of a group of military liaison officers to Yugoslavia to promote maintenance of the cease-fire,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Protection Force for an initial period of twelve months, and Council resolutions 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992, 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992, 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992, 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992 and 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, by which the Council enlarged the mandate of the Force,

Recalling its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 on the financing of the Force,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[42]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Protection Force in full and on time;

3. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 46/233 an amount of 10 million United States dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992;

4. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 290,049,500 dollars gross (288,313,900 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 10 million dollars authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the operation of the Force for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993, inclusive;

5. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 10 million dollars for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992 and the amount of 290,049,500 dollars gross (288,313,900 dollars net) for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[7]

6. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,735,600 dollars for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 approved for the Force;

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 47,064,525 dollars gross (46,492,334 dollars net) per month for the period from 21 February to 20 September 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 20 February 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period beyond 20 February 1993, the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Force in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[8]

9. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 8 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

10. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

47/211. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1991 of the United Nations, including the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University,[43] the United Nations Development Programme,[44] the United Nations Children's Fund,[45] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[46] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[47] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[48] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[49] the United Nations Population Fund,[50] and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation,[51] the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors,[52] the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors,[53] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[54]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to facilitate reporting by staff members of inappropriate uses of the resources of the Organization, internal controls relating to the payment of allowances and benefits, and efforts to recover outstanding excess income tax reimbursements[55] and the report of the Secretary-General on the administrative system of the International Trade Centre,[56] prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 46/183 of 20 December 1991,

Noting the steps taken by executive heads and governing bodies of the United Nations organizations and programmes to give appropriate consideration and attention to the recommendations in earlier audit reports, as commented upon by the Board of Auditors in annexes to its current reports,

Stressing the importance of efficient resource management in all United Nations organizations and programmes,

Concerned about the cases of deficiencies in programme and financial management and inappropriate or fraudulent use of resources reported by the Board of Auditors, and other such alleged cases,

Recognizing that the Board of Auditors conducts its reviews in a comprehensive manner, as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Also accepts* the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors;

3. *Notes with concern* that the Board of Auditors issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and that it also issued a qualified audit opinion on compliance with the financial regulations and legislative authority of the transactions of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

4. *Approves* all the recommendations and conclusions of the Board of Auditors and the comments thereon contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[54]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Auditors in a separate document financial reports and financial statements for peace-keeping operations and then to submit the reports and statements together with the recommendations of the Board thereon to the General Assembly, without precluding the presentation of consolidated financial statements of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to expand its audit coverage of all peace-keeping operations without reducing the coverage of regular budget and extrabudgetary activities, and decides that any additional costs shall be charged to the peace-keeping budgets concerned;

7. *Recalls* the importance for the Board of Auditors to provide the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes with an adequate opportunity to comment on its findings, in accordance with the relevant financial regulations and rules, before the Board arrives at its final conclusions and recommendations;

8. *Also recalls* its resolution 46/183, and in that connection invites the Board of Auditors to continue to include in its reports separate sections that contain a summary of recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

9. *Takes note with concern* of the findings of the Board of Auditors, and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes:

(*a*) To strengthen budgetary control in order to avoid over-expenditure of approved budgets or allotments;

(*b*) To make purchasing policy on the acquisition of goods and services more cost-effective and transparent, *inter alia*, by reducing the number of exceptions to competitive bidding and ensuring that the reasons for such exceptions are recorded in writing;

(*c*) To give priority attention to compliance with the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the hiring, granting of remuneration and performance evaluation of experts, consultants and personnel engaged on a short-term basis;

(*d*) To install a more effective system of managing and controlling the granting of allowances and benefits to staff members;

(*e*) To tighten control over the inventory of non-expendable property in all locations, including peace-keeping operations;

and to report on these matters to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of timetables for compliance with recommendations of the Board of Auditors approved by the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Advisory Committee at its spring session in 1993 and through the appropriate intergovernmental bodies, an action-oriented report outlining steps to be taken in response to the recommendations of the Board, including timetables for their implementation;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the

United Nations Development Programme to develop an internal mechanism to follow up on the recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to ensure that all existing financial and staff regulations and rules are strictly complied with, including those relating to internal control over expenditure and those which assign staff members personal responsibility and accountability in their performance, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on measures taken to strengthen internal controls in those areas where weaknesses have been identified;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on:

(*a*) Establishing legal and effective mechanisms to recover misappropriated funds, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 53 of its report;

(*b*) Seeking criminal prosecution of those who have committed fraud against the Organization;

14. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to take urgent steps to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function, to strengthen measures to ensure an adequate response to internal audit findings and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

15. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to evaluate the extent of compliance with their recommendations, to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Advisory Committee, which shall recommend such measures as it deems appropriate to ensure implementation of those recommendations, and to draw attention to any of those recommendations that have not yet been implemented;

16. *Welcomes* the identification by the Board of Auditors of areas of horizontal study across the organizations audited, and endorses the intention of the Board to continue this practice in future audits;

17. *Invites* the Board of Auditors, in the context of regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, to report at its discretion on the efficient and effective utilization of trust funds under the control of the Secretary-General;

18. *Also invites* the Board of Auditors, in its concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations, to report in a consolidated fashion on major deficiencies in programme and financial management and cases of inappropriate or fraudulent use of resources together with the measures taken by United Nations organizations in this regard;

19. *Endorses* the efforts of the Panel of External Auditors to ensure that common auditing standards for the United Nations system are consistent with those of recognized international auditing bodies;

20. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to accelerate their efforts to develop common accounting standards for the organizations of the United Nations system and to take these standards into account in the preparation of their financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1993;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to ensure that future presentations of liquidity position should be made in the context of common accounting standards;

22. *Notes with concern* that the opinion of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations is subject to the ultimate resolution of unpaid assessed contributions from Member States;[57]

23. *Calls the attention* of the Secretary-General to the implications that the findings of the Board of Auditors about the management of the Organization may have for the image of the United Nations.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

47/212. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/200 A to C of 21 December 1989 and 45/254 A to C of 21 December 1990 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/232 of 2 March 1992 on the revitalization of the Secretariat,

Recalling its resolutions 46/185 A to C of 20 December 1991 on questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and 46/186 A to C of 20 December 1991 on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,

Having considered the documents submitted under the items on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,[58]

Also having considered the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-second session[59] and the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[60]

I

1. *Reaffirms* that the search for efficiency initiated through resolution 41/213 is a continuing process;

2. *Notes* that workload standards and other management techniques which are of crucial importance to the determination of the resources required for the fulfilment of mandates in the various domains of activity of the Organization remain unutilized;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to develop such standards and to use them to the extent possible for his preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, as well as for the submission of statements of programme budget implications, revised estimates and other documents related to the use of resources of the Organization;

4. *Emphasizes* that the presentation of extrabudgetary resources in the programme budget, in relation to posts,

priorities and other aspects of the functioning of the Organization, needs to be further improved, and, in particular, that it is necessary to present in the programme budget data on the actual amount of extrabudgetary resources received and utilized during the previous period, as well as to improve the quality of the forecasts for such resources;

II

1. *Stresses* that the restructuring of the Secretariat should be in conformity with the objectives and guidelines/principles set out in its resolution 46/232 and in close consultation with Member States and relevant intergovernmental bodies;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly with regard to the structure of the Secretariat, including the creation, suppression and redeployment of posts financed from the regular budget of the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly with comprehensive information on all decisions involving established and temporary high-level posts, including equivalent positions financed from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources;

3. *Takes note* of the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;[61]

4. *Concurs* with relevant comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[62]

5. *Regrets* that the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates does not include information on the programmatic aspects and implications of the restructuring as requested in resolution 46/232;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee for Programme and Coordination and other concerned intergovernmental bodies with all relevant information which will enable them to identify and analyse the programmatic aspects and consequences of the restructuring of the Secretariat in the areas of their competence and invites them to submit their comments and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Takes note* of the current revised estimates arising from the initial phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat, including the proposals for transfers of resources among sections, on the understanding that, pending the work of the relevant intergovernmental bodies, the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, early in 1993 revised estimates of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit in these revised estimates all the revisions in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 associated with the restructuring process as well as the programmatic aspects and justifications of the restructuring of the Secretariat requested in resolution 46/232;

9. *Decides*, with regard to the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraph 261 of its report,[61] to consider early in 1993 the proposed reduction of high-level posts contained in the current revised estimates, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in the context of the revised estimates referred to in paragraph 8 above, his proposals for the number and distribution of high-level posts in the Secretariat for the remaining part of the biennium 1992-1993;

III

1. *Endorses* the proposed new budget format and the related conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and invites the Secretary-General to continue improving the presentation of the programme budget, notably in terms of facilitating a comparison of appropriations and actual level of expenditure by object;

2. *Regrets* that the note by the Secretary-General[63] on procedures and norms for changes in the staffing table does not contain proposals for improving the current methods and processes;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve the presentation and justification of the changes in the staffing table of the Organization that he may propose in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on all issues related to the creation, suppression, reclassification and redeployment of posts;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit an analytical report on all aspects of the restructuring of the Secretariat, including its effects on programme delivery, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in the context of the implementation of resolutions 41/213, 42/211, 43/213, 44/200 A to C, 46/232 and the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

47/213. Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1994-1995

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium,

Recalling also its resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988 on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 and use and operation of the contingency fund and its resolution 45/255 of 21 December 1990 on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[64] and the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[61] and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[65]

1. *Reaffirms* that the proposed programme budget outline shall contain, in accordance with the provisions of annex I to resolution 41/213, an indication of (*a*) a preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium; (*b*) priorities reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature; (*c*) real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget; and (*d*) the size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the outline should provide a greater level of predictability of resources required for the

following biennium, promote a greater involvement of Member States in the budgetary process and thereby facilitate the broadest possible agreement on the programme budget;

3. *Notes* that the proposed programme budget outline for the the biennium 1994-1995 takes into account the budgetary aspects of the restructuring of the Secretariat;

4. *Approves* the methodological changes reflected in the report of the Secretary-General[64] and recognizes that further improvements in the preparation and presentation of the outline may be required;

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 11 below;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate provided by the Advisory Committee of 2,386,400,000 United States dollars at the initial 1992-1993 rates, to be adjusted at revised 1992-1993 rates;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive and satisfactory solution to the problem of controlling the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the budget of the United Nations;

8. *Decides* that the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 shall be established at the level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate of resources for the biennium 1994-1995, to be recosted at 1994-1995 rates;

9. *Recalls*, in this regard, that a review of the level and use and operation of the contingency fund, as well as the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications, shall be undertaken by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Takes note* of the proposals contained in paragraphs 10 to 12 of the report of the Secretary-General,[64] paragraph 223 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[61] and the views expressed by Member States on priorities, and requests the Secretary-General, when preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, to give particular attention to them and to the priorities contained in the introduction to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 45/253 and 45/255 of 21 December 1990;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 in accordance with the present resolution and all resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly pertinent to the new budgetary process.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

47/214. Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/219 of 21 December 1988, 44/194 of 21 December 1989, 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and 46/189 of 20 December 1991,

Having examined the proposed revisions[66] to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,

Having considered the note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee[67] reporting on the review of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 by the other Main Committees of the General Assembly,

Having also considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-second session,[59] the report of the Committee on Conferences[14] and the oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[68]

Having further considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991[69] and on the assessment of evaluation activities and proposals for strengthening the role of evaluation,[70]

I

MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997

1. *Adopts* the Secretary-General's proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as amended by the recommendations of the Second Committee,[71] the Committee for Programme and Coordination[59] and the Committee on Conferences,[14] and the additional conclusions contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Takes note* of the views of the other Main Committees of the General Assembly[67] and the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Reaffirms* that the medium-term plan is the principal policy directive of the United Nations and shall serve as the framework for the formulation of the biennial programme budgets;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the contribution of the sectoral, regional and central intergovernmental bodies, in particular the Main Committees of the General Assembly, in reviewing and improving the quality of the plan and its revisions;

5. *Regrets* that there are still considerable practical problems which limit the availability of such contributions;

6. *Calls upon* intergovernmental bodies to take appropriate measures to ensure their active participation in the review of the medium-term plan and its revisions;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that a prototype of a possible new format of the medium-term plan should be presented to the Committee at its thirty-third session;

8. *Endorses also* the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that an ad hoc technical seminar of experts should be convened in the field of programme planning of the United Nations, without additional cost to the Organization, to assist the Secretariat in the drafting of the prototype of the new format of the medium-term plan;

9. *Decides* that the prototype, as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, should take into account the relevant conclusions of the seminar on the prototype of a new budget document and address, in particular, issues concerning the manageability of the drafting

and revision process, including the questions of preparation and submission of documentation and the review of programme planning documents by subsidiary intergovernmental machinery;

10. *Expresses its concern* at the negative impact of late issuance of documentation on the in-depth review of the revisions to the medium-term plan and endorses the related recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination as contained in its report on the work of its thirty-second session;[72]

11. *Recommends* that, within the framework of the review of the format and structure of the medium-term plan, the seminar give particular attention to ensuring the timeliness of the provision of documentation;

II

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991;[69]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[73] on the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the improvements proposed in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session[74] in his report on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993;

III

PROGRAMME EVALUATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of evaluation activities and proposals for strengthening the role of evaluation;[70]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session on this question and urges the Secretary-General to improve the methodology for self-evaluation;

IV

COORDINATION

1. *Emphasizes* the need for enhanced coordination in the United Nations system and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to assign a high priority to coordination and to work with the executive heads of the organizations of the system to develop new approaches for collaboration with the purpose of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of coordination;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session on the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1991;[75]

3. *Endorses also* the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session on the rep[illegible] the Secretary-General on the System-wide Plan of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development[76] and invites the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To launch, at the earliest possible time, the System-wide Plan of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;[77]

(*b*) To call upon all the relevant executive heads of the United Nations agencies and bodies to accord high priority to the implementation of the Plan and to use it as a guideline for their activities related to African development;

4. *Takes note* of the preparation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and the amendments proposed to the plan by the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

5. *Takes note also* of the decision of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to propose to the Administrative Committee on Coordination that at the twenty-seventh series of their joint meetings, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination should discuss the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and their implications for the United Nations system;

V

OTHER MATTERS

1. *Recalls* its resolutions 46/185 B and 46/189 of 20 December 1991, by which it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session[78] to establish a system of responsibility and accountability of programme managers of the United Nations;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in its report[79] and invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the establishment of such a system.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

ANNEX

Conclusions on revisions to the major programmes, programmes and subprogrammes of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

Programme 1. Good offices and peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information

The General Assembly endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraphs 30 and 31 of its report[61] and invites the Secretary-General to take into account the decisions of the Assembly on preventive diplomacy and related matters in the implementation of this programme.

In the fourth line of new paragraph 1.21 (*b*) and in the second line of new paragraph 1.21 (*i*), *insert* international *before* peace and security

Programme 2. Political and Security Council affairs

Retain the title "Political and Security Council affairs" for the programme.

Programme 4. Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization

Subprogramme 4: Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

For the text of new paragraph 4.37, substitute:

4.37. The legislative mandate of the subprogramme is provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/137 of 17 December 1991 and its implementation will be carried out in the context of Assembly resolutions 47/130 and 47/138 of 18 December 1992 and in full coordination with programme 35, Promotion and protection of human rights.

At the end of new paragraph 4.39, *delete* and provide development assistance

Programme 6. Elimination of apartheid

In new paragraph 6.2, *delete* consensus

In new paragraph 6.36 (*a*), *for* the consensus *read* related

Programme 7. Disarmament

Not applicable to English.

Programme 13. Trade and development

Paragraph 13.30 should read:

13.30. Subprogrammes 1 to 5, 7 to 9 and 11 are designated high priority.

Subprogramme 1: International competition and trade policies

Paragraph 13.34 (c)

At the end of the paragraph, *delete* , ensuring transparency and defining consultation procedures

Paragraph 13.35 (d)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*d*) Enhancing knowledge of restrictive business practices and encouraging the elimination of those practices which adversely affect international trade, particularly that of developing countries and the economic development of those countries;

Subprogramme 2: Commodities

Paragraph 13.41 (d)

In the first line, *after* diversification *insert* and crop substitution

Paragraph 13.41 (g)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*g*) Review developments, undertake analysis and provide information and support to technical cooperation in the field of commodities and sustainable development;

Subprogramme 3: Development finance and debt

Paragraph 13.45 (g)

In the second line, *after* debt *insert* management and

Subprogramme 4: Investment and technology

Paragraph 13.49 (b)

At the beginning of the paragraph, *for* Formulation and adoption of *read* Analysis of and advice on

Paragraph 13.50 (h)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*h*) Consider whether there is the convergence of views of Governments on a code of conduct on the transfer of technology necessary to reach agreement on all outstanding issues. If there is convergence of views, contribute to further work on the code;

Add a paragraph 13.50 (*j*) reading:

(*j*) Analyse challenges and opportunities for transfer of technology to and from countries undergoing transition processes to a market economy.

Subprogramme 5: Poverty alleviation

Paragraph 13.53 (b)

At the end of the paragraph, *after* poverty *insert* and the participation of the poor and vulnerable groups in development

Paragraph 13.53 (d)

The second line should read:

social development programmes, particularly in developing countries, especially in the

Subprogramme 6: Economic cooperation among developing countries

Paragraph 13.62 (a)

For both among developed and developing *read* among developing

Subprogramme 7: Global interdependence: the international trading, monetary and financial systems; international implications of macroeconomic policies

Paragraph 13.66 (b)

In the first line, *for* study *read* consider

Paragraph 13.67 (b)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*b*) Study trends in the international trading, monetary and financial systems with a view to identifying the coherence of these systems and alternative responses required to ensure good macroeconomic management at the global level and adequate coordination and surveillance of national policies;

Subprogramme 8: Enlarged economic spaces, regional integration processes and systematic issues of international trade

Paragraphs 13.70 (c) and (d)

For the existing texts, substitute:

(*c*) To contribute to the promotion of regional and subregional economic integration, particularly among developing countries, as a complementary means of strengthening the trade liberalization process in order to facilitate, in a timely way, the smooth and equitable integration of all countries into the international trading system.

Subprogramme 9: Privatization, entrepreneurship and competitiveness

Paragraph 13.77 (a)

In the second line, *delete* appropriate

Paragraph 13.78 (c)

In the second line, *for* and *read* and/or

Add a paragraph 13.78 (*j*) reading:

(*j*) Provide support for the presentation of national programmes and plans for privatization.

Subprogramme 10: Domestic reforms and resource mobilization

Paragraph 13.80

At the end of the first line, *delete* developing

Paragraph 13.82 (a)

The paragraph should read:

(*a*) To help to identify, taking into account the diversity of country situations, the scope and nature of domestic economic reforms needed; the costs and benefits of alternative policy approaches and options; and measures and mechanisms for effective mobilization of domestic financial resources;

Paragraph 13.82 (b)

For generation of additional finance for sustainable development *read* of increasing the availability of development finance

Subprogramme 11: Environment and sustainable development

Paragraph 13.88 (a)

In the second line, *for* coexistence *read* coherence and complementarity

Paragraph 13.88 (c)

In the first line, *after* developing countries with *insert* new and

Subprogramme 12: Data management

Paragraph 13.96 (d)

In the first line, *for* assistance to developing countries *read* assistance, particularly to developing countries,

Programme 14. Trade expansion, export promotion and sservice sector development

Paragraph 14.13 should read:

14.13. Subprogrammes 1, 3 and 4 are accorded high priority.

Subprogramme 1: Structural adjustment and trading opportunities

Paragraph 14.16 (f)

In the seventh line, *before* increase *insert* the encouragement of preference-giving countries to consider an

Paragraph 14.16 (g)

For in Central and Eastern Europe *read* in transition

Paragraph 14.17 (g)

In the third line, *for* of Central and Eastern Europe *read* in transition

Paragraph 14.18 (j)

In the first line, *after* increasing *insert* , where possible,

Paragraph 14.18 (k)

For of Central and Eastern Europe *read* in transition

Subprogramme 3: Trade efficiency

Paragraph 14.30 (i)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*i*) Undertake research and development of new automatic data-processing systems such as ASYCUDA for use at the country level;

Subprogramme 4: Service development

Paragraph 14.33 (b)

In the first line, *after* examine *insert* ways of overcoming

Paragraph 14.34 (b)

The paragraph should read:

(*b*) Elaborating policies aimed at strengthening the service sector in the developing countries, including issues relating to production and export capacity, and increasing their participation in world trade in this sector;

Paragraph 14.34 (g)

At the beginning of the paragraph, *insert* Elaborating policies aimed at

Paragraph 14.35 (a)

The paragraph should read:

(*a*) Analyse specific ways to allow an increasing participation of developing countries in trade in services; to overcome difficulties they face in their export of services and to improve the functioning of service markets, including through analysis of relevant restrictive business practices;

Subprogramme 5: Shipping, ports and multimodal transport

Paragraph 14.37

For the existing text, substitute:

14.37. Most of world trade is carried on ocean transport and many developing countries have put priority on participating in this sector. Given the growing interdependence among the service sectors, their efforts to develop competitive shipping sectors may be facilitated by increasing their capacity to cope with rapidly changing structural and technological developments in improving the efficiency of their maritime and multimodal transport and related services and infrastructure facilities.

Paragraph 14.41 (a)

In the third line, *after* countries *insert* , in particular,

Paragraph 14.41 (c)

For in the fields of shipping, ports and multimodal transport, *read* in the development of competitive shipping, ports and multimodal transport services,

Paragraph 14.41 (e)

The first two lines should read:

To promote the development of port services, in particular through heightened awareness of technological improvements and measures which may enhance the

Paragraph 14.41 (g)

In the second line, *after* with a view *insert* , *inter alia*,

Paragraph 14.42 (a)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*a*) Preparing comparative analyses of national shipping policies, including such strategies and options as privatization, commercialization or possible elimination of State shipping companies, and their impact on the establishment of a national institutional environment aimed at fostering competitive shipping services, fleet development, service quality and increased trade, and reducing the technological gap;

Paragraph 14.42 (c)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*c*) Promoting a balance of interests between users and providers of shipping services, with particular regard to encouraging regular consultations among them;

Paragraph 14.42 (d)

In the fourth line, *for* application *read* by increasing awareness

In the fifth line, *for* transport *read* shipping

Paragraph 14.42 (f)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*f*) Monitoring structural changes in multimodal transport supply services, including multimodal sea/air services; promoting the use of international multimodal transport operations and the development of transport technologies, including the application of the agreed modal rules for container tariffs as well as UNCTAD/ICC standard form and modal provisions for multimodal transport documents and the use of transport-related information technologies such as EDI and the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS);

Paragraph 14.42 (g)

For the existing text, substitute:

(*g*) Encouraging a better understanding of the utilization of the latest techniques and developments in multimodal transport and physical distribution management and disseminating such knowledge to countries in need thereof;

Paragraph 14.42 (h)

Insert a new subparagraph (*h*) reading:

(*h*) Elaborating reference documents setting up the basic concepts of multimodal transport and major issues to be dealt with in a market-oriented implementation process in order to achieve a stronger awareness of these issues;

Renumber former paragraphs 14.42 (*h*) to (*j*) as paragraphs 14.42 (*i*) to (*k*).

Add a paragraph 14.42 (*l*) reading:

(*l*) Increasing knowledge of laws and regulations related to maritime and multimodal standards for the purpose, *inter alia*, of adapting them to modern shipping, ports and multimodal transport market conditions, with a view to promoting the competitiveness and economic development of countries, in particular developing countries; and providing assistance to Governments, on request, in the formulation of national legislation, including advice on the application of international conventions adopted within UNCTAD.

Paragraph 14.43

For the existing text, substitute:

14.43. In the light of the above-outlined framework, the UNCTAD secretariat will:

(*a*) Undertake research and prepare comparative analyses of national shipping policies and their impact on fleet development and the quality of shipping services, and of structural, technological and institutional changes in trade and transport and their impact on ports and multimodal transport operations;

(*b*) Study strategies and options aimed at fostering competitive shipping services, as well as possibilities of economic cooperation among developing countries in the fields of shipping, ports and multimodal transport, and monitor developments in transport technology;

(*c*) Enhance the exchange and dissemination of relevant information in these fields and increase the knowledge of laws and regulations responding to the requirements of modern international transport conditions;

(*d*) Assist Governments in implementing the main findings of the above-mentioned studies and reports through the development and support of technical cooperation projects.

Delete paragraphs 14.44 to 14.46 and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

Subprogramme 6: Insurance

Paragraph 14.53 (a) *(v)*

In the first line, *after* authorities *insert* in developing countries

Paragraph 14.53 (d) *(ii)*

In the second line, *after* supervisory capacity *insert* in developing countries

Programme 15. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special programmes

In the last but three lines of paragraph 15.3, *delete* and

In the last line of paragraph 15.3, *after* Action *add* and that the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries will hold a mid-term review in 1995

Programme 23. Transnational corporations

Paragraph 23.13

In the third sentence, *for* While the original objectives of the code are still valid, *read* On the other hand,

Paragraph 23.15 (a)

In the first line, *for* through the adoption of a code of conduct *read* through the adoption of appropriate international arrangements

Programme 28. International drug control

Delete the designation of high priority for subprogramme 2 recommended by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in paragraph 155 (*c*) of its report.[61]

Programme 38. Public information

In new paragraphs 38.3, 38.7 (*h*) and 38.17 (*m*), *insert* international *before* peace and security

47/215. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17, paragraph 1, which states that the General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization, and Article 17, paragraph 2, which stipulates that the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the Assembly,

Recalling also the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and particularly regulation 5.4, according to which contributions and advances shall be considered as due and payable in full within thirty days of the receipt of the communication of the Secretary-General,

Expressing its appreciation to those Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full and on time,

Recognizing that while the level of outstanding contributions to the regular budget and peace-keeping operations has remained significant in 1992, there has been progress in the pattern of payments by Member States, notably for peace-keeping operations,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and its resolutions 45/236 A and B of 21 December 1990 on the current financial crisis and financial emergency of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the financial situation and on possible measures to address the financial problems of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions;[80]

2. *Also takes note* of the related observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[81]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the provision of information on the financial situation of the Organization on a regular basis, and requests the Secretary-General to continue providing such information as often as necessary, through specific reports and through reports on the status of contributions, and to include in those reports information on arrears and outstanding contributions in relation to assessments, on the cash flow situation of the Organization and on any possible additional elements which would enable Member States to be fully apprised of the various aspects of the financing of United Nations activities, including consolidated information on a biannual basis on the amounts owed to each troop-contributing country based on existing data;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase his efforts in encouraging Member States to meet their financial obligations towards the Organization with regard to all outstanding assessed contributions to the regular budget and all peace-keeping operations, as requested in resolutions 45/236 A and B, and to reflect the results in the reports mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Expresses its concern* that the financial situation of the Organization has remained uncertain and precarious during the year 1992 and that late payments or non-payments of assessed contributions to the regular budget and peace-keeping accounts over the years by a majority of Member States have resulted in the depletion of reserves and cash flow problems;

6. *Regrets* that the Organization has to operate with large arrears and unpaid contributions, and notes with concern that ad hoc measures had to be adopted during 1992, including borrowing from peace-keeping funds and delays

in reimbursement to troop contributors, in addition to the previous suspension on a number of occasions of the Financial Regulations requiring the surrendering to Member States of remaining balances of appropriations;

7. *Reaffirms* that all Member States have the obligation to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time;

8. *Notes* that if all outstanding assessed contributions were to be paid in full, the Organization could reimburse Member States and replenish its reserves;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the United Nations financial and budgetary practices, drawing upon the experiences of other organizations within the system, particularly the calendar for the consideration and adoption of the programme budget and the timing of issuance of assessments, with a view to facilitating timely and full payments by Member States;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make proposals for possible systems of incentives for implementation on or before 1 January 1995, taking into account proposals made by Member States during the forty-seventh session, in order to encourage Member States to pay all their assessments in full and on time, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to consider proposing revisions to the relevant Financial Regulations and Rules;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the contingency measures taken to face cash shortages in the Organization;

12. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General for an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund and the observations of the Advisory Committee in this regard[82] and decides to revert to this matter, if necessary, at its forty-eighth session;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to ensure overall efficient and prudent management by the Secretary-General of all the resources of the Organization entrusted by Member States for the implementation of all its mandates and, in particular, stresses the need to ensure full accountability and responsibility in the management and use of these resources;

14. *Notes with concern* that the lack of cash reserves and the cash flow problems have a negative impact on the capacity of the Secretariat to manage the Organization;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to strengthen, *inter alia*, through the application of the integrated management information system, the central management of all cash resources available within the Organization, including optimizing the use of available cash, taking into account resources earmarked for discharging unliquidated obligations and those appropriated for implementing multi-year projects under the General Fund;

16. *Decides* to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations";

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financial situation of the Organization no later than 15 November 1993;

18. *Also decides* to consider the financial situation of the Organization as and when required.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

47/216. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the eighteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission[19] and other related reports,[83]

Reaffirming its commitment to a single unified United Nations common system of conditions of service,

I

A. *Role and functioning of the International Civil Service Commission*

Reaffirming that, under article 9 of its statute, the International Civil Service Commission, in the exercise of its functions, shall be guided by the principle set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations, which aims at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements,

Recalling its request to the Commission to assess the impact on the United Nations common system of resolution No. 1024 of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union with respect to the payment of the special post allowance,

Recalling also its request to the Commission to propose measures to be undertaken by all organizations of the common system to enforce and enhance respect for, and adherence to, the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service,

Noting with regret that a further payment of the special post allowance was made to the staff of the International Telecommunication Union in spite of the views expressed by the General Assembly in section II of its resolution 46/191 A of 20 December 1991 against such action,

1. *Reaffirms* the central role of the General Assembly with regard to the elaboration of the conditions of service for the United Nations common system as a whole and that of the International Civil Service Commission as the independent technical body responsible to the Assembly for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the common system;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts made by the Commission to enhance its contacts with the governing bodies, executive heads and staff of organizations of the common system in order to strengthen the cohesiveness and unity of the system and, in this context, to emphasize its advantages;

3. *Endorses* the views of the Commission concerning the impact on the common system of resolution No. 1024 of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union with respect to the payment of the special post allowance;

4. *Urges* the governing bodies and the executive heads of all organizations of the common system to ensure that the Commission is invited in its own right to be represented

at meetings where proposals pertaining to salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment are to be discussed;

5. *Notes* that the Commission will study in 1993 the issues of accelerated language increments and working hours;

B. *Staff participation in the work of the Commission*

Reaffirming that article 28, paragraph 2, of the statute of the International Civil Service Commission, elaborated in its rules of procedure, provides staff representatives with the right, collectively or separately, to present facts and views on any matter within the competence of the Commission and that staff representatives may attend meetings and may address the Commission on matters on its agenda,

Recalling section II, paragraph 2, of its resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990, by which it expressed satisfaction with the establishment of a more active dialogue between the Commission and representatives of the organizations and staff, and section I, paragraph 5, of its resolution 46/191 A, by which it took note with appreciation of the improvements that had taken place in the functioning of the Commission,

Regrets the suspension of the participation of the staff bodies in the work of the International Civil Service Commission and urges the resumption of the dialogue between the Commission and the staff bodies, which is of fundamental importance for the achievement of the goals of the common system;

C. *Biennialization of the programme of work of the Fifth Committee*

Welcoming the adaptations that the International Civil Service Commission is making to its work programme in the light of the biennialization of the work of the Fifth Committee,

Taking note of the conclusions reached in respect of the current work schedule of the Commission as contained in paragraph 29 of its report,[19]

Concurs with the arrangements proposed for dealing exceptionally with the base/floor salary scale on an annual basis and other urgent salary matters on a timely basis as set forth in paragraph 28 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission;[19]

II

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

A. *Margin considerations*

Recalling its decision that the Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis for the determination of conditions of service of the United Nations common system for staff in the Professional and higher categories,

Recalling also that it had endorsed the methodological approach, as outlined in paragraph 173 (*d*) of volume II of the fifteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission,[84] for the calculation of the net remuneration margin,

Recalling further section IV, paragraph 1, of its resolution 46/191 A, by which it decided, without prejudice to previous decisions on the averaging of the margin around the mid-point over a five-year period, that any post adjustment increase in New York which might become due until 1994 might be implemented to the extent that it was compatible with the upper limit of the margin and that, in this regard, it endorsed the procedure proposed for the management of the post adjustment system within the current margin range as contained in paragraph 109 (*b*) of volume I of the seventeenth annual report of the Commission,[85]

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission as contained in chapter IV, section A, of its eighteenth annual report[19] regarding the evolution of the margin and its management over the five-year period 1990-1994;

2. *Takes note also* of the study by the Commission of the methodology for determining the cost-of-living differential between New York and Washington, D.C., in the context of net remuneration margin calculations;

3. *Requests* the Commission to take into account the views expressed by Member States on the completion of the above-mentioned study and to submit a report on the application of the methodology to the General Assembly;

B. *Base/floor salary scale*

Recalling section I.H, paragraph 1, of its resolution 44/198 of 21 December 1989, by which it approved the establishment of a floor net salary scale by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service,

Approves, with effect from 1 March 1993, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to the present resolution and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as reflected in annex II to the present resolution, and takes note of the views expressed by Member States in this regard, and its linkage with the mobility and hardship matrix referred to in section V of the present resolution;

C. *Comparator*

Recalling section VI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 46/191 A, by which it endorsed the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of a methodology for conducting checks to determine the highest-paid civil service, as contained in annex V to volume I of its seventeenth annual report,[85]

Recalling also that, by section VI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/191 A, it invited the Commission to analyse the potential consequences of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on the pay levels of the current comparator, the United States federal civil service, providing in the analysis full details of all the special pay systems which have been introduced by the comparator civil service, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session,

Noting that the comparisons with other major international organizations outside the United Nations common system carried out by the Commission in response to a request from the Administrative Committee on Coordination had indicated that the remuneration levels at those organizations were higher than those of the common system,

Reiterates its request to the International Civil Service Commission to complete phase I of its study leading to the identification of the highest-paid civil service, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and in this context invites the Commission also to study all aspects of the application of the Noblemaire principle with a view to ensuring the competitiveness of the United Nations common system;

D. *Rental subsidy scheme*

Recalling its request to the International Civil Service Commission to examine experience gained with the functioning of the current rental subsidy scheme at headquarters duty stations as contained in section III, paragraph 5, of its resolution 45/241,

1. *Concurs* with the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission as contained in paragraph 130 of its report;[19]

2. *Requests* the Commission to ensure that the modalities for implementation of the rental subsidy scheme are conveyed to the organizations of the United Nations common system;

E. *Special occupational rates*

Mindful of its resolutions 46/191 A and B of 20 December 1991 and 31 July 1992, by which it acknowledged that the United Nations common system and the International Civil Service Commission should be responsive to the special needs and concerns of the participating organizations, while emphasizing that such needs and concerns should be addressed within the common system,

Taking note of the views of the Commission concerning the introduction of special occupational rates within the common system, as set out in paragraphs 172 to 175 and 177 of its report[19] and of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee,

Stressing that special occupational rates should be introduced only in exceptional cases of proven recruitment and retention difficulties, as determined by the Commission in close cooperation with the organizations concerned,

1. *Endorses*, in principle, the approach outlined by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 177 of its report[19] for the introduction of the special occupational rates in the United Nations common system, and requests the Commission to submit recommendations for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

2. *Emphasizes* that special occupational rates should be subject to the provisions of paragraph 174 of the report of the Commission and should be specific to individual posts where there are demonstrable recruitment and retention problems and should be time limited;

3. *Requests* the Commission to consider the feasibility and effects of including the special occupational rates in the calculation of the margin and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

F. *Dependency allowances*

Recalling section I.G, paragraph 4, of its resolution 44/198, by which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to reconsider the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances in the light of the tax practices of the comparator,

Noting the Commission's review of this matter, as contained in paragraphs 178 to 193 of its report,[19]

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1993, an increase of 21 per cent in the children's allowance and an increase of 50 per cent in the secondary dependant's allowance, and the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of eligibility criteria and the maintenance of the local-currency entitlement system;

2. *Notes* that the Commission will review the level of dependency allowances every two years, in order to ensure, *inter alia*, that all relevant changes in tax and social legislation have been taken into consideration;

G. *Conditions of service of assistant secretaries-general and under-secretaries-general and structure of the salary scale*

Recalling section V of its resolution 45/241, by which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to reconsider, in a comprehensive manner, the remuneration of staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system at the assistant secretary-general, under-secretary-general and equivalent levels,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Commission as contained in paragraph 173 of volume I of its seventeenth annual report[85] and repeated in paragraph 207 of its eighteenth annual report,[19]

Recalling further section VII of its resolution 46/191 A, by which it deferred a decision on the recommendations of the Commission until its forty-seventh session,

Recalling that, in section IX, paragraph 3, of its resolution 46/191 A, it requested the Commission to include in its work programme a review of the differences between United Nations and United States net remuneration at individual grade levels and to report to it at the earliest opportunity,

Mindful of the proposals of the Secretary-General in respect of the conditions of service of under-secretaries-general and assistant secretaries-general[86] and the reports of the Secretary-General on representation allowances for this category of staff in the United Nations,[87]

Taking note of the views expressed on this question by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[88]

Taking into account the comments of Member States in the Fifth Committee,

Taking note also of the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to the Commission concerning the levels of remuneration of staff at the D-1 and D-2 levels and the conclusions of the Commission as contained in paragraph 176 of its report,[19]

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission, in close cooperation with the organizations, to develop appropriate guidelines for the administration of the revised housing arrangements for eligible officials outlined in paragraph 173 (*c*) of volume I of its seventeenth annual report,[85] taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

2. *Decides* to revert to the consideration of the conditions of service, including the question of representation

allowances, of assistant secretaries-general and under-secretaries-general and equivalent levels at the earliest possible opportunity;

3. *Invites* the Commission to continue to keep under review the structure of the salary scale at all levels of the Professional and higher categories, taking into account, *inter alia*, the overall level of the margin as established by the General Assembly and the imbalance between the margin levels for different Professional grade levels, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

III

GENERAL SERVICE SALARY SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Recalling section XIII, paragraph 4, of its resolution 45/241 and section X of its resolution 46/191 A, by which, *inter alia*, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to report on its review of the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories at headquarters duty stations,

Taking note of the conclusions of the Commission on the matter as contained in chapter V of its report,[19]

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General, in section XIII, paragraph 3, of its resolution 45/241, to submit to it at its forty-seventh session a report on procedures whereby the Secretary-General and other executive heads could take measures regarding salary scales of the General Service category at variance with recommendations of the Commission only after consultations with appropriate intergovernmental bodies and the Commission,

1. *Endorses* the reaffirmation by the International Civil Service Commission of the Flemming principle as enunciated at its fifteenth session as the basis for the determination of conditions of service of the General Service and related categories;

2. *Takes note* of the decisions of the Commission in respect of the refinements and modifications to the methodology as contained in paragraph 231 of its report,[19] and the procedures for their introduction as outlined in paragraph 232 of its report, on the understanding that such modifications will be taken into account beginning with the salary survey being carried out in Paris;

3. *Calls upon* all organizations to ensure that interim adjustments to salaries are not resumed until the recommendations from the Commission based on the comprehensive General Service salary survey are acted upon by the organizations;

4. *Regrets* that it has not so far received the report on procedures to be taken in the event that the implementation of a General Service salary survey is at variance with the recommendations of the Commission, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 45/241, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the report no later than at its forty-ninth session;

IV

EDUCATION GRANT

Recalling section III.B, paragraph 2, of its resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988, by which it approved as an interim measure the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission for the management of the reimbursement of expenses under the education grant on the basis of different currency areas,

1. *Endorses* the revised methodology for the determination of the education grant as contained in annex VII to the report of the International Civil Service Commission;[19]

2. *Approves* increases in the maximum reimbursement levels in five currency areas, as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 252 of its report;

3. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the operation of the education grant on the basis of the revised methodology, taking into account the views of Member States on this matter;

V

MOBILITY AND HARDSHIP SCHEME

Recalling section I.E of its resolution 44/198, by which it introduced a mobility and hardship allowance with effect from 1 July 1990 and requested the International Civil Service Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the allowance and the assignment grant,

Recalling also section V, paragraph 1, of its resolution 46/191 A, by which it requested the Commission to include in its report on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance a cost-benefit analysis of the operation of that allowance as well as an assessment of the personnel management benefits,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of the operation of the mobility and hardship scheme as contained in chapter VII of its report;[19]

2. *Concurs* that the existing parameters of the mobility and hardship scheme be maintained;

3. *Takes note also* of the intention of the Commission to review the operation of the scheme after more experience has been gained in its operation;

4. *Requests* the Commission to include the following elements in its forthcoming review:

(*a*) The adjustment procedure which links the mobility and hardship matrix to revisions of the base/floor salary;

(*b*) The percentage levels attributed to the matrix also in comparison with those applicable in the comparator civil service and in particular those pertaining to the H and A categories;

(*c*) An analysis of the extent to which each of the component parts that make up the matrix meets the needs of the organizations;

(*d*) A precise quantification of the cost savings;

and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

VI

STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Recalling section XI of its resolution 45/241, by which it invited the International Civil Service Commission, working together with the organizations of the United Nations common system and with the staff representatives, to examine specific and practical steps to translate into action earlier recommendations and requests relating to the status of women in the United Nations system,

Appreciating the work done by the Commission's Working Group on the Status of Women in the United Nations System, as outlined in chapter VIII of the report of the Commission,[19]

1. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations common system to introduce a coherent plan for improving the status of women in each organization in the course of 1993 with full respect for their basic instruments and taking into account the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission, and in this context to give attention not only to the representation, promotion and career progression of women but also to work/family-related issues, spouse employment and the creation of an organizational climate conducive to the equal participation of men and women in the work of the organizations;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue to report on a regular basis both on the extent of implementation of previous recommendations in this area and on new initiatives proposed or introduced by the organizations to enhance the status of women in the common system;

VII

PERSONNEL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Recalling its requests in section XII, paragraph 1, of its resolution 45/241 and in section VIII of its resolution 46/191 A that, as a matter of priority, the International Civil Service Commission resume active consideration of the substantive areas covered under articles 13 and 14 of its statute and, notably, review merit systems and performance appraisal in the United Nations common system,

Noting, inter alia, the inclusion of studies on performance appraisal and the recognition of merit in the work programme of the Commission for 1993 and 1994,

Urges the International Civil Service Commission, as a complement to studies being undertaken in the remuneration area, to give equal attention in its work programme to measures designed to promote sound personnel management in the international public service, including recruitment forecasting, human resources planning, performance management and staff development and training.

94th plenary meeting
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ANNEX I

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment[a]

(*In United States dollars*)

(Effective 1 March 1993)

	Steps														
Level	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*	*XIV*	*XV*
Under-Secretary-General															
USG Gross	148 255														
Net D	86 914														
Net S	78 122														
Assistant Secretary-General															
ASG Gross	134 454														
Net D	79 716														
Net S	72 087														
Director															
D-2 Gross	109 444	111 946	114 448	116 948	119 450	121 952									
Net D	66 711	68 012	69 313	70 613	71 914	73 215									
Net S	61 183	62 273	63 364	64 454	65 545	66 636									
Principal Officer															
D-1 Gross	96 315	98 417	100 529	102 667	104 810	106 952	109 094	111 237	113 377						
Net D	59 847	60 961	62 075	63 187	64 301	65 415	66 529	67 643	68 756						
Net S	55 304	56 308	57 296	58 228	59 162	60 096	61 030	61 964	62 897						
Senior Officer															
P-5 Gross	84 528	86 430	88 332	90 234	92 136	94 036	95 938	97 840	99 740	101 673	103 612	105 548	107 487		
Net D	53 600	54 608	55 616	56 624	57 632	58 639	59 647	60 655	61 662	62 670	63 678	64 685	65 693		
Net S	49 669	50 579	51 488	52 397	53 306	54 214	55 123	56 033	56 941	57 794	58 640	59 484	60 329		
First Officer															
P-4 Gross	69 020	70 843	72 661	74 480	76 302	78 120	79 941	81 794	83 649	85 502	87 355	89 213	91 066	92 921	94 775
Net D	45 271	46 255	47 237	48 219	49 203	50 185	51 168	52 151	53 134	54 116	55 098	56 083	57 065	58 048	59 031
Net S	42 103	43 000	43 894	44 789	45 686	46 580	47 476	48 363	49 249	50 135	51 021	51 909	52 795	53 681	54 567
Second Officer															
P-3 Gross	55 753	57 431	59 111	60 787	62 467	64 145	65 839	67 550	69 259	70 970	72 680	74 389	76 098	77 807	79 519
Net D	38 014	38 937	39 861	40 783	41 707	42 630	43 553	44 477	45 400	46 324	47 247	48 170	49 093	50 016	50 940
Net S	35 520	36 356	37 192	38 027	38 864	39 699	40 538	41 380	42 220	43 062	43 904	44 744	45 585	46 426	47 268
Associate Officer															
P-2 Gross	44 351	45 779	47 226	48 675	50 123	51 572	53 021	54 468	55 953	57 453	58 953	60 456			
Net D	31 517	32 344	33 169	33 995	34 820	35 646	36 472	37 297	38 124	38 949	39 774	40 601			
Net S	29 603	30 359	31 110	31 862	32 614	33 366	34 118	34 869	35 620	36 367	37 114	37 862			
Assistant Officer															
P-1 Gross	33 277	34 580	35 910	37 256	38 600	39 944	41 292	42 636	43 980	45 337					
Net D	24 949	25 744	26 537	27 331	28 124	28 917	29 712	30 505	31 298	32 092					
Net S	23 565	24 299	25 028	25 758	26 486	27 215	27 945	28 674	29 402	30 130					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

[a] This scale represents the result of a consolidation of 6.9 multiplier points of post adjustment into net base salary. There will be consequential adjustments in the post adjustment indices and multipliers at all duty stations, effective 1 March 1993. Thereafter, changes in post adjustment classifications will be effected on the basis of the movements of the newly consolidated post adjustment indices.

ANNEX II

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace the second table in paragraph (*b*) (i) by the following table:

Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries

Total assessable payments (United States dollars)	*Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child*	*Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child*
First $15 000 per year	13.0	17.1
Next $5 000 per year	31.0	34.2
Next $5 000 per year	34.0	38.4
Next $5 000 per year	37.0	41.7
Next $5 000 per year	39.0	43.7
Next $10 000 per year	41.0	45.8
Next $10 000 per year	43.0	48.1
Next $10 000 per year	45.0	50.2
Next $15 000 per year	46.0	50.8
Next $20 000 per year	47.0	52.2
Remaining assessable payments	48.0	56.4

47/217. Establishment of a Peace-keeping Reserve Fund

The General Assembly,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[89]

Having considered with appreciation also the reports of the Secretary-General,[90] including his report on the work of the Organization,[90] and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[91]

Noting that the Organization is confronted with increasing demands and challenges in the area of peace-keeping operations,

Recognizing the unpredictable nature of peace-keeping operations and the consequent necessity of giving the Secretary-General adequate resources to respond in a timely manner to a crisis,

Recognizing also that it is essential to provide peace-keeping operations, especially in their start-up phases, with the necessary financial resources to enable the timely, full and effective implementation of their mandates,

Decides:

(*a*) To establish under the authority of the Secretary-General effective 1 January 1993 a Peace-keeping Reserve Fund as a cash flow mechanism to ensure the rapid response of the Organization to the needs of peace-keeping operations;

(*b*) To authorize the Secretary-General to advance from the Fund such sums as may be necessary to finance:

(i) Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses relating to peace-keeping operations within the commitment authority established by the General Assembly;

(ii) Budgetary appropriations, including start-up costs, approved by the General Assembly for new, expanded or renewed peace-keeping operations pending the collection of assessed contributions;

(*c*) That the advances authorized in accordance with subparagraph (*b*) above shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for these purposes;

(*d*) That the level of the Fund shall be 150 million United States dollars;

(*e*) That Member States' shares of the Fund shall remain fixed and shall be calculated on the basis of the ad hoc apportionment as set out in General Assembly resolution 45/247 of 21 December 1990;

(*f*) That the Fund shall be financed as follows:

(i) By the transfer of the balance of the excess of income over expenditures in the special accounts for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group after the credits to Member States have been applied in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 45/265 of 17 May 1991 and 47/206 and 47/207 of 22 December 1992, based on the latest rates of apportionment applied for the Transition Assistance Group and the Military Observer Group;

(ii) By the transfer of whatever portion of the amount of 154,881,112 dollars retained in the General Fund pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/216 A of 21 December 1987 is needed for each Member State to reach its fixed share of the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund based on the ad hoc apportionment set out in Assembly resolution 45/247;

(*g*) That States which become Members of the United Nations following the date of the adoption of the present resolution and which do not have a claim to a share in the Fund shall contribute to the Fund in accordance with the scale of apportionment for peace-keeping operations in effect on the date of their first assessment for United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(*h*) That all outstanding contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and/or the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at the date of the final liquidation of these accounts shall be transferred as receivable assets to the Fund;

(*i*) (i) That the sum referred to in subparagraph (*f*) (i) above shall become credits available to Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and/or the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group upon the liquidation of the Fund;

(ii) That the sum referred to in subparagraph (*f*) (ii) above shall reduce the credits available to Member States in the General Fund by the amounts transferred to the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund and shall become credits to Member States which have no unpaid assessed contributions to the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987, upon the liquidation of the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund;

(*j*) To address the issue of the imputation of interest income earned in the Fund at the earliest opportunity during its forty-seventh session;

(*k*) That the Fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, without prejudice to the funding of the activities of the regular budget;

(*l*) To request the Secretary-General to report on actions taken to implement the present resolution at the earliest opportunity during its forty-seventh session.

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47/218. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions,[91]

Also having considered the note by the Secretary-General[92] transmitting a communication from Czechoslovakia to the Fifth Committee,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of peace-keeping operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, entitled "General principles to serve as guidelines for the sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures",

Recalling its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, in which the composition of groups for the assessment of contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force is set out, and its subsequent resolutions relating to the composition of groups, the latest of which is resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992 on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia,

Also recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by peace-keeping operations, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Reaffirming that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

I

Recalling paragraph 6 of its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force,

1. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of the appropriations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 46/233 of 19 March 1992, 46/222 B and 46/240 of 22 May 1992, 46/195 B of 31 July 1992 and 47/41 of 1 December 1992, that:

(*a*) San Marino shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*b*) of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 and that its contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

(*b*) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of Assembly resolution 43/232, that their contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments, and that the assessment rate of the Russian Federation shall be based on its relevant regular budget assessment rates;

2. *Takes note* of the fact that Czechoslovakia will cease to exist as at 31 December 1992;[93]

II

Recognizing that the composition of groups for the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses presently applied constitutes an ad hoc arrangement,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions[91] has not addressed all the aspects in the allocation of countries to the four groups as set out in the relevant General Assembly resolutions for the financing of peace-keeping operations,

Requests the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to call together an open-ended working group of the Fifth Committee during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly to examine the placement of Member States in the groups for the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses, with the objective of establishing standard criteria, in order to ensure that that placement is applied in a consistent manner which could be used to allocate Member States to the groups for all future peace-keeping operations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

III

Recalling its resolutions 44/192 A to C of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations[94] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[95]

Also having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States,[96]

Reaffirming the need to continue to improve the administrative and financial management of peace-keeping operations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations,[94] and concurs with the observations and recommendations contained in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[95]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States,[96] and requests the Secretary-General to keep this matter under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. *Encourages* those Member States which have not yet responded to the questionnaire sent out by the Secretary-General requesting information on military salary scales in effect as at December 1991 to do so as rapidly as possible;

4. *Notes with concern* that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates for some operations;

5. *Reaffirms its request* that the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, make payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer, to continue the strengthening and reform of the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, so that they can deal effectively and efficiently with the planning, launching, ongoing management and termination of those operations;

7. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time, and encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions acceptable to the Secretary-General;

8. *Notes* that the reports requested of the Secretary-General on the reserve stock of commonly used equipment and supply items and the use of civilians in peace-keeping operations, in paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 45/258, have not been submitted, and requests that these reports be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Also notes* that the report requested of the Secretary-General in paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 45/258 on a review of the present practices and approaches regarding the calculation of expenditures incurred by the United Nations in the conduct of peace-keeping operations, including the financial arrangements of the Organization with Governments in respect of such calculations, has not yet been submitted, and requests that this report be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations";

IV

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus[97] and the decision of the Security Council as contained in its resolution 796 (1992) of 14 December 1992,

Noting the appeal of the Secretary-General to all Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus,[98]

Invites all States Members of the United Nations to respond positively to the appeal of the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

47/219. Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly

I

FIRST REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Takes note with appreciation of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[99]

II

CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE FACILITIES AT ADDIS ABABA AND BANGKOK

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General[100] and concurs with the recommendations and requests made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 4 of its report;[101]

III

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT MATTERS

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[102]

2. *Decides* to keep under review the level of support costs charged to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

IV

REVISED ESTIMATES RESULTING FROM RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1992

1. *Approves* the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in his report[103] of an additional amount of 292,500 United States dollars under sections 21, 23, 24 and 26 to 28 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

2. *Also approves* the additional revised estimates of 71,300 dollars under section 21 submitted by the Secretary-General in the addendum to his report,[104] on the understanding that the Secretary-General will consider possible redeployment in the context of his revised estimates to be submitted to the General Assembly early next year;

V

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1993 BUDGET ESTIMATES

1. *Approves* the 1993 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre amounting to 13,789,700 dollars, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[105]

2. *Requests* that future budgets of the Centre be presented in a format consistent with the unique nature of the budget of the Centre;

VI

Administrative arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[106]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore possible alternatives for the organizational location and administrative support arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

VII

Level of secretaries of intergovernmental policy-making organs

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretariat;[107]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the situation in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

VIII

Revised estimates under section 24 (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in his report[108] to appropriate an additional amount of 95,000 dollars under this section and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[109]

2. *Recommends* that such additional appropriations as may be necessary should be indicated by the Secretary-General in his final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 under this section;

IX

Revised estimates under section 21D (Crime prevention and criminal justice)

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in his report[110] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[111]

2. *Endorses* the proposal of the Secretary-General to finance the additional requirements for the expansion of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme from within the overall appropriations of sections 21, 23 to 26 and 33 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

X

Revised estimates under section 27 (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia)

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in his report[112] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[113]

2. *Endorses* the proposals of the Secretary-General to reflect the projected savings of 5.6 million dollars for the biennium 1992-1993 in the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium and to maintain the appropriation approved by the General Assembly under this section (50,381,500 dollars) at the present time, taking into account the projected additional commitments in relation to late charges for costs incurred at Baghdad and the possibility of a relocation of the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia towards the end of the current biennium;

XI

Representation allowance for Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General and hospitality for official functions

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[87]

2. *Recommends* that consideration of this question be deferred, taking into account the views of delegations, and that a further review be undertaken as soon as possible in the light of the future decisions to be taken on the restructuring of the Secretariat;

XII

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa

Endorses the proposals of the Secretary-General[114] and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

XIII

Status of technological innovations in the United Nations and progress report on the optical disk project

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[115]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 34, 36 and 37 of its report;[116]

XIV

Integrated management information system project

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[117]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 21 to 32 of its report;[116]

XV

Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations

1. *Decides* to postpone to its resumed forty-seventh session the review of the whole question of honoraria;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, pending the results of the review, to take appropriate measures on an exceptional basis and with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to paragraph 55 of his report,[118] within the overall framework of the current pertinent resolutions and decisions, recommends that he reflect the measures he takes in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, and decides to revert to this matter again at its forty-eighth session;

XVI

Revised estimates under section 28 (Human rights)

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in his report[119] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Endorses* the proposal of the Secretary-General, on the understanding that, with regard to his request for 760,000 dollars, he would implement, within the overall level of the revised appropriation for the biennium 1992-1993, the other activities of the Centre for Human Rights, for which he has requested additional resources and would report to the General Assembly in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

XVII

Revised estimates under section 38 (Legal activities): Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992)

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General[120] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Approves* an additional appropriation of 646,700 dollars, on the understanding that the requirements would be treated outside the contingency fund;

XVIII

Revised estimates under section 31 (Public information): establishment of seven United Nations interim offices

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General;[121]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to resubmit a complete report on the establishment and operation of the seven United Nations interim offices, including staffing, project implementation and an integrated budget with full sources of financing, at its resumed forty-seventh session, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the competent United Nations bodies regarding operational activities and public information activities and taking into account the views expressed by the Member States in the Fifth Committee on this issue during the forty-seventh session;

XIX

United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[122] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Approves* an appropriation of 13,121,300 dollars required under section 2 (Peace-keeping operations and special missions) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 for the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, from mid-September 1992 to 31 December 1993, on the understanding that these requirements would be treated outside the procedures related to the contingency fund and without prejudice to the future mode of financing;

3. *Also approves* an appropriation of 1,673,200 dollars under section 36 (Staff assessment) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, offset by the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Advisory Committee, at its spring session of 1993, a performance report on the Mission, including actual expenditures from its inception and revised requirements for 1993, taking into account the developments in the region;

XX

Recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session

1. *Takes note* of the information provided by the Secretary-General in his statement of the programme budget implications[123] and the observations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Recommends* that the next series of joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination should take place in New York;

XXI

Installation of an appropriate signalling system

Endorses the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with respect to the installation of an appropriate signalling system;

XXII

Administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Takes note of the note by the Secretariat on the administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;[124]

XXIII

United Nations Programme on Space Applications

Takes note of the letter from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee regarding a budgetary allocation for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications;[125]

XXIV

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Decides, in order to provide for the minimal transitional requirements for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research until the General Assembly can consider this matter at its resumed forty-seventh session, to authorize the Secretary-General to commit funds, not to exceed 400,000 dollars, for the period 1 January through 28 February 1993, by advances from the Working Capital Fund, to cover all costs related to the provision of security and maintenance of the premises of the Institute, as well as the costs of maintaining the existing number of staff members of the New York office of the Institute for whom placement is to be sought elsewhere within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987;

XXV

TRAVEL OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECOND PART OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

1. *Takes note* of the statement of programme budget implications on the subject;[126]

2. *Approves* an additional appropriation of 86,400 dollars under section 1 (Overall policy-making, direction and coordination) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

XXVI

FIRST PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[127]

2. *Approves* the revised requirements submitted by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to improve the budget performance report to make its presentation more timely and more transparent;

4. *Urges* the International Civil Service Commission to review the rates of staff assessment during 1993;

XXVII

SECTION 15 (UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT): REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE THIRTEEN POSTS FORMERLY ATTACHED TO THE SUBPROGRAMME ON TRADE AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the thirteen posts formerly attached to the subprogramme on trade among countries having different economic and social systems;[128]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[129] and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[130]

XXVIII

CONTINGENCY FUND

Notes that a balance of 11,753,700 dollars remains in the contingency fund;

XXIX

RECOSTING OF DECISIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE CONCERNING STATEMENTS OF PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS AND REVISED ESTIMATES

Approves an increase of 121,300 dollars under the expenditure sectionsand 18,500 dollars under income section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

XXX

GRANTING OF TRAVEL ASSISTANCE TO LEAST DEVELOPED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Decides to defer consideration of this question until the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

47/220. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

A

REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1992-1993, the amount of 2,389,234,900 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 46/186 A of 20 December 1991 shall be increased by 78,804,300 dollars as follows:

Section	*Amount approved by resolution 46/186 A*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and coordination*			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	35 256 900	(635 200)	34 621 700
TOTAL, PART I	35 256 900	(635 200)	34 621 700
PART II. *Political affairs*			
2. Peace-keeping operations and special missions	96 225 000	12 863 400	109 088 400
3. Political and Security Council affairs	15 796 000	(11 794 800)	4 001 200
4. Political and General Assembly affairs and Secretariat services	12 411 600	(9 149 900)	3 261 700

		Amount approved by resolution 46/186 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
5.	Disarmament	13 108 800	(8 531 300)	4 577 500
6.	Special political questions, regional cooperation, trusteeship and decolonization	9 365 100	(6 513 600)	2 851 500
7.	Elimination of apartheid	8 234 900	(6 104 000)	2 130 900
37.	Department of Political Affairs	—	43 085 300	43 085 300
	TOTAL, PART II	155 141 400	13 855 100	168 996 500
	PART III. *International justice and law*			
8.	International Court of Justice	17 484 000	1 001 000	18 485 000
9.	Legal activities	21 698 300	(16 355 700)	5 342 600
10.	Law of the sea and ocean affairs	9 032 800	(6 719 900)	2 312 900
38.	Legal activities	—	24 155 600	24 155 600
	TOTAL, PART III	48 215 100	2 081 000	50 296 100
	PART IV. *International cooperation for development*			
11.	Development and international economic cooperation	18 933 000	(4 433 900)	14 499 100
12.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	40 679 800	(533 600)	40 146 200
13.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	54 691 200	(40 953 600)	13 737 600
14.	Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	27 394 600	(20 608 300)	6 786 300
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	90 040 700	2 473 300	92 514 000
16.	International Trade Centre	17 916 200	573 600	18 489 800
17.	United Nations Environment Programme	12 743 600	88 500	12 832 100
18.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 824 900	(3 422 200)	1 402 700
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	11 405 700	624 200	12 029 900
20.	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	12 740 900	(8 992 600)	3 748 300
21.	Social development and humanitarian affairs	13 798 300	902 000	14 700 300
22.	International drug control	13 499 700	(115 900)	13 383 800
39.	Department of Economic and Social Development	—	82 116 600	82 116 600
	TOTAL, PART IV	318 668 600	7 718 100	326 386 700
	PART V. *Regional cooperation for development*			
23.	Economic Commission for Africa	74 547 000	(2 497 700)	72 049 300
24.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	51 605 000	3 696 900	55 301 900
25.	Economic Commission for Europe	41 124 400	1 385 400	42 509 800
26.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	67 371 000	(20 300)	67 350 700
27.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	50 381 500	(5 047 600)	45 333 900
	TOTAL, PART V	285 028 900	(2 483 300)	282 545 600
	PART VI. *Human rights and humanitarian affairs*			
28.	Human rights	23 297 200	1 710 300	25 007 500
29.	Protection of and assistance to refugees	60 771 100	2 840 600	63 611 700
30.	Disaster relief operations	7 770 000	(5 759 400)	2 010 600
40.	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	—	9 870 700	9 870 700
	TOTAL, PART VI	91 838 300	8 662 200	100 500 500

		Amount approved by resolution 46/186 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
	PART VII. *Public information*			
31.	Public information	100 371 000	2 635 000	103 006 000
	TOTAL, PART VII	100 371 000	2 635 000	103 006 000
	PART VIII. *Common support services*			
32.	Conference services	421 556 200	(315 114 800)	106 441 400
33.	Administration and management	418 473 600	(315 363 400)	103 110 200
41.	Administration and management	—	643 588 100	643 588 100
	TOTAL, PART VIII	840 029 800	13 109 900	853 139 700
	PART IX. *Special expenses*			
34.	Special expenses	45 035 000	2 626 700	47 661 700
	TOTAL, PART IX	45 035 000	2 626 700	47 661 700
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
35.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	95 512 700	3 337 500	98 850 200
	TOTAL, PART X	95 512 700	3 337 500	98 850 200
	PART XI. *Staff assessment*			
36.	Staff assessment	374 137 200	27 897 300	402 034 500
	TOTAL, PART XI	374 137 200	27 897 300	402 034 500
	GRAND TOTAL	2 389 234 900	78 804 300	2 468 039 200

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

B

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1992-1993, the estimates of income of 449,213,300 United States dollars approved by its resolution 46/186 B of 20 December 1991 shall be increased by 21,803,100 dollars as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 46/186 B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised estimates*
Income section		*(United States dollars)*	
1. Income from staff assessment	379 926 000	28 077 900	408 003 900
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 1	379 926 000	28 077 900	408 003 900
2. General income	62 444 800	(3 149 600)	59 295 200
3. Revenue-producing activities	6 842 500	(3 125 200)	3 717 300
TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS 2 AND 3	69 287 300	(6 274 800)	63 012 500
GRAND TOTAL	449 213 300	21 803 100	471 016 400

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1993:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 1,273,421,750 United States dollars, consisting of 1,194,617,450 dollars, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1992-1993 by General Assembly resolution 46/186 A of 20 December 1991, plus 78,804,300 dollars, being the increase in the appropriations approved during the forty-seventh session by resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, as follows:

(*a*) 40,176,315 dollars, consisting of:

(i) An amount of 28,368,850 dollars, which is the net of 34,643,650 dollars, being half of the estimated income approved for the biennium 1992-1993 by its resolution 46/186 B of 20 December 1991 other than staff assessment income, offset by an amount of 6,274,800 dollars, being the decrease in estimated income other than staff assessment income approved by resolution B above;

(ii) 11,807,465 dollars, being the balance of the surplus account as at 31 December 1991;

(*b*) 1,233,245,435 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992 on the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 218,040,900 dollars, consisting of:

(*a*) 189,963,000 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 46/186 B;

(*b*) Plus 28,077,900 dollars, being the estimated increase in income from staff assessment approved by the Assembly in its resolution B above.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.7.

[2] Resolution 22 A (I).

[3] Resolution 179 (II).

[4] A/C.5/47/14.

[5] A/47/607.

[6] A/47/674.

[7] See resolution 46/221 A.

[8] See decision 47/456.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/46/34).

[10] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/47/34).

[11] A/46/89, annex, and A/47/119, annex.

[12] A/46/219 and A/47/373.

[13] A/47/755.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/47/32).

[15] Ibid., annex.

[16] A/47/336.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

[18] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/47/9).

[19] Ibid., *Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/47/30 and Corr.1).

[20] A/C.5/47/8.

[21] A/47/578.

[22] See A/46/614, para. 14, and A/47/578, para. 11.

[23] A/46/614.

[24] A/47/620.

[25] See A/47/782.

[26] A/47/740.

[27] A/47/560.

[28] A/47/606.

[29] See resolution 47/217.

[30] A/46/725 and A/47/555 and Corr.1.

[31] A/46/750, annex.

[32] A/47/756.

[33] A/47/637.

[34] A/47/735.

[35] See S/23331 and S/23331/Add.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23331; and ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23331/Add.1.

[36] See A/46/608-S/23177, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177.

[37] S/23613; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23613.

[38] A/47/733.

[39] A/47/763.

[40] A/46/903.

[41] A/47/741.

[42] A/47/778.

[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/47/5), vol. I and Corr.1, sects. I and V; vol. II, sects. I and V; and vol. III, sects. I and V.

[44] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/47/5/Add.1), sects. I and V.

[45] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/47/5/Add.2), sects. I and IV.

[46] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/47/5/Add.3), sects. I and V.

[47] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* and corrigendum (A/47/5/Add.4 and Corr.1), sects. I and V.

[48] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/47/5/Add.5), sect. III.

[49] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/47/5/Add.6), sects. I and V.

[50] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/47/5/Add.7), sects. I and V.

[51] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* and corrigendum (A/47/5/Add.8 and Corr.1), sects. I and IV.

[52] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/47/5), vol. I and Corr.1, sects. II and III; vol. II, sects. II and III; and vol. III, sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/47/5/Add.1), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/47/5/Add.2), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/47/5/Add.3), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement*

No. 5D and corrigendum (A/47/5/Add.4 and Corr.1), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/47/5/Add.5), sects. I and II; ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/47/5/Add.6), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/47/5/Add.7), sects. II and III; and ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* and corrigendum (A/47/5/Add.8 and Corr.1), sects. II and III.

[53] A/47/315, annex.

[54] A/47/500.

[55] A/47/510.

[56] A/47/460.

[57] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/47/5), vol. I and Corr.1, para. 369.

[58] A/46/327 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/46/545, A/C.5/46/CRP.1, A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1, A/C.5/47/3 and A/C.5/47/4.

[59] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16).

[60] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), documents A/47/7/Add.1 and A/47/7/Add.9.

[61] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16), part two.

[62] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.1.

[63] A/C.5/47/4.

[64] A/47/358.

[65] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.9.

[66] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (A/47/6/Rev.1).

[67] A/C.5/47/46 and Add.1 and 2.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 36th meeting and corrigendum.

[69] A/47/159 and Add.1.

[70] A/47/116.

[71] See A/C.5/47/46.

[72] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16), part one, para. 37, and part two, paras. 10-12.

[73] Ibid., part one, paras. 37-44.

[74] A/46/173.

[75] E/1992/11 and Add.1 and 2.

[76] E/AC.51/1992/5.

[77] See resolution 46/151, annex.

[78] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/46/16).

[79] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16), part one, para. 44, and part two, para. 245.

[80] A/46/600 and Add.1-3; A/C.5/47/13.

[81] A/46/765 and A/47/565.

[82] See A/45/860.

[83] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/47/9); and ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7/Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.6; A/47/578, A/C.5/47/25, A/C.5/47/36, A/C.5/47/37, A/C.5/47/38 and A/C.5/47/66.

[84] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30).

[85] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/46/30).

[86] A/C.5/47/37, paras. 10-28.

[87] A/C.5/46/32 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/47/39.

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.6, paras. 10-20.

[89] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[90] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1).

[91] A/47/484.

[92] A/C.5/47/22.

[93] See A/47/774

[94] A/47/655 and Corr.1.

[95] A/47/757.

[96] A/47/776.

[97] S/24917 and Add.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24917 and Add.1.

[98] See S/24938; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24938.

[99] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7.

[100] A/C.5/47/11.

[101] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.2.

[102] A/C.5/47/19.

[103] A/C.5/47/21.

[104] A/C.5/47/21/Add.1.

[105] A/C.5/47/24 and Corr.1.

[106] A/C.5/47/26.

[107] A/C.5/47/28.

[108] A/C.5/47/29.

[109] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.7, paras. 2-5.

[110] A/C.5/47/40.

[111] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.7, paras. 6-15.

[112] A/C.5/47/41.

[113] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.7, paras. 16-19.

[114] See A/C.5/47/53.

[115] A/C.5/47/18 and Add.1.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.8.

[117] A/C.5/47/27.

[118] A/C.5/47/45.

[119] A/C.5/47/71.

[120] A/C.5/47/68.

[121] A/C.5/47/58 and A/C.5/47/CRP.3/Rev.1.

[122] A/C.5/47/79.

[123] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16), part two, annex III.B.

[124] A/C.5/47/44.

[125] A/C.5/47/51

[126] A/C.5/47/84.

[127] A/C.5/47/47.

[128] A/C.5/47/7.

[129] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16), part two, para. 266.

[130] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.1, para. 28.

IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE[1]

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47/29. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982, 39/76 of 13 December 1984, 41/71 of 3 December 1986, 43/160 B of 9 December 1988 and 45/37 of 28 November 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,[3]

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975,[4] regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and cooperation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

Noting that many States have recognized those national liberation movements and have granted them facilities, privileges and immunities in their countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in particular those which are host to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. *Urges* the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/30. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982, 39/77 of 13 December 1984, 41/72 of 3 December 1986, 43/161 of 9 December 1988 and 45/38 of 28 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[5] on the status of the Protocols[6] Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949[7] and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments, pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction that, pursuant to article 90 of Additional Protocol I, the International Fact-Finding Commission has become operational,

Stressing the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

Mindful of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in offering protection to the victims of armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. *Appreciates* the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the increasingly wide acceptance of the two additional Protocols of 1977;

2. *Notes*, however, the fact that, in comparison with the Geneva Conventions, the number of States parties to the two additional Protocols is still limited;

3. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* all States which are already parties to Protocol I, or those States not parties, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts".

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/31. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[8]

Conscious of the need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the repeated acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Concerned at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Concerned also at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate measures as required by international law, including measures of a preventive nature, and to bring offenders to justice,

Welcoming measures already taken by States to this end in conformity with their international obligations,

Convinced that the role of the United Nations, which includes the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, is important in promoting efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. *Urges* States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

4. *Also urges* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

5. *Recommends* that States should cooperate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and

consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

6. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

7. *Also calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 8 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/32. United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 by which it declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Recalling also that the main purposes of the Decade, according to resolution 44/23, should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling further its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990, to which was annexed the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General,[9] submitted pursuant to resolution 46/53 of 9 December 1991,

Recalling that the Sixth Committee established at the forty-fifth session the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme of activities for the Decade,

Noting that the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group at the forty-sixth and the forty-seventh sessions to continue its work in accordance with resolutions 45/40 and 46/53,

Having considered the report of the Working Group submitted to the Sixth Committee,[10]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Sixth Committee for the elaboration, within the framework of its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, of the programme for the activities to be commenced during the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade, and requests the Working Group to continue its work at the forty-eighth session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law;

3. *Adopts* the programme for the activities to be commenced during the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade as an integral part of the present resolution, to which it is annexed;

4. *Invites* all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and, as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session or, at the latest, its forty-ninth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information, a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the programme;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification and to submit it to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report containing the plan referred to in section V, paragraph 3, of the programme for the second term of the Decade;

8. *Encourages* States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Appeals* to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of international law and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law the programme annexed to the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

ANNEX

Programme for the activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the United Nations Decade of International Law

I. PROMOTION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The General Assembly, bearing in mind that maintenance of international peace and security is the underlying condition for the success of the implementation of the programme for the United Nations Decade of International Law, calls upon States to act in accordance with international law, and particularly the Charter of the United Nations, and encourages States and international organizations to promote the acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law.

2. States are invited to consider, if they have not yet done so, becoming parties to existing multilateral treaties, in particular those relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification. International organizations under whose auspices such treaties are concluded are invited to indicate whether they publish periodic reports on the status of ratifications of and accessions to multilateral treaties, and if they do not, to indicate whether in their view such a process would be useful. Consideration should be given to the question of treaties which have not achieved wider participation or entered into force after a considerable lapse of time and the circumstances causing the situation.

3. States and international organizations are encouraged to provide assistance and technical advice to States, in particular to developing countries, to facilitate their participation in the process of multilateral treaty-making, including their adherence to and implementation of multilateral treaties, in accordance with their national legal systems.

4. States are encouraged to report to the Secretary-General on ways and means provided for in the multilateral treaties to which they are parties, regarding the implementation of such treaties. International organizations are similarly encouraged to report to the Secretary-General on ways and means provided for by the multilateral treaties concluded under their auspices, regarding the implementation of such treaties. The Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report on the basis of this information and to submit it to the General Assembly.

II. PROMOTION OF MEANS AND METHODS FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES, INCLUDING RESORT TO AND FULL RESPECT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. States, the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations, including the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, as well as the International Law Association, the Institute of International Law, the Hispano-Luso-American Institute of International Law and other international institutions working in the field of international law, and national societies of international law, are invited to study the means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice, and to present suggestions for the promotion thereof to the Sixth Committee.

2. Taking into account the suggestions mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section and with due regard to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[11] the Sixth Committee should consider, where appropriate, on the basis of a report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, or of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, the following questions:

(*a*) Strengthening the use of means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes, with particular attention to the role to be played by the United Nations, as well as methods for early identification and prevention of disputes and their containment;

(*b*) Procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising in specific areas of international law;

(*c*) Ways and means of encouraging greater recognition of the role of the International Court of Justice and its wider use in the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*d*) Enhancement of cooperation of regional organizations with the United Nations system of organizations in respect of the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*e*) Wider use of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

III. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION

1. International organizations, including the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations, are invited to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations summary information regarding the programme and results of their work relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, including their suggestions for future work in their specialized field, with an indication of the appropriate forum to undertake such work. Similarly, the Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report on the relevent activities of the United Nations, including those of the International Law Commission. Such information should be presented in a report by the Secretary-General to the Sixth Committee.

2. On the basis of the information mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section, States are invited to submit suggestions for consideration by the Sixth Committee and, as appropriate, recommendations. In particular, efforts should be made to identify areas of international law which might be ripe for progressive development or codification.

3. The Sixth Committee should study, taking into account General Assembly resolution 684 (VII) of 6 November 1952,[12] its coordinating role with respect, *inter alia*, to the drafting of provisions of a legal nature and the consistent use of legal terminology in international instruments adopted by the General Assembly. States are invited to present proposals in this regard to the Sixth Committee.

4. The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization should continue to study possible measures to strengthen the United Nations system for the maintenance of international peace and security. In that context, the Special Committee should take note of the Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" in the light of the debate within the United Nations, particularly within the General Assembly.

IV. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law should, in the context of the Decade, continue to formulate, as appropriate and in a timely manner, relevant guidelines for the Programme's activities and report to the Sixth Committee on the activities carried out under the Programme in accordance with such guidelines. Special emphasis should be given to supporting academic and professional institutions already carrying out research and education in international law, as well as to encouraging the establishment of such institutions where they might not exist, particularly in the developing countries. States and other public or private bodies are encouraged to contribute to the strengthening of the Programme.

2. States should encourage their educational institutions to introduce courses in international law for students studying law, political science, social sciences and other relevant disciplines; they should study the possibility of introducing topics of international law in the curricula of schools at the primary and secondary levels. Cooperation between institutions at the university level amongst developing countries, on the one hand, and their cooperation with those of developed countries on the other, should be encouraged.

3. States should consider convening conferences of experts at the national and regional levels in order to study the question of preparing model curricula and materials for courses in international law, training of teachers in international law, preparation of textbooks on international law and the use of modern technology to facilitate the teaching of and research in international law.

4. States, the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations should consider organizing seminars, symposia, training courses, lectures and meetings and undertaking studies on various aspects of international law.

5. States are encouraged to organize special training in international law for legal professionals, including judges, and personnel of ministries of foreign affairs and other relevant ministries as well as military personnel. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Hague Academy of International Law, regional organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross are invited to continue cooperating in this respect with States.

6. Cooperation among developing countries, as well as between developed and developing countries, in particular among those persons who are involved in the practice of international law, for exchanging experience and for mutual assistance in the field of international law, including assistance in providing textbooks and manuals of international law, is encouraged.

7. In order to make better known the practice of international law, States and international and regional organizations should endeavour to publish, if they have not done so, summaries, repertories or yearbooks of their practice.

8. States and international organizations should encourage the publication of important international legal instruments and studies by highly qualified publicists, bearing in mind the possibility of assistance from private sources.

9. Other international courts and tribunals, including the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, are invited to disseminate more widely their judgements and advisory opinions, and to consider preparing thematic or analytical summaries thereof.

10. International organizations are requested to publish treaties concluded under their auspices, if they have not yet done so. Timely publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* is encouraged and efforts directed towards adopting an electronic form of publication should be continued. Timely publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* is also encouraged.

V. PROCEDURES AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

1. The Sixth Committee, working primarily through its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law and with the assistance of the Secretariat, will be the coordinating body of the programme for the Decade. The question of the use of an intra-sessional, inter-sessional or existing body to carry out specific activities of the programme may be considered by the General Assembly.

2. The Sixth Committee is requested to continue to prepare the programme of activities for the Decade.

3. The Secretariat, on the basis of informal consultations with the members of the Sixth Committee, should draw up a preliminary operational plan for a possible United Nations congress on public international law, based on the proposal that the congress should be held in 1994 or 1995, and within existing resources and assisted by voluntary contributions, and submit it to the Sixth Committee for consideration by general agreement at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

4. All organizations and institutions referred to and invited to submit reports to the Secretary-General under sections I to IV above are requested to submit interim or final reports preferably at the forty-eighth session but not later than the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

5. States are encouraged to establish, as necessary, national, subregional and regional committees which may assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade. Non-governmental organizations are encouraged to promote the purposes of the Decade within the fields of their activities, as appropriate.

6. It is recognized that, within the existing overall level of appropriations, adequate financing for the implementation of the programme for the Decade is necessary and should be provided. Voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, would be useful and are strongly encouraged. To this end, the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by the Secretary-General might be considered by the General Assembly.

47/33. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session,[13]

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[14] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Recognizing the role of the International Law Commission in the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Taking note with appreciation of the sections of the report of the International Law Commission concerning the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction[15] and noting the debate in the Sixth Committee pertaining to this question,[16]

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session;[13]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission, entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", which was devoted to the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction;

5. *Invites* States to submit to the Secretary-General, if possible before the forty-fifth session of the International Law Commission, written comments on the report of the Working Group on the question of an international criminal jurisdiction;[17]

6. *Requests* the International Law Commission to continue its work on this question by undertaking the project for the elaboration of a draft statute for an international criminal court as a matter of priority as from its next session, beginning with an examination of the issues identified in the report of the Working Group and in the debate in the Sixth Committee with a view to drafting a statute on the basis of the report of the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Sixth Committee as well as any written comments received from States, and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Endorses* the decision of the International Law Commission[18] not to pursue further, during the present term of office of its members, the consideration of the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations";

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work;

9. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*b*) To continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

10. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 377 of its report,[13] and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

11. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

12. *Again draws the attention* of Governments to the importance, for the International Law Commission, of having their views on the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted on first reading by the Commission, and urges them to present in writing their comments and observations by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission;

13. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate;

15. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

16. *Also recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly commence on 25 October 1993.

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/34. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development and from different legal systems in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session,[19]

Mindful of the valuable contribution to be rendered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, particularly as regards the dissemination of international trade law,

Concerned about the relatively low incidence of expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and particularly of its working groups during recent years, due in part to inadequate resources to finance the travel of such experts,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session;

2. *Takes note with particular satisfaction* of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Model Law on International Credit Transfers;[20]

3. *Recommends* that, in view of the current need for uniformity of the law applicable to international credit transfers, all States give due consideration to the enactment of legislation based on the Model Law;

4. *Takes note with particular satisfaction* of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on International Countertrade Transactions;[21]

5. *Recommends* the use of the Legal Guide to parties involved in international countertrade transactions;

6. *Recommends also* that all efforts be made to ensure that the Legal Guide becomes generally known and available;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the entry into force on 1 November 1992 of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules),[22] and requests the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote wider adherence to the Convention;

8. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing two seminars on international trade law, the first held at Suva, from 21 to 25 October 1991, and the second at Mexico City, on 20 and 21 February 1992, and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminars to take place;

(*b*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for organizing, as a contribution to the activities of the United Nations Decade of International Law, a Congress under the theme "Uniform commercial law in the twenty-first century", held in New York from 18 to 22 May 1992, during the last week of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, which provided a useful assessment of the progress made to date in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and will assist the Commission and other organizations involved in the unification and harmonization of international trade law in laying out the course of their future work;

11. *Repeats its invitation* to those States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission;

12. *Requests* the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to continue to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups;

13. *Recommends* that the Commission pay special attention to the rationalization of the organization of its work and consider all possibilities for rationalization, in particular the holding of consecutive meetings of its working groups;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraphs 12 and 13 above to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/35. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,[23]

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[24] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[25] and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Noting the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding which has guided the deliberations of the Committee on issues affecting the United Nations community and the host country,

Welcoming the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 55 of its report;[23]

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expresses the hope that the host country will continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country and hopes that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Welcomes* the recent lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and urges the host country to continue to abide by its obligations to the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. *Notes* the establishment by the Committee of a working group to consider problems of financial indebted-

ness[26] and stresses the importance of efforts undertaken in this regard;

6. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/36. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/47 of 28 November 1990 and 46/61 of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[27] containing the replies received from Member States and other States parties to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations[28] concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to that Convention,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable work done during its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the basis of the proposal concerning the elaboration of an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

2. *Urges* States, in applying the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and corresponding provisions of other agreements, to accord full facilities to consular officers in the performance of their functions;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Sixth Committee on the matter.[29]

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/37. Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the use of certain means and methods of warfare may have dire effects on the environment,

Recognizing also the importance of the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict and, in particular, both the rules of universal applicability laid down in the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, of 18 October 1907, with the Regulations annexed thereto,[30] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[31] and the applicable rules of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), of 1977,[32] and of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, of 1976,[33]

Expressing its deep concern about environmental damage and depletion of natural resources, including the destruction of hundreds of oil-well heads and the release and waste of crude oil into the sea, during recent conflicts,

Noting that existing provisions of international law prohibit such acts,

Stressing that destruction of the environment, not justified by military necessity and carried out wantonly, is clearly contrary to existing international law,

Concerned that the provisions of international law prohibiting such acts may not be widely disseminated and applied,

Noting the work on environmental protection carried out within the United Nations system and at meetings and symposia on the subject,

Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques,[34]

Taking note also of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[35] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro on 14 June 1992, in particular principle 24 thereof, and other relevant decisions of the Conference,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General[36] submitted pursuant to General Assembly decision 46/417 of 9 December 1991,

Welcoming the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this field, including plans to continue its consultation of experts with an enlarged basis of participation and its readiness to prepare a handbook of model guidelines for military manuals,

1. *Urges* States to take all measures to ensure compliance with the existing international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict;

2. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international conventions;

3. *Urges* States to take steps to incorporate the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment into their military manuals and to ensure that they are effectively disseminated;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law", a report on activities reported by the Committee.

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

47/38. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[37]

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[38] thirty-ninth,[39] fortieth,[40] forty-first,[41] forty-second,[42] forty-third,[43] forty-fourth,[44] forty-fifth,[45] forty-sixth[46] and forty-seventh[47] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Noting the recommendations relevant to the work of the Special Committee contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[11] in the light of the debate within the United Nations, particularly within the General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of its session held in 1992,[48]

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind various proposals presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;[48]

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 1 to 19 March 1993;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1993, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context:

(i) To continue its consideration of the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations;

(ii) To continue its consideration of the proposal on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter;

(iii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted to the Special Committee or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1993;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

(i) To consider the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States;

(ii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States already under consideration in the Special Committee or those that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1993;

(*c*) To consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness;

4. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group, and also decides that the Special Committee shall be authorized to invite other States or intergovernmental organizations to participate in the debate in plenary meetings of the Special Committee on specific items where it considers that such participation would assist in its work;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1992

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.8.

[2] A/47/323.

[3] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Vienna, 4 February-14 March 1975*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/15, annex.

[4] Ibid., vol. II, p. 207.

[5] A/47/324.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[7] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[8] A/47/325 and Add.1 and 2.

[9] A/47/384 and Add.1.

[10] A/C.6/47/L.12.

[11] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[12] See annex II to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15).

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/47/10).

[14] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/47/10), chap. II and annex.

[16] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 20th to 25th, 28th to 30th and 35th meetings, and corrigendum.

[17] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/47/10), annex.

[18] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (A/47/10), chap. V, sect. C.

[19] Ibid., *Supplement No. 17* (A/47/17).

[20] Ibid., annex I.

[21] Ibid., chap. III.

[22] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.VIII.1), document A/CONF.89/13, annex I.

[23] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/47/26).

[24] Resolution 22 A (I).

[25] See resolution 169 (II).

[26] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/46/26), sect. III.C, para. 43.

[27] A/47/327 and Add.1.

[28] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

[29] A/C.6/47/L.7.

[30] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[31] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[32] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[33] Ibid., vol. 1108, No. 17119.

[34] ENMOD/CONF.II/12, part II.

[35] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution I, annex I.

[36] A/47/328.

[37] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987, 43/170 of 9 December 1988, 44/37 of 4 December 1989, 45/44 of 28 November 1990 and 46/58 of 9 December 1991.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[39] Ibid., *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[40] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[41] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[42] Ibid., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[43] Ibid., *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

[44] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[45] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/45/1).

[46] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[47] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1).

[48] Ibid., *Supplement No. 33* (A/47/33).

X. DECISIONS

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47/404	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (A/47/436; A/47/PV.43)	7	21 October 1992	303
47/405	Report of the International Court of Justice (A/47/4; A/47/PV.43)	13	21 October 1992	303

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/406	Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/47/444; A/47/PV.43)	13	21 October 1992	303
47/407	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/47/1; A/47/PV.47)	10	27 October 1992	303
47/408	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/47/PV.60)	38	10 November 1992	303
47/417	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 (A/47/48, sect. IV; A/47/PV.80)	48	8 December 1992	303
47/462	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/47/3/Rev.1; A/47/PV.94)	12	23 December 1992	303
47/463	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (A/47/PV.94)	41	23 December 1992	303
47/464	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (A/47/PV.94)	42	23 December 1992	303
47/465	Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development (A/47/PV.94)	43	23 December 1992	303
47/466	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (A/47/PV.94)	44	23 December 1992	303
47/467	Agenda items remaining for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (A/47/PV.94)	8	23 December 1992	304

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/418	Reduction of military budgets (A/47/679; A/47/PV.81)	49	9 December 1992	305
47/419	International arms transfers (A/47/691, para. 39; A/47/PV.81)	61 (*i*)	9 December 1992	305
47/420	Conventional disarmament on a regional scale (A/47/691, para. 39; A/47/PV.81)	61 (*m*)	9 December 1992	305
47/421	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/47/692, para. 26; A/47/PV.81)	62 (*f*)	9 December 1992	305
47/422	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/47/693, para. 28; A/47/PV.81)	63	9 December 1992	305

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/410	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (A/47/616; A/47/PV.62)	33	17 November 1992	305
47/423	Science and peace (A/47/608, para. 6; A/47/PV.85)	70	14 December 1992	306
47/424	Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information (A/47/614, para. 12; A/47/PV.85)	76	14 December 1992	306
47/425	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (A/47/615, para. 5; A/47/PV.85)	77	14 December 1992	306

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/434	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the work of its sixth session (A/47/718/Add.4, para. 3; A/47/PV.92)	78 (*c*)	18 December 1992	306
47/435	Report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/47/718/Add.5, para. 3; A/47/PV.92)	78 (*d*)	18 December 1992	306
47/436	Financing of development (A/47/726, para. 8; A/47/PV.92)	86	18 December 1992	306
47/437	Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (A/47/727/Add.1, para. 53; A/47/PV.92)	87 (*a*)	18 December 1992	307
47/438	Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/47/717/Add.1, para. 53; A/47/PV.93)	12	22 December 1992	307
47/439	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/47/717/Add.1, para. 53; A/47/PV.93)	12	22 December 1992	307
47/440	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1993-1994 (A/47/717/Add.1, para. 53; A/47/PV.93)	12	22 December 1992	307
47/441	Development and international economic cooperation (A/47/718 (Part I); A/47/PV.93)	78	22 December 1992	307
47/442	International conference on money and finance for development (A/47/718/Add.1, para. 27; A/47/PV.93)	78	22 December 1992	307
47/443	Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (A/47/718/Add.1, para. 27; A/47/PV.93)	78	22 December 1992	307

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/444	Documents relating to development and international economic cooperation (A/47/718/Add.1, para. 27; A/47/PV.93)	78	22 December 1992	307
47/445	Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian people (A/47/718/Add.2, para. 43; A/47/PV.93)	78 (*a*)	22 December 1992	308
47/446	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (A/47/720; A/47/PV.93)	80	22 December 1992	308
47/447	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children (A/47/723, para. 18; A/47/PV.93)	83	22 December 1992	308
47/448	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/47/723, para. 18; A/47/PV.93)	83	22 December 1992	308

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/426	Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (A/47/658, para. 31; A/47/PV.89)	91	16 December 1992	308
47/427	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa (A/47/658, para. 31; A/47/PV.89)	91	16 December 1992	308
47/428	Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan (A/47/715, para. 27; A/47/PV.89)	96	16 December 1992	308
47/429	Award of human rights prizes in 1993 (A/47/678/Add.2, para. 114; A/47/PV.92)	97 (*b*)	18 December 1992	308
47/430	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/47/678/Add.2, para. 114; A/47/PV.92)	97 (*b*)	18 December 1992	309
47/431	Reports considered under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (A/47/678/Add.2, para. 114; A/47/PV.92)	97 (*b*) and (*c*)	18 December 1992	309
47/432	Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1993-1994 (A/47/772, para. 8; A/47/PV.92)	12	18 December 1992	309
47/433	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/47/772, para. 8; A/47/PV.92)	12	18 December 1992	314

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/409	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/47/645, para. 10; A/47/PV.61)	99	16 November 1992	314
47/411	Question of Gibraltar (A/47/648, para. 25; A/47/PV.72)	18	25 November 1992	315
47/412	Question of Pitcairn (A/47/648, para. 25; A/47/PV.72)	18	25 November 1992	315
47/413	Question of St. Helena (A/47/648, para. 26; A/47/PV.72)	18	25 November 1992	315

7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
47/449	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/47/817, para. 6; A/47/PV.93)	108	22 December 1992	316
47/450	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/47/795 (Part I), para. 6; A/47/PV.93)	117	22 December 1992	316
47/451	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (A/47/796 (Part I), para. 5; A/47/PV.93)	121	22 December 1992	316
47/452	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (A/47/797 (Part I), para. 6; A/47/PV.93)	122	22 December 1992	316
47/453	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/47/826, para. 3; A/47/PV.93)	147	22 December 1992	317
47/454	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/47/827, para. 9; A/47/PV.94)	102	23 December 1992	317
47/455	Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1993-1994 (A/47/830, para. 13; A/47/PV.94)	103	23 December 1992	317
47/456	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (A/47/833, para. 8; A/47/PV.94)	111	23 December 1992	317
47/457	Personnel questions (A/47/708/Add.1, para. 5; A/47/PV.94)	112	23 December 1992	318
47/458	Travel of representatives to the second part of the thirty-third session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/47/835 (Part I), para. 78; A/47/PV.94)	104	23 December 1992	318
47/459	Staff assessment (A/47/835 (Part I), para. 78; A/47/PV.94)	104	23 December 1992	318
47/460	Action taken on certain documents (A/47/835 (Part I), para. 78; A/47/PV.94)	104	23 December 1992	318
47/461	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/47/834, para. 4; A/47/PV.94)	12	23 December 1992	318

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
	8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee			
47/414	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (A/47/585, para. 11; A/47/PV.73)	130	25 November 1992	318
47/415	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (A/47/587, para. 10; A/47/PV.73)	132	25 November 1992	319
47/416	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (A/47/713, para. 7; A/47/PV.73)	151	25 November 1992	319

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

47/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 15 September 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following eight Member States of the Credentials Committee: ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BURUNDI, CHINA, KENYA, NEW ZEALAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly appointed PAPUA NEW GUINEA as a member of the Credentials Committee.

47/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[2]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 15 September 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Stoyan GANEV (Bulgaria) President of the General Assembly.

47/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[2]

On 15 September 1992, the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1992, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Nabil ELARABY (Egypt),
Special Political Committee: Mr. Hamadi KHOUINI (Tunisia),
Second Committee: Mr. Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLÓN (Uruguay),
Third Committee: Mr. Florian KRENKEL (Austria),
Fourth Committee: Mr. Guillermo MELÉNDEZ-BARAHONA (El Salvador),
Fifth Committee: Mr. Marian-George DINU (Romania),
Sixth Committee: Mr. Javad ZARIF (Islamic Republic of Iran).

47/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[2]

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to its resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: AFGHANISTAN, BELIZE, BENIN, CAPE VERDE, CHINA, COMOROS, FRANCE, GABON, IRELAND, KUWAIT, LESOTHO, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, NICARAGUA, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SRI LANKA, SURINAME, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YEMEN.

47/305. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[3] appointed Mr. Ranjit RAE as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 24 September 1992 and ending on 31 December 1992.

B

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[4] appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),
Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar (Mexico),
Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),
Mr. Wolfgang Münch (Germany),
Mr. Ranjit Rae (India),
Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI (*Syrian Arab Republic*),** Mr. Leonid Efimovich BIDNYI (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Gérard BIRAUD (*France*),*** Mr. Kwaku Dua DANKWA (*Ghana*),** Mr. Jorge José DUHALT VILLAR (*Mexico*),*** Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),* Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Richard KINCHEN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),* Mr. M'hand LADJOUZI (*Algeria*),* Mr. Zoran LAZAREVIĆ(*Yugoslavia*),** Mr. E. Besley MAYCOCK (*Barbados*),** Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (*United Republic of Tanzania*),** Mr. Wolfgang MÜNCH (*Germany*),*** Mr. Ranjit RAE (*India*),*** Ms. Linda S. SCHENWICK (*United States of America*)* and Mr. YU Mengjia (*China*).***

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/306. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[5] and in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, elected ECUADOR, FRANCE, GUINEA-BISSAU, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAPAN, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PERU and TUNISIA members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BURUNDI, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, HUNGARY, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, PERU, RWANDA and YEMEN.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following thirty-five Member States: ALBANIA,** AUSTRALIA,** BANGLADESH,* BULGARIA,* CANADA,* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* ECUADOR,*** FRANCE,*** GAMBIA,* GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,** GUINEA-BISSAU,*** HONDURAS,** HUNGARY,*** INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** ITALY,*** JAPAN,*** KENYA,* LESOTHO,* MEXICO,* NEPAL,* NICARAGUA,** NIGERIA,*** NORWAY,*** PERU,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SWAZILAND,** THAILAND,** TUNISIA,*** TURKEY,* UGANDA** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/307. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations of the Economic and Social Council[6] and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected China, Egypt, Japan, Kenya, Nicaragua, the Republic of Korea and Togo members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, China, Japan, Morocco and Sri Lanka.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following thirty-four Member States: Bahamas,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burundi,* Chile,* China,*** Colombia,* Congo,* Egypt,*** France,** Germany,* Ghana,** India,* Indonesia,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,*** Kenya,*** Netherlands,* Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,* Poland,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,** Togo,*** Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zambia.**

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/308. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 October 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following fifteen Member States: Brazil,** Cape Verde,* China, Djibouti,** France, Hungary,* Japan,* Morocco,* New Zealand,** Pakistan,** Russian Federation, Spain,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.*

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

47/309. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected the Bahamas, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Gabon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Ecuador, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following fifty-four Member States: Angola,** Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,* Bahamas,*** Bangladesh,** Belarus,** Belgium,** Benin,** Bhutan,*** Botswana,* Brazil,** Canada,*** Chile,* China,*** Colombia,** Cuba,*** Denmark,*** Ethiopia,** France,* Gabon,*** Germany,* Guinea,* India,** Italy,** Japan,* Kuwait,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Madagascar,** Malaysia,* Mexico,*** Morocco,* Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Peru,* Philippines,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,*** Romania,*** Russian Federation,*** Somalia,* Spain,* Suriname,** Sri Lanka,*** Swaziland,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Turkey,* Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Yugoslavia* and Zaire.***

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/310. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[7] elected Ms. Elizabeth DOWDESWELL Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

47/311. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President,[8] after consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, of AUSTRIA, FIJI, GRENADA, JORDAN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following nineteen Member States: AUSTRIA,*** CHILE,* CYPRUS,* FIJI,*** FRANCE,* GABON,* GRENADA,*** HONDURAS,** HUNGARY,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,* JORDAN,*** KENYA,* MOZAMBIQUE,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SENEGAL,** TURKEY** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/312. Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of GRENADA as a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

As a result, the Special Committee is composed of the following twenty-five Member States: AFGHANISTAN, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,* ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GRENADA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, MALI, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

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*Since Czechoslovakia ceased to exist as at 1 January 1993, its seat in the Special Committee will be vacant as of that date.

47/313. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[9] appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida,

Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz,

Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz,

Mr. Peter Gregg,

Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth,

Mr. Dimitri Rallis.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[10] appointed Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Kenshiro AKIMOTO (*Japan*),** Mr. Sayed Amjad ALI (*Pakistan*),* Mr. Henrik AMNEUS (*Sweden*),* Mr. Sergio CHAPARRO RUIZ (*Chile*),*** Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich CHULKOV (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Jorge José DUHALT VILLAR (*Mexico*),* Mr. David ETUKET

(*Uganda*),** Mr. John D. FOX (*United States of America*),** Mrs. Norma GOICOCHEA ESTENOZ (*Cuba*),*** Mr. Ion GORITZA (*Romania*),** Mr. Peter GREGG (*Australia*),*** Mr. Tarak BEN HAMIDA (*Tunisia*),*** Mr. Imre KARBUCZKY (*Hungary*),** Mr. Vanu Gopala MENON (*Singapore*),** Mr. Atilio Norberto MOLTENI (*Argentina*),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud OULD EL GHAOUTH (*Mauritania*),*** Mr. Dimitri RALLIS (*Greece*),*** Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*)* and Mr. WANG Liansheng (*China*).*

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/314. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[11] appointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of INDIA as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1993.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: Auditor-General of GHANA,* Comptroller and Auditor-General of INDIA,*** and Comptroller and Auditor-General of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.**

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*Term of office expires on 30 June 1994.
**Term of office expires on 30 June 1995.
***Term of office expires on 30 June 1996.

47/315. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[12] confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Yves Oltramare,

Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe,

Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad ABDULLATIF (*Saudi Arabia*),** Ms. Francine J. BOVICH (*United States of America*),* Mr. Aloysio de Andrade FARIA (*Brazil*),** Mr. Jean GUYOT (*France*),* Mr. Michiya MATSUKAWA (*Japan*),* Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE (*Switzerland*),*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE (*Ghana*),*** Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (*Poland*)** and Mr. Jürgen REIMNITZ (*Germany*).***

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/316. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[13] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman,

Mr. Francis Spain.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN (*United States of America*),*** President, Mr. Samarendranath SEN (*India*),** Vice-President, Mr. Luis de POSADAS-MONTERO (*Uruguay*),* Vice-President, Mr. BALANDA Mikuin Leliel (*Zaire*),** Mr. Francis SPAIN (*Ireland*),*** Mr. Hubert THIERRY (*France*)** and Mr. Ioan VOICU (*Romania*).*

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

47/317. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[14] appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Humayun Kabir,

Mr. Valery Fiodorovich Keniaykin,

Mr. Ernest Rusita,

Mr. Missoum Sbih,

Mr. Mario Yango.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Mohsen BEL HADJ AMOR (*Tunisia*),** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. VEGEGA (*Argentina*),** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mario BETTATI (*France*),* Mrs. Turkia DADDAH (*Mauritania*),** Mr. Humayun KABIR (*Bangladesh*),*** Mr. Valery Fiodorovich KENIAYKIN (*Russian Federation*),*** Ms. Lucretia MYERS (*United States of America*),* Mr. Antonio FONSECA PIMENTEL (*Brazil*),* Mr. André Xavier PIRSON (*Belgium*),** Mr. Jaroslav RIHA (*Czechoslovakia*),** Mr. Ernest RUSITA (*Uganda*),*** Mr. Missoum SBIH (*Algeria*),*** Mr. Alexis STEPHANOU (*Greece*),* Mr. Ku TASHIRO (*Japan*)* and Mr. Mario YANGO (*Philippines*).***

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*Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

**Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

***Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

47/401. Organization of the forty-seventh session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first[15] report, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-seventh session.

47/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 13th, 26th, 40th, 68th, 69th and 90th plenary meetings, on 18 and 25 September, 6 and 15 October, 20 and 23 November and 17 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Secretary-General and of the General Committee as set forth in its first,[16] second,[17] third,[18] fourth,[19] fifth[20] and sixth[21] reports, adopted the agenda[22] and the allocation of agenda items[23] for the forty-seventh session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[24] decided to defer consideration of the items entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" and "Question of East Timor" and to include them in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[25] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At its 26th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[26] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Emergency assistance to Pakistan" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[27] also decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[18] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Emergency assistance to the Philippines" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[28] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[29] also decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[30] decided to consider agenda item 141, entitled "Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan", directly in plenary meeting.

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[31] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[21] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Convening of an international conference on Somalia" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

47/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-seventh session

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[32] decided to authorize the Committee for Programme and Coordination to meet from 16 to 18 September 1992.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[33] decided to authorize the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations to hold meetings during the forty-seventh session.

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences[34] and of the General Committee[35] decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-seventh session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;

(*f*) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*g*) Special Committee against Apartheid;

(*h*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

C

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 30 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[36] decided to authorize the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to meet from 16 to 18 December 1992.

47/404. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 October 1992, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[37]

47/405. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 October 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.[38]

47/406. Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 October 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.[39]

47/407. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 October 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.[40]

47/408. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 10 November 1992, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

47/417. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,[41] took note of the work of the Preparatory Committee and decided that it should continue its work and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

47/462. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, V (sections C and G), VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[42]

47/463. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

47/464. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security" to a later date during the session and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

47/465. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

47/466. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

47/467. Agenda items remaining for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, apart from organizational matters and items that may have to be considered by operation of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, decided that the following agenda items remained for consideration during the forty-seventh session:

Item 10: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;

Item 11: Report of the Security Council;

Item 16 (*a*): Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;

Item 17 (*g*): Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

Item 17 (*h*): Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;

Item 17 (*i*): Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

Item 22: The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti;

Item 28: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security;

Item 30: Question of Palestine;

Item 31: Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

Item 35: The situation in the Middle East;

Item 36: The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

Item 40: Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council;

Item 42: Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security;

Item 45: Question of Cyprus;

Item 46: Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait;

Item 47: Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

Item 63: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session;

Item 79: Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

Item 89: Training and research;

Item 103: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;

Item 104: Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

Item 106: Current financial crisis of the United Nations;

Item 107: Financial emergency of the United Nations;

Item 111: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations;

Item 112: Personnel questions;

Item 115: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East;

Item 116: Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

Item 117: Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission;

Item 118: Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group;

Item 119: Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America;

Item 120: Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991);

Item 121: Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

Item 122: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador;

Item 123: Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

Item 124: Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations;

Item 137: Financing of the United Nations Protection Force;

Item 143: The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Item 145: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia;

Item 147: Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

Item 152: Convening of an international conference on Somalia.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee*

47/418. Reduction of military budgets

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.[43]

47/419. International arms transfers

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[44] having recalled its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 entitled "International arms transfers", adopted without a vote at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and in particular paragraph 10 thereof, decided:

(*a*) To welcome the information provided by Member States on the subject contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[45]

(*b*) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(*c*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

47/420. Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[44] having recalled its decision 46/412 of 6 December 1991, decided:

(*a*) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question;[46]

(*b*) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(*c*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

47/421. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[47] decided:

(*a*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the regional centres;

(*b*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

47/422. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[48] decided:

(*a*) To reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters. The aim of the meetings is to conduct the aforementioned reassessment with a view to reaching concrete, agreed recommendations for appropriate action. With respect to the Conference on Disarmament, it is understood that the primary responsibility for making recommendations on its future rests with that body;

(*b*) To invite Member States to provide their views on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post–cold war era"[49] no later than 31 January 1993, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of those views to the General Assembly for consideration at the reconvened meetings of the First Committee;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to transmit his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post–cold war era"[49] to the Conference on Disarmament; and the Conference on Disarmament to transmit to the Chairman of the First Committee the results of its consideration of that report by 15 February 1993, as well as a report on the status of its ongoing review of its agenda, composition and methods of work by 20 February 1993;

(*d*) To request the Chairman of the First Committee, with the assistance of the other officers of the Committee, and the Secretariat, to coordinate the above actions.

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee*

47/410. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 17 November 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.[50]

47/423. Science and peace

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[51] decided to defer until its forty-eighth session consideration of the item entitled "Science and peace".

47/424. Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[52] decided:

(*a*) To increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-nine to eighty-one members;

(*b*) To appoint the Republic of Korea and Senegal as members of the Committee on Information.

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* *

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following eighty-one Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia,* Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

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*Since Czechoslovakia ceased to exist as at 1 January 1993, its seat in the Committee on Information will be vacant as of that date.

47/425. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[53] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

4. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee*

47/434. Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the work of its sixth session

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[54] took note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the work of its sixth session.[55]

47/435. Report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[56] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries.[57]

47/436. Financing of development

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[58] having reaffirmed the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[59] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[60] the Cartagena Commitment adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,[61] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[62] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s[63] and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21,[64] which were adopted during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, having recalled its resolution 46/205 of 20 December 1991 on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development, and having noted with interest the analysis of the current international financial situation, outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,[65] and the link between peace, security, growth and development:[66]

(*a*) Decided to continue exploring the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development in close consultation and cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the situation of the potential sources of financing for development, in order to consider further the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development;

(*c*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International conference on the financing of development".

47/437. Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[67] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator.[68]

47/438. Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[69] decided to defer until its forty-eighth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system".[70]

47/439. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[69] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment;[71]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award;[72]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the President of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the outcome of consultations aimed at achieving an agreement on a code of conduct on transnational corporations.[73]

47/440. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1993-1994

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[69] decided to defer further consideration of the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1993-1994.

47/441. Development and international economic cooperation

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[74]

47/442. International conference on money and finance for development

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] decided to defer until its fiftieth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".[76]

47/443. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[77] and requested him to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a further report on the implementation of its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991.

47/444. Documents relating to development and international economic cooperation

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its third special session;[78]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system;[79]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa;[80]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on structural change in the world economy: implications for energy use and air emissions;[81]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on combating desertification and drought;[82]

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process.[83]

47/445. Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian people

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[84] decided:

(*a*) To request the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to sustain its programme for the Palestinian people in its current form in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

(*b*) To urge that Conference staff and experts be given access to the occupied Palestinian territory;

(*c*) To invite the Trade and Development Board to consider making appropriate reporting arrangements to enable them to be informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress made in the implementation of the present decision.

47/446. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee.[85]

47/447. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[86] having recalled its resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General[87] on the implementation of that resolution, decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to it an updated report for consideration at its forty-eighth session.

47/448. Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[86] took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.[88]

5. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee*

47/426. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[89] having recalled its resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984, 41/95 of 4 December 1986, 43/92 of 8 December 1988 and 45/84 of 14 December 1990, and having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/20 of 28 February 1992,[90] decided:

(*a*) To express its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his considerable contribution to the cause of eliminating the policy of apartheid;

(*b*) To express its thanks to all Governments and organizations which have supplied the Special Rapporteur with information.

47/427. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[89] took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa.[91]

47/428. Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[92] called upon the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Islamic State of Afghanistan to enter into negotiations and consultations for the purpose of solving the humanitarian question of prisoners of war and missing persons on both sides, on the basis of the joint statement of the Russian Federation and the Islamic State of Afghanistan issued on 14 May 1992, in which both sides expressed their readiness to do everything necessary for the earliest and unconditional release of all the war prisoners and to seek the whereabouts of missing persons to give them a chance to return to their home country without any obstruction. The Governments of the newly independent States concerned and the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan were also encouraged to hold negotiations and contacts in good faith in order to achieve the above-mentioned humanitarian objective.

47/429. Award of human rights prizes in 1993

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[93] considering that the year 1993 will mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, bearing in mind the need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights and recalling its resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, which approved the award of prizes in the field of human rights, decided to request the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the award of human rights prizes in 1993, as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to resolution 2217 A (XXI).

47/430. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[93] having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General[94] on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, decided:

(*a*) To call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributions to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.

47/431. Reports considered under the item entitled "Human rights questions"

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[93] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes;[95]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses;[96]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report on the situation of human rights in South Africa prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights;[97]

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the recommendations entitled "Principles relating to the status of national institutions"[98] contained in the report of the International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

47/432. Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1993-1994

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[99] pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, approved the organization of work of the Third Committee and the biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1993-1994, as contained in annexes I and II to the present decision.

ANNEX I

Organization of work of the Third Committee

A. GUIDELINES CONCERNING TIME-LIMITS OF STATEMENTS

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session, the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.

2. Further to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in order to enable delegations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

B. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON REPORTS OF TREATY BODIES AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE TREATIES

3. Reports of all treaty bodies will be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective legislative mandates. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

C. DRAFT PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

4. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

D. PROGRAMME OF WORK

5. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

6. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[100]
Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination[100]
Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family[101]
Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice[101]
Item 6. Advancement of women
Item 7. International drug control
Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions
Item 9. Human rights questions[102, 103]
  (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;
  (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12)

7. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

E. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

8. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee agreed to in General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 and as reproduced below.

9. Delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below:[104]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

—Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Annual

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Biennial

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Annual

World social situation[105]

World Summit for Social Development

Biennial

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1993 and odd years)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, International Year of Older Persons (1999) and related activities (1993 and odd years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (even years)

National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (odd years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Year of the Family (1993 and 1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1994)

International Literacy Year (1995)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Annual

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Crime prevention and criminal justice (odd years)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Fourth World Conference on Women (to 1995)

Violence against migrant women workers

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

Item 7. International drug control

Annual

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Quinquennial

Extension of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1997)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments of human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(b) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (biennially after the forty-ninth session)

World Conference on Human Rights (1993)

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1992, 1993 and 1994)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

United Nations year for tolerance (1993)

Plight of street children

Biennial

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (even years)

Human rights and extreme poverty (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (odd years)

Quinquennial

Award of human rights prizes

(c) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1993-1994

1993[106]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft programme of action for the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination (resolution 47/77)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 47/79)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380 (XXX) and 47/81)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 47/83)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 47/84)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family[107]

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report on the world social situation (resolutions 44/56, 44/57 and 45/87 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/26)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 46/90)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family (resolution 46/92)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 47/86)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the full integration of persons with disabilities into society (resolution 47/88)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (resolution 47/92)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 47/89)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women (Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/18)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)[108]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolutions 39/125 and 46/99)

Preliminary version of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (resolutions 44/77 and 44/171)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 44/78)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/99)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 47/93)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 47/95, para. 27)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (resolution 47/95, para. 28)

Oral report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on violence against migrant women workers (resolution 47/96)

Item 7. International drug control[109]

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including comments of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the report of the Secretary-General submitted to it pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 47/99

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolutions 45/148, 46/102, 47/100, para. 8, and 47/102, section II)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including a section on respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolutions 47/98 and 47/101)

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on an update of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (resolution 47/100, para. 5)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 47/102, section I, and section II, para. 6)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 47/103)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 47/107)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 A (XXI))[108]

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 46/113)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 47/110)

Report of the Secretary-General on effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (resolution 47/111)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the updated report of the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of human rights bodies (resolution 47/111, para. 2)

(b) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including information on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (resolution 44/53) and the recommendations of the Council on the proposed United Nations year for tolerance (resolution 47/124, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 46/120)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 46/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 47/122)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the right to development (resolution 47/123)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the observance of the proposed United Nations year for tolerance (resolution 47/124, para. 2)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Centre for Human Rights (resolution 47/127)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 47/130)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (resolution 47/138)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 46/126)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (resolutions 46/129 and 47/131)

Plight of street children (resolution 47/126)

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 47/129)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 47/137)

(c) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*[110]

Item 10. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/115)

1994

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3380 (XXX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 47/78)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

No advance documentation requested

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on policies and programmes involving youth (resolution 47/85)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 47/90)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (resolution 47/92)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 44/57)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the views of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolution 47/87)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)[108]

Final version of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (resolutions 44/77 and 44/171)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 47/94)

Item 7. International drug control

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolutions 45/148, 46/102 and 47/100)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 47/97)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on the new international humanitarian order (resolution 47/106)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 A (XXI))[108]

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25)[108]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 47/108)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 47/112)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 47/113)

(b) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 47/125)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 47/128)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (decision 47/430)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (resolutions 47/132 and 47/133)

Human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 47/134)

(c) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

47/433. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[111] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Chapters I, V (sections B, C, E, F and H), VII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council;[42]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region;[112]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/39, entitled "Review of the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Development".[113]

6. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee*

47/409. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 16 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[114] adopted the following text:

> "1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples'[115] and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.
>
> "2. Aware of the presence of such bases and installations in some of those Territories, the General Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States, and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
>
> "3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all those military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> "4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.
>
> "5. The General Assembly welcomes the important changes taking place in South Africa aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive constitutional negotiations. The Assembly notes that, these developments notwithstanding, apartheid remains firmly entrenched and that as a result there is a continuing threat to the peace and security of the region.
>
> "6. The General Assembly notes with grave concern revelations of covert funding and collusion by the South African regime with certain political organizations and reports of the involvement of its security forces in perpetrating acts of violence.
>
> "7. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the military embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Security Council Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[116] and to adopt further measures to widen the scope of Council resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly calls for an immediate end to all forms of such collaboration. The Assembly further calls for the scrupulous observance of resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, in which the Council enjoined Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa.
>
> "8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the South African regime, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the South African regime in the military and other fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the apartheid system in South Africa and certain Western Powers and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to the apartheid system of equipment, technology, materials and training enabling the regime to increase its capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.
>
> "9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the

continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

"10. The General Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,[117] the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,[118] and the Communiqué adopted by the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth at their meeting held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991.[119]

"11. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

"12. The General Assembly deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

"13. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"14. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

47/411. Question of Gibraltar

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[120] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its decision 46/420 of 11 December 1991 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984[121] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:
>
> > 'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution',
>
> takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternately in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

47/412. Question of Pitcairn

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[120] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, having examined the situation in Pitcairn, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

47/413. Question of St. Helena

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[122] adopted the following text:

> "1. The General Assembly, having examined the question of St. Helena, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> "2. The General Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy, to encourage local initiative and enterprise and to increase

its assistance to diversification programmes with the aim of improving the general welfare of the community, including the employment situation of the Territory.

"3. The General Assembly urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

"4. The General Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory.

"5. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompts the General Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States.

"6. The General Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

7. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

47/449. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[123]

(*a*) Took note of the statistical reports by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system;[124]

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, taking into account General Assembly resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991 on the rationalization of the work of the Fifth Committee, to submit the next statistical report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter every second year, and to add to the material covered therein information on assessed and voluntary contributions paid by Member States and non-member States, in each of the two prior calendar years;

(*c*) Also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards,[125] requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, pursuant to General Assembly decision 46/445 of 20 December 1991, to complete their efforts to develop common accounting standards for the organizations of the United Nations system and to take these standards into account in the preparation of their financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

47/450. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[126]

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 25,258,800 United States dollars gross (24,218,000 dollars net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for the period ending 28 February 1993;

(*b*) Apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*a*) above among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992;

(*c*) Deferred to its resumed forty-seventh session consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission".

47/451. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[127]

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 7,138,500 United States dollars gross (6,834,300 dollars net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for the period ending 28 February 1993 and that that amount be provided from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for the Mission;

(*b*) Deferred to its resumed forty-seventh session consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

47/452. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[128]

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 8,045,600 United States dollars gross (7,514,200 dollars net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for the period ending 28 February 1993;

(*b*) Apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*a*) above among Member States, in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992;

(*c*) Deferred to its resumed forty-seventh session consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador".

47/453. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[129] decided:

(*a*) To accept the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to unliquidated obligations;

(*b*) To revert to the question of the final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 at its resumed forty-seventh session.

47/454. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[130]

(*a*) Requested the Secretary-General to review the operation and effectiveness of each of the specialized administrative and budgetary support units of the Secretariat, including the Management Advisory Service, the Central Evaluation Unit, the Central Monitoring Unit and the Internal Audit Division, with a view to strengthening their efficiency, and to submit a report thereon with recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Decided, without prejudice to its existing relevant resolutions, to consider the roles and coverage of the subsidiary bodies responsible for coordination, administrative questions and budgetary matters, including the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Board of Auditors, the Joint Inspection Unit and the Committee for Programme and Coordination, with a view to improving the effectiveness of their oversight and coordination mechanisms, and requested the Secretary-General to provide relevant background material together with his views and those of the bodies concerned to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its forty-ninth session.

47/455. Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1993-1994

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[131] decided, in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991, to approve the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1993-1994, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1993-1994

A. *Programme of work for 1993*

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993
4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
6. Joint Inspection Unit
7. Pattern of conferences
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
9. United Nations common system
10. United Nations pension system
11. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
12. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
13. Report of the Economic and Social Council
14. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

B. *Programme of work for 1994*

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
4. Programme planning
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
6. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993
7. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
8. Pattern of conferences
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
10. Personnel questions
11. United Nations common system
12. United Nations pension system
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

47/456. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[132] decided to adopt the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions with respect to the rates of assessment of Member States contained in paragraphs 51 to 64 of the report of the Committee on Contributions;[133] paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 is amended accordingly.

47/457. Personnel questions

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[134] decided to defer consideration of sub-items (*a*) and (*c*) of agenda item 112 (Personnel questions) to its resumed forty-seventh session, on the understanding that the current working paper prepared by the Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee will constitute the basis for further negotiations on this issue.

47/458. Travel of representatives to the second part of the thirty-third session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[135]

(*a*) Recalled the regulations and rules pertaining to the submission of the proposed programme budget to the General Assembly and to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Recalled also that it accepted to consider in early 1993 revised estimates for the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

(*c*) Invited the Secretary-General to submit the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as soon as possible after April 1993;

(*d*) Decided that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should meet for one week in May 1993 and for three weeks in August/September 1993.

47/459. Staff assessment

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[135] decided to request the Secretary-General to review all aspects of the question of staff assessment as they affect the budgets of United Nations organizations and programmes, taking into account the views of the International Civil Service Commission and the experience of other organizations of the system and established principles and practices, including the principle of ensuring equality of pay and benefits for all staff members, and to present proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission.

47/460. Action taken on certain documents

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[135]

(*a*) Took note of the following documents:

(i) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of editorial services at United Nations Headquarters;[136]

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General on reimbursement to the regular budget of the cost of accommodation for posts related to extrabudgetary activities;[137]

(iii) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations;[138]

(*b*) Deferred consideration of the following documents until its resumed forty-seventh session:

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates under section 37: Department of Political Affairs: regional centres for peace;[139]

(ii) Report of and note by the Secretary-General on conditions of service for members of the Joint Inspection Unit;[140]

(*c*) Deferred consideration of the following documents until its forty-eighth session:

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel;[141]

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of travel and related entitlements;[142]

(iii) Report of the Secretary-General on costs of staff representation activities;[143]

(iv) Report of the Secretary-General on unified workload standards for conference-servicing staff;[144]

(v) Report of the Secretary-General on the consequences of new successor arrangements with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund.[145]

47/461. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[146] took note of chapters I, V (sections B to D) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[42]

8. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*

47/414. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:[147]

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Working Group[148] established under its resolution 46/55 of 9 December 1991 to consider:

(i) Issues of substance arising out of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session;[149]

(ii) The question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994, or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;

(*b*) Decided to re-establish the Working Group at its forty-eighth session, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, to continue consideration of those issues in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement, on the understanding that the Working Group will devote two weeks, at least ten to twelve meetings, starting from 27 September 1993, to concentrated work;

(*c*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

47/415. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:[150]

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over the consultations on the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto,[151] held in accordance with its resolution 46/57 of 9 December 1991;

(*b*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

47/416. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[152] decided to continue its consideration of the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" and to include this item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

NOTES

[1] See also sect. X.B.3, decision 47/424.

[2] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 17, document A/47/464, para. 4.

[4] Ibid., document A/47/464/Add.1, para. 9.

[5] Economic and Social Council decision 1992/216 of 29 and 30 April 1992. See also A/47/401.

[6] Economic and Social Council decision 1992/216 of 29 and 30 April 1992. See also A/47/402.

[7] A/47/752, para. 3.

[8] A/47/107.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 17, document A/47/836, para. 6.

[10] Ibid., document A/47/836/Add.1, para. 4.

[11] Ibid., document A/47/837, para. 6.

[12] Ibid., document A/47/838, para. 4.

[13] Ibid., document A/47/839, para. 4.

[14] Ibid., document A/47/840, para. 10.

[15] Ibid., agenda item 8, document A/47/250, paras. 4-33.

[16] Ibid., paras. 34-38.

[17] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.1, paras. 1 and 2.

[18] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.2, para. 2.

[19] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.3, paras. 1-3.

[20] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.4, para. 2.

[21] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.5, para. 2.

[22] A numerical listing of the items which the General Assembly included in its agenda as of 23 December 1992 is contained in annex III to the present volume. See also A/47/251 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5.

[23] The allocation of items included in the agenda as of 23 December 1992 is contained in section I of the present volume. See also A/47/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 8, document A/47/250, paras. 36 and 37.

[25] Ibid., agenda item 145, document A/47/243.

[26] Ibid., agenda item 8, document A/47/250/Add.1, para. 1.

[27] Ibid., para. 2.

[28] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.3, para. 1.

[29] Ibid., para. 2.

[30] Ibid., para. 3.

[31] Ibid., document A/47/250/Add.4, para. 1.

[32] A/47/409.

[33] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings,* 2nd meeting (A/47/PV.2).

[34] A/47/409/Add.1.

[35] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 8, document A/47/250, para. 29.

[36] A/47/409/Add.2.

[37] A/47/436.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 4* (A/47/4).

[39] A/47/444.

[40] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1).

[41] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/47/48), sect. IV.

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (A/47/3/Rev.1).

[43] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda items 49-65, 68 and 142, document A/47/679.

[44] Ibid., document A/47/691, para. 39.

[45] A/47/314 and Add.1.

[46] A/47/316 and Add.1 and 2.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda items 49-65, 68 and 142, document A/47/692, para. 26.

[48] Ibid., document A/47/693, para. 28.

[49] A/C.1/47/7.

[50] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda items 33 and 34, document A/47/616.

[51] Ibid., agenda item 70, document A/47/608, para. 6.

[52] Ibid., agenda item 76, document A/47/614, para. 12.

[53] Ibid., agenda item 77, document A/47/615, para. 5.

[54] Ibid., agenda item 78, document A/47/718/Add.4, para. 3.

[55] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/47/36).

[56] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 78, document A/47/718/Add.5, para. 3.

[57] A/47/202-E/1992/51.

[58] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 86, document A/47/726, para. 8.

[59] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[60] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[61] TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

[62] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[63] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[64] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[65] A/47/575.

[66] See A/46/594 and E/1992/82/Add.1.

[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda items 87, 88 and 144, document A/47/727/Add.1, para. 53.

[68] A/47/288-E/1992/94.

[69] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 12, document A/47/717/Add.1, para. 53.

[70] See A/C.2/47/L.2. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see decision 35/439, annex.

[71] A/47/222-E/1992/57 and Corr.1.

[72] A/47/338.

[73] A/47/446.

[74] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 78, document A/47/718.

[75] Ibid., document A/47/718/Add.1, para. 27.

[76] See A/C.2/47/L.3. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 4.

[77] A/47/487.

[78] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/47/25).

[79] A/47/121-E/1992/15.

[80] A/47/279-E/1992/79 and Corr.1.

[81] A/47/388.

[82] A/47/393.

[83] A/47/477.

[84] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 78, document A/47/718/Add.2, para. 43.

[85] Ibid., agenda item 80, document A/47/720.

[86] Ibid., agenda item 83, document A/47/723, para. 18.

[87] A/47/264-E/1992/71.

[88] A/47/340.

[89] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda items 91 and 92, document A/47/658, para. 31.

[90] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[91] A/47/480 and Add.1.

[92] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 96, document A/47/715, para. 27.

[93] Ibid., agenda items 97 and 149, document A/47/678/Add.2, para. 114.

[94] A/47/626.

[95] A/47/479.

[96] A/47/552.

[97] A/47/676, annex.

[98] A/47/701, annex.

[99] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 12, document A/47/772, para. 8.

[100] Items 2 and 3 are to be discussed jointly. Delegates may make two separate statements, i.e., one on each item, if they so wish.

[101] Items 4 and 5 are to be discussed jointly. Delegates that wish to make two statements under item 4 may do so.

[102] Sub-item (*a*) is to be discussed separately; sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) are to be discussed jointly.

[103] Delegations that wish to make two statements under the item may do so, but should not make two statements on any one sub-item.

[104] Reference to "even" or "odd" years relate to calendar years.

[105] 1993—Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1994—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1995—Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1996—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

[106] The programme of work and documentation for 1993 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1993.

[107] General debate on the basis of the report on the world social situation and the report of the Commission for Social Development.

[108] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[109] Pursuant to resolution 47/99, the General Assembly is to hold four plenary meetings at a high level, at its forty-eighth session, in order to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs, on the basis of comments of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to be included in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly.

[110] To be determined by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.

[111] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 12, document A/47/772, para. 8.

[112] A/47/184-E/1992/44.

[113] A/C.3/47/13.

[114] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 99, document A/47/645, para. 10.

[115] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/47/23), chap. VI.

[116] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980,* document S/14179.

[117] See A/46/390, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl.4 (XXVII).

[118] A/46/726-S/23265, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991,* document S/23265.

[119] A/46/708, annex.

[120] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 18, document A/47/648, para. 25.

[121] A/39/732, annex.

[122] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 18, document A/47/648, para. 26.

[123] Ibid., agenda item 108, document A/47/817, para. 6.

[124] A/47/593 and Corr.1 and A/47/746.

[125] A/47/443.

[126] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 117, document A/47/795, para. 6.

[127] Ibid., agenda item 121, document A/47/796, para. 5.

[128] Ibid., agenda item 122, document A/47/797, para. 6.

[129] Ibid., agenda item 147, document A/47/826, para. 3.

[130] Ibid., agenda item 102, document A/47/827, para. 9.

[131] Ibid., agenda items 103 and 104, document A/47/830, para. 13.

[132] Ibid., agenda item 111, document A/47/833, para. 8.

[133] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/47/11).

[134] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 112, document A/47/708/Add.1, para. 5.

[135] Ibid., agenda items 103 and 104, document A/47/835, para. 78.

[136] A/C.5/47/12.

[137] A/C.5/46/56.

[138] See A/45/797.

[139] A/C.5/47/62.

[140] A/C.5/45/75 and A/C.5/46/17.

[141] A/C.5/47/17.

[142] A/C.5/47/61 and Corr.1.

[143] A/C.5/47/59.

[144] A/C.5/47/67.

[145] Not yet issued.

[146] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 12, document A/47/834, para. 4.

[147] Ibid., agenda item 130, document A/47/585, para. 11.

[148] A/C.6/47/L.10.

[149] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10), chap. II, sect. D.

[150] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 132, document A/47/587, para. 10.

[151] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10), chap. II.

[152] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 151, document A/47/713, para. 7.

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. Unless otherwise indicated, the composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions and decisions for the session indicated on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

Organ	*Session*	*Page*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	27	119
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean[a]		
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly)	27	29
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	47, vol. I	297
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NOTES

[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/47/29), para. 3.

[b] See also A/47/662, para. 3.

[c] Established in accordance with article 11 of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 40/64 G, annex). For the composition of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/47/45), sect. I.

[d] Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (see resolution 39/46, annex). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/47/44), annex II.

[e] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/47/3/Rev.1), annex II, sect. F.

[f] See also A/47/525, annex, para. 1.

[g] Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-seventh session (see sect. X.A, decisions 47/302, 47/303 and 47/304).

[h] See also resolution 43/222 B, paras. 2 and 3.

[i] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/47/26), sect. II.

[j] Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (see resolution 34/180). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/47/38), annex II.

[k] Established in accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see resolution 2106 A (XX)). For the composition of the Committee,

see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/47/18), sect. I.C.

[l] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/47/20), para. 5.

[m] Ibid., *Supplement No. 41* (A/47/41), annex II.

[n] Previously known as the Committee on Disarmament (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21). For the current composition of the Conference on Disarmament, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. II.B.

[o] See sect. X.A, decisions 47/302, 47/303 and 47/304.

[p] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/46/39), sect. II.B.

[q] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/47/43), para. 1.

[r] See also A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, annex II, appendix I.

[s] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/47/22), annex I, sect. A.

[t] Ibid., *Supplement No. 33* (A/47/33), sect. I.

[u] See also resolution 44/48 A, para. 25.

[v] See also A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, para. 2.

[w] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/47/15), vol. I, para. 5, and vol. II, paras. 123 and 124.

[x] See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, part I, para. 1.

ANNEX II

CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

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Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	40/180
Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations	169 (II)
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization	3346 (XXIX)
Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	34/68
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Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space	3235 (XXIX)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	34/180
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Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
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Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa	S-16/1
Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	46/59
Declaration on International Cooperation for Disarmament	34/88
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Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally	41/85
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128.	United Nations Decade of International Law	Resolution 47/32	285
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146.	Emergency assistance to Pakistan	Resolution 47/2	12
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148.	Emergency assistance to the Philippines	Resolution 47/7	14
149.	Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia	Resolution 47/115	196
150.	International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters	Resolution 47/169	49
151.	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice	Decision 47/416	319
152.	Convening of an international conference on Somalia ..	Resolution 47/167 Decision 47/467	47 304

ANNEX IV

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 15 September to 23 December 1992. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.49, Part I).

RESOLUTIONS

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47/1	Recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992	8	7th	22 September 1992	127-6-26	12
47/2	Emergency assistance to Pakistan	146	28th	7 October 1992		12
47/3	International Day of Disabled Persons	93 (*a*)	37th	14 October 1992		12
47/4	Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly	138	41st	16 October 1992		13
47/5	Proclamation on Ageing	93 (*a*)	42nd	16 October 1992		13
47/6	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	20	43rd	21 October 1992		14
47/7	Emergency assistance to the Philippines	148	44th	21 October 1992		14
47/8	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	45th	22 October 1992	146-0-5	15
47/9	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	23	48th	27 October 1992	126-1-40	15
47/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	140	50th	28 October 1992		16
47/11	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States	21	51st	29 October 1992		16
47/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	29	51st	29 October 1992	119-2-1	17
47/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	24	51st	29 October 1992		19
47/14	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	98	61st	16 November 1992	142-0-3	229
47/15	Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	99	61st	16 November 1992	95-34-12	230
47/16	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	100 and 12	61st	16 November 1992	100-30-19	231
47/17	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	101	61st	16 November 1992		234
47/18	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	25	69th	23 November 1992		19
47/19	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	39	70th	24 November 1992	59-3-71	20
47/20	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti	22	71st	24 November 1992		21
47/21	Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States	139	72nd	25 November 1992		22
47/22	Cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories	18	72nd	25 November 1992		22

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47/24	Dissemination of information on decolonization	18	72nd	25 November 1992	132-2-17	24
47/25	Question of Western Sahara	18	72nd	25 November 1992		234
47/26	Question of New Caledonia	18	72nd	25 November 1992		235
47/27	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands					
	Resolution A	18	72nd	25 November 1992		235
	Resolution B	18	72nd	25 November 1992		236
47/28	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations	112 (*b*)	72nd	25 November 1992		243
47/29	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	125	73rd	25 November 1992	100-9-34	283
47/30	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	126	73rd	25 November 1992		284
47/31	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	127	73rd	25 November 1992		284
47/32	United Nations Decade of International Law	128	73rd	25 November 1992		285
47/33	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session	129	73rd	25 November 1992		287
47/34	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session	131	73rd	25 November 1992		288
47/35	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	134	73rd	25 November 1992		289
47/36	Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	135	73rd	25 November 1992		290
47/37	Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict	136	73rd	25 November 1992		290
47/38	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	133	73rd	25 November 1992		291
47/39	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	60	74th	30 November 1992		54
47/40	Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	12	76th	1 December 1992		110
47/41	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia	145	76th	1 December 1992		244
47/42	Assistance to Mozambique	87	81st	9 December 1992		110
47/43	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	50	81st	9 December 1992	128-3-30	55
47/44	The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields	51 and 63 (*i*)	81st	9 December 1992		55
47/45	Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification	52	81st	9 December 1992		56
47/46	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	53	81st	9 December 1992	118-2-41	56
47/47	Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	54	81st	9 December 1992	159-1-4	57
47/48	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	55	81st	9 December 1992		58
47/49	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	56	81st	9 December 1992	144-3-13	59
47/50	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	57	81st	9 December 1992	162-0-2	60
47/51	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	58	81st	9 December 1992	164-0-2	61
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	B. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	61 (*h*)	81st	9 December 1992		62
	C. Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes	61 (*g*)	81st	9 December 1992	164-0-3	63
	D. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes	61 (*k*)	81st	9 December 1992		63

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	E. Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	61	81st	9 December 1992		64
	F. Relationship between disarmament and development	61 (*f*)	81st	9 December 1992		65
	G. Regional disarmament	61 (*j*)	81st	9 December 1992		65
	H. Study on defensive security concepts and policies	61 (*e*)	81st	9 December 1992		66
	I. Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe	61	81st	9 December 1992		66
	J. Regional disarmament	61 (*j*)	81st	9 December 1992	168-0-1	67
	K. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament	61 (*d*)	81st	9 December 1992		67
	L. Transparency in armaments	61 (*l*)	88th	15 December 1992		68
47/53	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					
	A. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	62 (*e*)	81st	9 December 1992		69
	B. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia	62	81st	9 December 1992		69
	C. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	62 (*d*)	81st	9 December 1992	126-21-21	70
	D. World Disarmament Campaign	62 (*a*)	81st	9 December 1992		70
	E. Nuclear-arms freeze	62 (*c*)	81st	9 December 1992	121-19-27	71
	F. Regional confidence-building measures	62 (*b*)	88th	15 December 1992	159-1-1	72
47/54	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session					
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	63 (*a*)	81st	9 December 1992		72
	B. Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters	63	81st	9 December 1992		73
	C. Disarmament Week	63 (*f*)	81st	9 December 1992		74
	D. Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures	63 (*g*)	81st	9 December 1992		74
	E. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	63 (*b*)	81st	9 December 1992		75
	F. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	63 (*e*)	81st	9 December 1992	166-0-2	75
47/55	Israeli nuclear armament	64	81st	9 December 1992	64-3-90	76
47/56	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	65	81st	9 December 1992		76
47/57	Question of Antarctica	66	81st	9 December 1992	96-1-9*	77
47/58	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	67	81st	9 December 1992		78
47/59	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	68	81st	9 December 1992	129-3-35	79
47/60	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security					
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47/61	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	142	81st	9 December 1992		82
47/62	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council	40	84th	11 December 1992		25
47/63	The situation in the Middle East					
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	Resolution B	35	84th	11 December 1992	140-1-5	26
47/64	Question of Palestine					
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	Resolution B	30	84th	11 December 1992	119-2-37	27
	Resolution C	30	84th	11 December 1992	152-2-3	27
	Resolution D	30	84th	11 December 1992	93-4-60	28
	Resolution E	30	84th	11 December 1992	146-3-10	28
47/65	Law of the sea	32	84th	11 December 1992	135-1-9	29
47/66	Effects of atomic radiation	71	85th	14 December 1992		85

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*Roll-call vote.

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47/68	Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space	72	85th	14 December 1992		88
47/69	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
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	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	73	85th	14 December 1992		92
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	73	85th	14 December 1992		92
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	73	85th	14 December 1992	139-0-1	92
	E. Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967	73	85th	14 December 1992	138-2-0	93
	F. Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees	73	85th	14 December 1992	103-24-14	93
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